







FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
GENERAL BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS  
IN LUNACY FOR SCOTLAND.

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Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

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GLASGOW:  
PRINTED FOR HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE  
By JAMES HEDDERWICK & SONS  
AT "THE CITIZEN PRESS," ST. VINCENT PLACE.

And to be purchased, either directly or through any Bookseller, from  
OLIVER & BOYD, EDINBURGH; or  
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32 ABINGDON STREET, WESTMINSTER, S.W.; or  
E. PONSONBY, 116 GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN.

1903.

[Cd. 1539.]—Price 1s. 3d.







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# FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

LORD BALFOUR OF BURLEIGH, K.T.,

*His Majesty's Secretary for Scotland.*

GENERAL BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY  
FOR SCOTLAND, EDINBURGH.

February 1903.

MY LORD,

We have the honour to lay before you our Forty-fifth Annual Report on the Condition and Management of Lunatics and Lunatic Asylums in Scotland.

## I. THE PRESENT NUMBER OF THE INSANE.

The number of the insane in Scotland on 1st January of the present year, exclusive of insane persons maintained at home by their natural guardians, is shown in the tabular statement on page xiv.

It appears from this statement that at 1st January, 1903, there were in Scotland 16,658 insane persons of whom we had official cognisance, including the inmates of Training Schools for Imbecile Children and of the Lunatic Department of the General Prison at Perth. Of these, 2416 were maintained from private sources, 14,191 by parochial rates, and 51 at the expense of the State. As the total number at 1st January, 1902, was 16,288, an increase has taken place during the past year of 370.

The Registrar-General has kindly furnished us with proofs in advance of some of the Tables for the Second Volume of the Census Report for 1901, and we have thus been enabled to give statistics, which we believe will be found of interest, regarding the extent and distribution of mental unsoundness in Scotland. A discussion of these statistics will be found on pages lix-lxxix of this Report.

## II. THE STATISTICS OF LUNACY FROM 1858 TO 1903.

### CHANGES IN NUMBER AND MODE OF DISTRIBUTION.

In Table I. of Appendix A we give the number of private and pauper lunatics of whom we had official cognisance, exclusive of the inmates of the Lunatic Department of H.M. General Prison, 1903.

The Statistics  
of Lunacy from  
1858 to 1903.

Increase of  
number since  
1858.

and of Training Schools for Imbecile Children, at 1st January 1858, the average number in each quinquenniad from 1861 to 1880, and the number at 1st January of each subsequent year up to the present time, distinguishing the numbers of each category accommodated in establishments and in private dwellings, and also distinguishing between the sexes.

Table II. of Appendix A shows that from 1st January 1858, when we entered on our functions, to 1st January 1903, the total number of lunatics officially known to the Board, including the inmates of the Lunatic Department of H.M. General Prison, and also the inmates of Training Schools for Imbecile Children, has increased from 5824 to 16,658, showing an increase of 10,834, which was distributed as follows :—

	Increase since 1858.
1. Private Patients :—	
<i>a.</i> Resident in Establishments, . . .	1,103
<i>b.</i> Resident in Private Dwellings, . . .	109
2. Pauper Patients :—	
<i>a.</i> Resident in Establishments, . . .	8,371
<i>b.</i> Resident in Private Dwellings, . . .	858
Total, . . .	10,441
<i>Increase of number in Training Schools, and the Lunatic Department of the General Prison, . . . . .</i>	393
<i>Total Increase, . . . . .</i>	10,834

Changes in  
Mode of  
Distribution.

Table II. further shows the mode in which lunatics of all classes were provided for on the 1st of January 1858, and the mode in which they have been provided for since that time. The following statement shows the numbers provided for in the various ways at the beginning and at the end of the whole period :—

	At 1st January 1858.	At 1st January 1903.	Increase since 1858.	Decrease since 1858.	Net Increase.
In Royal Asylums, . . . . .	2,380	4,286	1,906	...	...
„ District Asylums, . . . . .	...	7,373	7,373	...	...
„ Private Asylums, . . . . .	745	125	...	620	...
„ Parochial Asylums . . . . .	576	502	...	74	...
„ Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, .	264	1,153	889	...	...
„ Private Dwellings, . . . . .	1,804	2,771	967	...	...
„ H.M. General Prison, . . . . .	26	51	25	...	...
„ Training Schools, . . . . .	29	397	368	...	...
Total Increase or Decrease,	5,824	16,658	11,528	694	10,834

These figures show an increase under every head except private asylums, which have long ceased to receive pauper patients and are now few in number, and parochial asylums, which have also decreased in number, owing to the erection of District Asylums.



## INCREASE OF LUNACY IN PROPORTION TO POPULATION.

The Statistics  
of Lunacy from  
1858 to 1903.

Since 1858 the number of lunatics under the jurisdiction of the Board has increased 186 per cent. The increase of the population during the same period has been 50 per cent. Table III. of Appendix A shows from 1858 to the present year the proportions per 100,000 of population of private lunatics, of pauper lunatics, and of both classes combined; and also shows the proportions of each class disposed of respectively in asylums and in private dwellings. The two last columns show further the proportion of ordinary paupers to population and the proportion of pauper lunatics to ordinary paupers. The proportions from 1891 onwards have been recalculated on the corrected populations founded upon the results of the Census of 1901, which showed a population somewhat in excess of the estimate.

Increase of  
Lunacy in  
proportion to  
Population.

The figures in Table I. show that the number of private patients in asylums has decreased during the past year by 19 and in private dwellings by 1, a decrease of 20 in all. The number of pauper patients in establishments has increased during the year by 374 and in private dwellings by 11, showing an increase of the total number of pauper lunatics during the year of 385, excluding the inmates of Training Schools. The average annual increase of pauper patients in establishments during the past ten years has been 300. The increase during the past year has therefore been 74 in excess of the average of the past ten years. The number of pauper patients in establishments has risen during these ten years from 8318 to 11,324, that is by 3006. Had the proportion of pauper lunatics in establishments to population remained the same in 1903 as it was in 1893 the increase of population would alone have accounted for 923 of the total increase. The proportion to population has, however, been rising steadily throughout the ten years and now stands at 250 per 100,000, instead of 204 as it was in 1893. The increase during the last year alone shows a rise of 6 pauper lunatics in establishments per 100,000 inhabitants of Scotland. The increase of 3006 shown in the ten years, in so far as it is not the result of increase of population, must be due to an increased number of admissions in proportion to population, or to accumulation arising from an excess in the number of admissions over the number of discharges and deaths, or to both these causes combined.

The number of pauper lunatics in private dwellings has increased during the past ten years from 2519 to 2642. This increase of 123 has not been sufficient to maintain the proportion to population of ten years ago, which was 62, and is now 58. In 1895 and 1896 the proportion rose as high as 64. The largest actual number of pauper patients under private care was attained in 1900, when it stood at 2703.

The proportion per 100,000 of population of private patients in asylums, who, it should be kept in view, include a considerable number of patients drawn from England and Ireland,\* has risen during the past ten years from 42 to 47. It has remained at the latter figure without change during the past six years. The proportion to population of private patients under care in private dwellings has remained unchanged for many years.

\* Table on page lxiv.

The Statistics  
of Lunacy from  
1858 to 1903.

## ADMISSIONS TO REGISTER AND REMOVALS THEREFROM.

Number placed  
on and  
removed from  
Register.

Table IV. (Appendix A) shows the total number of private and pauper lunatics on the register at 1st January of each year from 1874 to 1903, the number placed on the register during each year from 1874 to 1902, and the number removed therefrom each year by discharge or death. It further shows, for each year, the excess of the number placed on the register over the number removed from the register, and the proportion of deaths per cent. on the average number on the register.

It will be observed that the average annual excess of the number placed on the register over the number removed from the register is 348 for the quinquenniad 1895-99, and that the excess of admissions to the register over removals from it was 365 in 1902, being thus 17 above the average for the quinquenniad 1895-99.

Number  
Registered for  
first time.

Table V. (Appendix A) shows for each year from 1874 to 1902 the total number of private and pauper lunatics registered during the year, who had never previously been registered as lunatics, and the proportion of such lunatics per 100,000 of population. In the case of private patients, the proportion to population remains practically the same throughout the 29 years included in the Table. In the case of pauper patients, there has been a fairly steady rise in the proportion throughout the period, the proportion to population being 62·8 for 1902, which is the highest proportion yet attained, the next highest being 61·5 in the year 1898.

Admissions,  
Discharges,  
and Deaths in  
Establish-  
ments.

Tables VI., VII., VIII., and IX. (Appendix A) give statistics relating to the number of private and of pauper patients admitted to establishments, the number discharged from establishments recovered and unrecovered, and the number removed by transfer or death, for each year since 1858.

Statistics of  
Lunacy for the  
year 1902.

## III. STATISTICS OF LUNACY FOR THE YEAR 1902.

Changes in the  
Number and  
Distribution of  
the Insane.

### CHANGES IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE INSANE DURING THE YEAR.

With regard to the distribution of the insane in the different classes of establishments and in private dwellings, as shown in the Table on page xiv, the following differences appear in the manner of distribution of *registered*\* lunatics at 1st January 1903, when compared with what it was at 1st January 1902:—

In Royal Asylums there is a decrease of 31 private patients and of 30 pauper patients.

In District Asylums there is an increase of 17 private patients and 354 pauper patients.

In Private Asylums there is a decrease of 5 private patients.

In Parochial Asylums there is a decrease of 48 pauper patients.

In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses there is an increase of 38 pauper patients.

In Private Dwellings there is a decrease of 1 private patient and an increase of 11 pauper patients.

\* The inmates of Training Schools for Imbeciles and of the Lunatic Department of the General Prison are recorded in separate books, and, not being on the Board's General Register of Lunatics, are not included in this statement.



The general results during 1902, as compared with 1901, are, in regard to *registered* lunatics, as follows :—(1) There was a total increase of 365, due to a decrease of private patients by 20 and an increase of pauper patients by 385. (2) The total increase of 365 arises from an increase of the number in establishments by 355, and an increase of the number in private dwellings by 10. (3) The increased number of 355 in establishments arose from a decrease of 19 private patients and an increase of 374 pauper patients. The average increase in the number of private patients in establishments in the five years from 1st January 1897 to 1st January 1902 was 38, so that the decrease of 20 for this year shows a considerable fall. Of pauper patients in establishments, the average increase during the preceding five years was 318, so that the increase during the year 1902 has been above the average increase of that quinquenniad. (4) All pauper lunatics in establishments continue to be provided for in institutions of a public character.

Statistics of  
Lunacy for the  
Year 1902.  
—  
Changes in the  
Number and  
Distribution of  
the Insane.

In the number of non-registered lunatics the following changes occurred during 1902 :—

In the Lunatic Department of the General Prison the number is 5 more than last year.

In Training Schools for Imbecile Children the number is the same as last year.

Statistics of  
Lunacy for the  
year 1902.

Number of  
Lunatics at  
1st January  
1903.

*Number of Lunatics at 1st January 1903.*

MODE OF DISTRIBUTION.	Male.	Female.	Total.	PRIVATE.			PAUPER.		
				M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
In Royal Asylums, . . . . .	2,007	2,279	4,286	821	945	1,766	1,186	1,334	2,520
„ District Asylums, . . . . .	3,674	3,699	7,373	97	127	224	3,577	3,572	7,149
„ Private Asylums, . . . . .	46	79	125	46	79	125	...	...	...
„ Parochial Asylums, <i>i.e.</i> Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with unrestricted Licenses, . . . . .	252	250	502	...	...	...	252	250	502
„ Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with restricted Licenses, . . . . .	598	555	1,153	...	...	...	598	555	1,153
„ Private Dwellings, . . . . .	1,115	1,656	2,771	47	82	129	1,068	1,574	2,642
„ Lunatic Department of General Prison, .	7,692	8,518	16,210	1,011	1,233	2,244	6,681	7,285	13,966
„ Training Schools, . . . . .	42	9	51	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Training Schools, . . . . .	260	137	397	111	61	172	149	76	225
TOTALS,	7,994	8,664	16,658	1,122	1,294	2,416	6,830	7,361	14,191



CHANGES FROM THE PAUPER TO THE PRIVATE CLASS,  
AND *vice versa*.Statistics of  
Lunacy for the  
year 1902.

It must be kept in view, in connection with the statistical Tables giving the number of lunatics classified into private and pauper patients, that each patient does not necessarily continue till his discharge in the class to which he belonged on being placed on the Board's register. The results shown depend partly on the number of persons who, while continuing on the Board's register, cease to be private patients and become paupers, and *vice versa*. The following tabular statement shows the average number of pauper patients who have become private patients, and of private patients who have become pauper patients, for the quinquennials 1885-89 1890-94, and 1895-99, and the numbers for the subsequent years:—

Changes from  
Pauper to  
Private Class,  
and *vice versa*.

YEARS.		Number of Registered Patients transferred from Pauper to Private Class.	Number of Registered Patients transferred from Private to Pauper Class.
1885-89	Average Numbers	23	42
1890-94		22	41
1895-99		32	45
1900, . . . . .		28	46
1901, . . . . .		20	34
1902, . . . . .		27	49

## ESTABLISHMENTS FOR LUNATICS.

Under the term Establishments, as used in this Report, we include Royal, District, Private, and Parochial Asylums, Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, Training Schools for Imbecile Children, and the Lunatic Department of the General Prison. But it is necessary to point out that the Tables in the Appendix take no account of figures referring either to the Training Schools or to the General Prison, except where this is specially stated.

Establish-  
ments for  
Lunatics.

## ADMISSIONS TO ESTABLISHMENTS.

- (1) *Admissions directly under a Sheriff's Order, the Sanction of the Board, or other Statutory Authority.*

Admissions to  
Establish-  
ments.(1) Direct  
Admissions.

In arriving at the number of persons admitted to establishments who thereby add to the gross number of asylum patients, the number of admissions which refer to a mere transfer from one establishment to another must be deducted. In Table VII. the number of admissions for each year is therefore given after deducting transfers; and it shows (1) that the number of private patients admitted during last year was 548, being 10 more

Statistics of  
Lunacy for  
1902.

(1) Direct  
Admissions to  
Establish-  
ments.

than in the preceding year, and 6 more than the average for the quinquenniad 1895-99; and (2) that the number of pauper patients admitted was 3113, being 151 more than the number during the preceding year, and 374 more than the average for the quinquenniad 1895-99.

### (2) Admissions by Transfer.

(2) Admissions  
by Transfer.

It will be seen from Table VI. that the number of patients transferred from one establishment to another during 1902 was 537, which is 60 more than the number transferred during the preceding year, and 95 below the average for the five years 1895-99. The number of pauper patients transferred was, as it always is, larger in proportion to the total admissions than the number of private patients transferred. This is due to the fact that private patients are usually placed at once in the asylums in which it is intended they should stay during their whole term of asylum residence; while pauper patients are frequently placed, in the first instance, in the asylums of the districts in which they are resident, and are afterwards removed to the asylums of the districts to which they belong. The following tabular statement shows the transfers which occurred. They were authorised in 49 instances by Sheriffs, and in 488 by the Board.

Removed from	To Royal and District Asylums.				To Private Asylums.				To Parochial Asylums.		To Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses.		Total Transfers.	
	Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Pauper.		Pauper.		Private.	Pauper.
Royal and District Asylums,	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
	14	19	93	137	...	...	...	...	6	9	66	51	33	362
Private Asylums, . . .	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Parochial Asylums, . . .	...	...	38	43	...	...	...	...	1	12	...	...	...	94
Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses, . . . . .	...	...	20	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
TOTALS, . . .	15	22	151	204	..	...	...	...	7	21	66	51	37	500

(3) Admission  
of Voluntary  
Patients to  
Establish-  
ments.

### (3) Admission of Voluntary Patients.

Voluntary patients are persons who, with the sanction of the Board, granted on a simple application signed by the patient, voluntarily enter asylums for treatment of mental disorder, but whose mental condition is not such as to render it legal to grant certificates of insanity in their case. They cannot be detained for more than three days after giving notice of their intention or desire to leave. They are not registered as lunatics, but a record is made of their names and other particulars regarding them. The whole number of such persons admitted into asylums in 1902 was 79. The average number admitted for the ten years 1893-1902 was 83. The number resident at 1st January 1903 was 89.

We have for many years been able to state that nothing has occurred to indicate any difficulty or disadvantage traceable to the presence of this class of patients in asylums; and we continue to be of opinion that it is a useful provision of the law which permits persons who desire to place themselves under care in an asylum to do so in a way which is not attended with troublesome or disagreeable formalities. At the visits of the Medical Commissioners to asylums all voluntary inmates are seen, and they have then an opportunity of making statements in regard to their position, should they desire to make any. When there is reason to suppose that they in any way fail to understand the conditions of their residence, these conditions are explained to them.

Statistics of  
Lunacy for  
1902.

(3) Admission  
of Voluntary  
Patients to  
Establish-  
ments.

#### DISCHARGES FROM ESTABLISHMENTS.

Discharges  
from Establish-  
ments.

The remark we made, when speaking of the admissions to establishments, in regard to the necessity for the exclusion of such admissions as were merely transfers from one establishment to another, is applicable also to the discharges from establishments. The general statistics of the discharges for each year, after deducting transfers, are given in Table VIII. (Appendix A).

#### (1) *Discharges of the Recovered.*

Discharges  
from  
Establishments  
of Recovered  
Patients.

It will be seen from Table VIII. of Appendix A that there were 274 private patients discharged recovered during 1902, which is 47 above the number for the preceding year, and 41 above the average for the five years 1895-99. The number of pauper patients discharged recovered was 1346, which is 78 above the number for the preceding year, and 137 above the average for the five years 1895-99. Table IX. (Appendix A) shows the proportion of recoveries per cent. of the numbers admitted into each class of establishment. The following tabular statement shows these percentages for the quinquennials 1890-94 and 1895-99, and for the three subsequent years:—

CLASSES OF ESTABLISHMENTS.	Recoveries per cent. of Admissions.				
	1890-94.	1895-99.	1900.	1901.	1902.
In Royal and District Asylums,	39	37	38	39	40
„ Private Asylums, . . .	38	38	44	43	47
„ Parochial Asylums, . . .	43	42	60	51	44
„ Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses,	7	5	4	4	4

It will be observed that in this statement private and pauper patients are not distinguished from one another. Regard would require to be had to this fact, and also to the nature of the cases received into each class of establishment, and even into each in-



Statistics of  
Lunacy for  
1902.

dividual establishment, before these percentages could be accurately appreciated. Very erroneous inferences might be drawn from the figures if due weight were not given to these and other circumstances which have been discussed in previous Reports.

Discharges  
from  
Establishments  
of Patients  
Unrecovered.

### (2) Discharges of the Unrecovered.

The number of private patients discharged unrecovered, excluding transfers, during 1902, was, as shown in Table VIII. (Appendix A), 129, which is 4 below the average of the five years 1895-99. The number of pauper patients discharged unrecovered was 355, which is 48 below the number so discharged in the preceding year, and 47 below the average for the five years 1895-99.

We give at pages liv-lviii a discussion of the results shown in a Table giving the average number of pauper patients discharged unrecovered (excluding transfers) from each Establishment in Scotland during the ten years 1892-1901.

The following tabular statement shows the different modes in which the discharge of unrecovered patients took place during the year 1902:—

#### DISCHARGES OF THE UNRECOVERED.

MODES OF DISCHARGE.	Number of Patients removed Unrecovered from Asylums during 1902.			
	Private.	Pauper.		Total.
		Re- mained Pauper Lunatics.	Removed from Poor Roll.	
By Friends,	119	...	...	119
Minute of Parish Council, . . . . .	...	129	138	267
" Escape or Absence over 28 days, . . .	1	...	17	18
" Expiry of period of Liberation on Probation, . . . . .	6	32	6	44
" Expiry of Emergency Certificate, . .	1	...	3	4
" Expiry of Interim Order under Sec. 15 of 25 & 26 Vict. c. 54, . . . .	...	...	...	...
" Warrant of Sheriff, and sent to England, Ireland, and other countries,	...	...	24	24
" Order of Court to undergo Trial, . .	1	...	...	1
" Withdrawal of Sheriff's Order, . . .	...	...	...	...
" Being placed in Perth Prison as a King's Pleasure Lunatic, . . . .	...	...	1	1
" Transference to Training Schools for Imbecile Children, . . . . .	...	1	...	1
" Authority of Medical Officer under Sec. 17 of 25 & 26 Vict. c. 54, . .	...	...	...	...
" Expiry of Warrant granted under Sec. 6 of 34 & 35 Vict. c. 55, . . . .	3	...	...	3
" Defective admission papers, . . . .	...	...	1	1
" Determination of Order under Sec. 7 of 29 & 30 Vic. c. 51, . . . . .	...	...	...	...
" Minute of District Lunacy Board in consequence of failure to find any Parish liable for Maintenance, . .	1	...	...	1
Totals, . . . . .	132	162	190	484

## DEATHS IN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Statistics of  
Lunacy for  
1902.Deaths in  
Establish-  
ments.

The number of private patients who died in establishments during 1902 is shown by Table VIII. of Appendix A to have been 181, which is 11 more than in 1901, and 36 more than the average of the five years 1895-99. The number of pauper patients who died was 1020, which is 103 more than in 1901, and 201 above the average of the five years 1895-99.

The following statement, derived from Table IX. of Appendix A, shows the death-rate for private and pauper patients in establishments per cent. of the average number resident for the quinquennials 1890-94 and 1895-99, and for the three subsequent years:—

CLASSES OF PATIENTS.	Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Number Resident in all Establishments.				
	1890-94.	1895-99.	1900.	1901.	1902.
Private Patients, . .	7·6	7·2	8·2	8·0	8·5
Pauper Patients, . .	8·7	8·5	9·2	8·5	9·2
Both Classes, . .	8·5	8·2	9·0	8·4	9·1

The rate of mortality per cent. of the number resident in different classes of establishments for the quinquennials 1890-94 and 1895-99 and for the years 1900, 1901, and 1902 is shown in the following statement:—

CLASSES OF ESTABLISHMENTS.	Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Number Resident.				
	1890-94.	1895-99.	1900.	1901.	1902.
Royal and District Asylums, . . . .	8·8	8·4	9·4	8·8	9·5
Private Asylums, . . . . .	6·3	9·0	7·3	4·7	11·0
Parochial Asylums, . . . . .	9·6	10·5	9·9	9·0	9·9
Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, . . . .	4·6	4·5	4·5	5·1	4·3

Table X. (Appendix A) gives for each sex the number of deaths, and the number of deaths from various specified causes, in all establishments, for each year from 1870 to 1902, together with the absolute annual average number of deaths from each cause, and the average percentage of deaths from each cause, during each period of five years.

Table XXII. of Appendix A shows the number of deaths, from the various causes specified, in each establishment during the past year.

## REMOVALS FROM ESTABLISHMENTS ON STATUTORY PROBATION.

Removals  
on Probation.

At 1st January 1902, 86 patients were absent from asylums on probation, with the sanction of the Board. Of these, 31 have been finally discharged as recovered, 14 were sent back, 40 remained on the expiry of the period under the care of friends, and 1 died. In the course of 1902, 139 patients were discharged on

Statistics of  
Lunacy for  
1902.

—  
Removals  
on Probation.

probation. Of these, 26 have been finally discharged as recovered, 10 whose period of probation has expired remain under the care of friends, 28 have been returned to asylums, and 1 died. The number still on probation at the close of the year was 74.

The following statement shows the average number of patients liberated on probation in each period of ten years from their authorisation in 1862 to 1902, and the number so liberated for each of the subsequent ten years:—

Year.		Number of Patients Liberated on Probation.
1862-3-72,	Average Numbers, . . }	130
1873-82,		118
1883-92,		122
1893, . . . . .		141
1894, . . . . .		172
1895, . . . . .		138
1896, . . . . .		148
1897, . . . . .		109
1898, . . . . .		123
1899, . . . . .		136
1900, . . . . .		134
1901, . . . . .		152
1902, . . . . .		139

Of the 5089 patients liberated on probation since 1862, 1112, or 22 per cent., were replaced, before the expiry of the period of probation, in the asylums from which they had been removed.

The numbers liberated on probation from the different establishments in 1902 are shown in the following statements:—

Aberdeen Royal Asylum, . . . . .	4	Westermains Private Asylum, . . . . .	0
Argyll District Asylum, . . . . .	2	Greenock Parochial Asylum, . . . . .	0
Ayr District Asylum, . . . . .	6	Paisley Parochial Asylum, Craw	
Banff District Asylum, . . . . .	1	Road, . . . . .	0
Crichton Royal Institution, . . . . .	25	Paisley Parochial Asylum, Riccart-	
Dundee Royal Asylum, . . . . .	1	bar, . . . . .	0
Edinburgh Royal Asylum, . . . . .	15	Aberdeen East Poorhouse, . . . . .	0
Elgin District Asylum, . . . . .	0	Aberdeen West Poorhouse, . . . . .	0
Fife District Asylum, . . . . .	0	Buchan Poorhouse, . . . . .	0
Glasgow Royal Asylum, . . . . .	4	Cunninghame Poorhouse, . . . . .	0
Glasgow District Asylum (Gartloch), . . . . .	2	Dumbarton Poorhouse, . . . . .	0
" " " (Woodilee), . . . . .	0	Dundee East Poorhouse, . . . . .	0
Govan District Asylum, . . . . .	3	Dundee West Poorhouse, . . . . .	0
Haddington District Asylum, . . . . .	0	Edinburgh Poorhouse, . . . . .	0
Inverness District Asylum, . . . . .	29	Govan Poorhouse, . . . . .	0
Kirklands Asylum, . . . . .	1	Hamilton Poorhouse, . . . . .	0
Lanark District Asylum, . . . . .	0	Inveresk Poorhouse, . . . . .	0
Midlothian District Asylum, . . . . .	1	Kincardine Poorhouse, . . . . .	0
Montrose Royal Asylum, . . . . .	1	Linlithgow Poorhouse, . . . . .	0
Murray's Royal Asylum, . . . . .	1	Old Monkland Poorhouse, . . . . .	0
Perth District Asylum, . . . . .	1	Perth Poorhouse, . . . . .	0
Roxburgh District Asylum, . . . . .	27	Wigtown Poorhouse, . . . . .	0
Stirling District Asylum, . . . . .	15		
Mavisbank Private Asylum, . . . . .	0		
Saughtonhall Private Asylum, . . . . .	0		
		Total, . . . . .	139

In the numbers above given, patients liberated on trial for periods not exceeding twenty-eight days are not included.



Such trials can be made without the sanction of the Board, and they are frequently made use of by some Superintendents. The statutory removal on probation is not granted by the Board for a period exceeding one year, and its special use is to permit of the conditional liberation of patients whose fitness for permanent discharge cannot be determined without trial for a longer period than twenty-eight days. It is frequently found that patients who appear while in the asylum to have improved so much that they are fit for private care become unsettled when the influences of the asylum are removed. It is not, however, justifiable to retain permanently in the asylum all patients in whose cases a possibility of such unsettlement is thought to exist. The large majority of patients liberated on probation undergo no deterioration, and many are benefited by the change. By liberating patients on probation there is an opportunity given for testing their fitness for permanent discharge, and they can be replaced in the asylum without the expense attending a Sheriff's order, if they prove unfit. A more frequent use of removal on probation in some establishments would probably lead to a larger number of permanent discharges than takes place at present.

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Lunacy for  
1902.  
Removals  
on Probation.

It must not, however, be inferred from the figures given above that the number of liberations on probation from any particular asylum is an indication of the frequency with which trial is made in it of the fitness of unrecovered patients for residence in private dwellings. In some asylums from which few or no discharges on statutory probation take place, the removal of unrecovered patients is freely resorted to either by severing their connection with the asylum at once or after the trial of twenty-eight days, which, as already explained, may take place by permission of the Superintendent, and without the authority of the Board.

#### LIST OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND NUMBER OF LUNATICS IN EACH.

Distribution  
of Lunatics  
in Establish-  
ments.

Table XV. (Appendix A) shows the number of private and pauper lunatics in each Royal, District, Private, and Parochial Asylum and Licensed Poorhouse on 1st January 1903, and also the number of pauper lunatics from each county in each Royal, District, and Parochial Asylum and Licensed Poorhouse. With very few exceptions, the pauper lunatics of Scotland are disposed of either in asylums erected for them by the Boards of the lunacy districts to which they belong, or in asylums with which such Boards have made contracts.

#### SHERIFFS' ORDERS.

Orders granted  
by Sheriffs  
during the  
Year.

Table XIX. (Appendix A) gives the statutory return exhibiting the number of orders granted by Sheriffs for the admission of lunatics into any Public, Private, District or Parochial Asylum, or House, stating the Asylum or House to which such order referred, during the year ending 31st December 1902. The number of orders granted during the year was 3613.

Statistics of  
Lunacy for  
1902.

Licences  
granted by the  
Board to  
Asylums and  
Lunatic Wards  
of Poorhouses.

#### LICENCES GRANTED BY THE BOARD FOR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Table XX. (Appendix A) gives the statutory return exhibiting the number of licences granted by us for the continuance or establishment of charitable institutions, private asylums, and lunatic wards of poorhouses, and the transfer of any licence from one establishment to another, during the year ending 31st December 1902. The number of licences amounted to 23, and they were granted for the renewal of the licences of 2 charitable institutions, 3 private asylums, and 18 wards or portions of poorhouses set apart for lunatics.

Results of  
Treatment in  
Establish-  
ments.

#### RESULTS OF TREATMENT IN ESTABLISHMENTS.

In the several sections of Table XXI. (Appendix A) we give the average number resident, the number admitted, and the results of treatment for each establishment. We have already alluded to the general results which these Tables exhibit when commenting on Tables VII., VIII., and IX.

Causes of  
Death in  
each Establish-  
ment.

Table XXII. (Appendix A) gives a classification of the causes of death of those patients who died in establishments during the year 1902, giving each class of establishment and each establishment separately.

Changes among  
Attendants  
and Servants  
in Establish-  
ments.

#### CHANGES AMONG ATTENDANTS AND SERVANTS IN ESTABLISHMENTS.

The whole number of attendants and servants who left, were dismissed, or died, during 1902, was 1025, which is 48 more than the number for the previous year. The number who resigned their situations voluntarily is 758, which is 52 more than last year.

In addition to the 758 who resigned voluntarily, 70 left on account of ill-health, 3 died during their term of service, 31 absconded, 37 were dismissed for incompetence or unsuitability, 6 on account of services not being longer required, and 120 for misconduct.

We recommend that the administrators of institutions in which changes among attendants occur frequently should enquire carefully into the causes, and should endeavour to remove them by offering increased inducements to good attendants to remain, and to a better class to take service. Our experience tends to show that in the case of men a high class of attendant and security for permanent service are best obtained by increasing the number of married attendants. We therefore recommend, in all cases in which it has not already been done, that comfortable cottages for married attendants should be provided, wherever such accommodation is not to be had in the immediate neighbourhood of the asylum.

It is proper to observe, however, in reference to the figures given above, that we have ascertained that the great bulk of the changes occurs in the case of attendants and servants who have only been a short time in asylum service. As the number of attendants and servants who resigned voluntarily constitutes no less than 74 per cent. of the whole number of changes during the last year, it may be inferred that, although the inducements to enter asylum service

are not pecuniarily unattractive to those who seek employment, the service is found on trial to be congenial to a comparatively small number. This may be due in part to the trying nature of the service, and possibly still more to the general want of freedom inseparable from the discipline of a large institution, which causes a preference to be given to employments, perhaps less well paid, in which the workers' time, after certain hours, is wholly at their own disposal. In the case of male attendants, the somewhat similar prison service proves more attractive than asylum employment, on account of the pensions to which prison warders become entitled after long service.

It should further be borne in mind that these figures include many persons who are not engaged in the special duty of attending on the insane, such as artisans of all kinds, farm-workers, hall-maids, laundrymaids, &c.

We register the name of every attendant and servant dismissed from an asylum for misconduct, and when any name so registered reappears among the notices of engagement transmitted to us, we intimate the facts to the superintendent by whom the engagement has been made, with a view to his ascertaining whether the engaged person is identical with that dismissed. In this way it frequently happens that the fact of dismissal from another asylum, which has been concealed on re-engagement, is detected. When the fault concealed has been serious, dismissal for a second time follows, but when it has not been of a grave nature, and the person's character has otherwise been good, another chance is usually given. We have no doubt that attendants and servants dismissed from asylums would much more frequently engage in the service of other asylums if it were not generally known among them that the facts as to dismissal will be communicated by the Board to any asylum in Scotland in which they re-engage.

#### ESCAPES FROM ESTABLISHMENTS.

The whole number of escapes during 1902 was 181. Of these, 87 were brought back within twenty-four hours, 57 within a week, and 14 after a week. There were 23 still absent on the expiry of twenty-eight days from the date of escape. Of the 23 patients not brought back, 2 were removed from the asylum registers as recovered, 10 as relieved, 10 as not improved, and 1 was sanctioned to remain out on statutory probation.

The following statement shows the number of escapes that have taken place during each of the ten years from 1893 to 1902:—

Statistics of  
Lunacy for  
1902.

Changes among  
Attendants  
and Servants  
in Establish-  
ments.

Escapes from  
Establish-  
ments.



Statistics of  
Lunacy for  
1902.

Escapes from  
Establish-  
ments.

Years.	Number of Escapes.	Not brought Back.		Number of Escapes per 1000 of Patients in Establish- ments.
		Removed from Register as Unrecovered.	Removed from Register as Recovered.	
1893, . . . .	201	26	4	20
1894, . . . .	236	17	4	18
1895, . . . .	196	21	...	18
1896, . . . .	180	17	2	16
1897, . . . .	177	17	3	15
1898, . . . .	217	33	2	18
1899, . . . .	186	19	...	12
1900, . . . .	190	27	3	15
1901, . . . .	190	26	2	15
1902, . . . .	181	20	2	14
Totals, . .	1,954	223	22	

It appears from this statement that the number of escapes during 1902 per 1000 patients was lower than the average shown during the last ten years. Very few of the patients not brought back before the expiry of the twenty-eight days during which the law permits of their being received into the asylum without new certificates and new Sheriff's order are permanently lost sight of, and many are ultimately replaced in asylums. Those discharged recovered were as a rule convalescent patients whose discharge was in contemplation at the time of escape.

Accidents  
in Establish-  
ments.

#### ACCIDENTS IN ESTABLISHMENTS.

The whole number of accidents reported to us as having taken place during the year 1902 was 199. Of these, 7 ended fatally, death in 3 of these cases being due to suicide.

Of the deaths by suicide, 1 was caused by jumping over a bridge in the case of a convalescent patient who was about to be discharged and was out on pass, 1 as the result of injuries received by leaping through a window, and 1 by hanging through lowering a window sash on a strip torn from a blanket. There were 8 cases of attempted suicide. Of the 4 accidental deaths not due to suicide, 1 was caused by escape and being run over by a railway train, 1 by impaction of food in the throat, 1 as the result of burns received by sitting down on hot pipes, and 1 through internal injuries supposed to have been caused accidentally during a struggle with an attendant. We made an immediate and special investigation into the circumstances attending this occurrence, as also did the Crown authorities, but no evidence was obtained sufficient to incriminate anyone.

In 64 further cases the accidents involved fracture of bones or dislocation of joints, and in 37 cases injuries to the head. These were occasioned in 64 cases by falls, and in 32 cases by struggling with fellow-patients or attendants, or by assaults of fellow-patients. In 4 cases the fractures were unintentionally self-inflicted, and in 1 case the cause was unascertained. There were reported in addition 14 accidental wounds, contusions, doubtful fractures, &c.,

of a more or less serious character, and 69 minor injuries. Most, if not all, of these latter were in themselves of a trifling character, such as bruises, scratches, &c., and would probably not have been recorded in the Register of Accidents prior to the Board's circular letter of 14th January 1901, which enjoined their recognition and entry as a protective measure, in view of the significance which might attach to them as bearing upon the general treatment of the insane.

In every case of death by accident, of sudden or unexpected death, or death under circumstances of apparent or alleged suspicion, occurring in an asylum, the Superintendent is required to give immediate intimation not only to the Board, but also to the Procurator-Fiscal of the county in which the asylum is situated, who makes such inquiry as he may deem necessary.

#### PROGRESSIVE HISTORY OF PATIENTS FIRST ADMITTED INTO ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE YEAR 1898.

Statistics of Lunacy for 1902.  
—  
Accidents in Establishments.  
  
Progressive History of Patients first admitted in 1898.

On page xxxi of our Fourteenth Annual Report will be found a Table showing the changes which occurred among 1297 patients admitted to asylums for the first time in 1858 during that year, and the eleven subsequent years ending 1869. The results of that enquiry are further discussed on page xxxv of our Sixteenth Report. A similar series of Tables was begun in our Eleventh Report, relating to 1326 (subsequently corrected to 1319) patients admitted for the first time in 1868. The thirtieth and last of these Tables was given in our Fortieth Report, with a discussion of the inferences which may be drawn from the results.

The following is the fifth of a third series of such Tables dealing with the progressive history of 2539 patients admitted to asylums for the first time in 1898:—

YEAR.	New Cases Admitted.	Progressive History of Patients first admitted into Asylums in 1898.							
		Re-admitted during Year.				Removed Recovered.	Removed Unrecovered.	Died.	Remaining at 31st December
		Once.	Twice.	Thrice.	Total Number of Re-admissions.				
1898	2,539	71	3	...	77	678	135	247	1,556
1899	...	128	2	...	132	390	123	160	1,015
1900	...	93	9	...	111	93	45	113	875
1901	...	79	1	...	81	51	30	56	819
1902	...	50	3	...	56	52	24	53	746

It will be observed from this Table that at the close of the second year 209 re-admissions had occurred, and at the close of the fifth year the re-admissions numbered 457. Of these, 421 had been re-admitted once during the five years, and 18 twice (the latter number counting as 36 re-admissions). The total number of re-admissions during the five years is equal to 18·0 per cent. of the original number admitted. Calculated on the original number admitted, the recoveries during the first two years amounted to 42·1 per cent., discharges unrecovered 10·2, and deaths 16 per

cent., the removals from all causes thus representing 68·3 per cent. during the first two years of the original number admitted. During the succeeding three years the removals from all causes only amounted to 20·4 per cent. of the original admissions.

Calculated on the mean number resident (the mean for the first year being taken at half the number resident at 31st December), the recoveries during the first year amounted to 87·1 per cent., and the deaths to 31·7 per cent. In the fifth year these percentages had fallen respectively to 7·0 and 7·1.

Present Con-  
dition of Estab-  
lishments.

#### IV. PRESENT CONDITION OF ESTABLISHMENTS FOR THE INSANE.

Different  
Classes of  
Establish-  
ments.

Establishments for the insane in Scotland arrange themselves in the followings groups:—(a) Royal and District Asylums, (b) Private Asylums, (c) Parochial Asylums, (d) Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, (e) Training Schools for Imbecile Children, and (f) the Department for Criminal or State Patients in the General Prison.

The Royal or Chartered Asylums are institutions which were in existence previous to the enactment of the Lunacy Act of 1857. They are 7 in number. Five of these—the Royal Asylums of Aberdeen, Dundee, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Montrose—were at their origin erected out of funds derived from legacies, subscriptions, and donations, including in all cases contributions of greater or less amount from parochial sources. The other two institutions, the Crichton Royal Institution at Dumfries, and Murray's Royal Asylum at Perth, were erected out of funds provided by the benefactors whose names they bear. All the 7 Royal Asylums received both pauper and private patients at the time of the passing of the Act of 1857; but the Directors of Murray's Royal Asylum resolved, soon after the passing of that Act, to devote the institution to the care and treatment of private patients only, and a like resolution was subsequently come to by the Directors of the Glasgow Royal Asylum.

District Asylums are institutions created under the provisions of the Lunacy Act of 1857. Asylums of this class are provided out of funds furnished by county and burgh assessments, and are intended for the accommodation of the pauper lunatics of localities where such accommodation is not otherwise provided. At present there are 16 such asylums in occupation.

Private Asylums are establishments conducted by their proprietors for profit; and only private patients are received into them. There are 3 such establishments at present.

Parochial Asylums are establishments erected out of funds furnished by the poor-rate of the parishes to which they belong. These establishments are called Parochial Asylums for convenience, but they are technically lunatic wards of poorhouses which have been licensed by the Board to receive pauper patients suffering from all forms of insanity, that is, those who are curable and dangerous as well as those who are regarded as incurable and harmless. There are three establishments of this class at present.



The name of Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses is given specially to portions of poorhouses which have been set apart for the accommodation of pauper lunatics who are regarded as incurable and not dangerous. Such sections exist at present in 15 poorhouses.

Present Condition of Establishments.

—  
Different Classes of Establishments.

The National Institution for the Training of Imbecile Children at Larbert, and the Baldovan Asylum for Imbecile Children, are both charitable institutions erected by voluntary subscription. In addition to children received gratuitously, both receive private and pauper children whose board is paid respectively by their friends and their parishes.

The lunatic department of the General Prison at Perth provides accommodation for insane prisoners and convicts, and also for persons detained during His Majesty's pleasure, who have either been acquitted on account of insanity of the offences with which they had been charged, or have been found to be insane in bar of trial.

The Reports by the Commissioners of their inspection of the different establishments are given in Appendix B. These Reports are entered in the books of the respective establishments on the occasion of the statutory visits of the Medical Commissioners to the several institutions, and they form the basis of the following remarks:—

#### (a) ROYAL AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.

Royal and District Asylums.

Many of the wards in the main building of the Aberdeen Royal Asylum continue to be seriously overcrowded, but no permanent relief is expected until the new Kingseat Asylum is opened and the patients belonging to the City Parish are removed. The hope is expressed that when this takes place the Directors will see their way to proceed with the reconstruction of the old portion of the asylum, for the urgent necessity for remodelling its internal arrangements is said to be apparent in many respects. The accommodation for private patients at Elmhill House has been greatly improved by utilising the recreation-room as a general dining hall, and by the conversion of the two former dining-rooms into sick-room dormitories. The arrangements in the female division of the hospital for the care and treatment of recent and acute cases have been much improved by converting one of the dayrooms into a dormitory for sick and infirm patients, and by reserving the large dayroom-dormitory solely for the bed treatment of acute cases of mental disease. This change is said to have already resulted in much benefit, and it is recommended that it should be extended to the male side. The healthy surroundings of the Daviot branch asylum, the comfort of its accommodation, and the abundance and variety of the employment provided for the patients, are referred to in commendatory terms. The care of the patients and the general management of the asylum are favourably reported upon.

Aberdeen Royal Asylum, Aberdeen.

It is recorded with satisfaction that since the year 1898 there has been a steady decline in the number of patients annually

Argyll and Bute District Asylum, Lochgilphead.

Present Con-  
dition of Estab-  
lishments.

Royal and Dis-  
trict Asylums.

admitted to the Argyll District Asylum. This has been accompanied by a fall in the numbers resident. It is not at present possible to account for this change, but the hope is expressed that it may continue until the occurring insanity in this county approximates to the Scottish average, which for many years it has greatly exceeded. During the summer months of 1901 the asylum suffered from the want of water, and regret is expressed that the District Board have not been able to make any further advance with the proposed enlargement of the reservoir. The new wing for male patients is being roofed in and slated; the laying on of the slates being, it is reported, the only part of the work of construction for which it has been necessary to employ outside tradesmen. Outside iron staircases for use in case of fire are in course of erection at the various points of the building where alternative exits from the dormitories render them necessary. The appearance of the various dayrooms and dormitories is said to be rendered bright and cheerful by regular painting and decoration, and by the liberal supply of pictures which adorn the walls. The institution as a whole is reported to be scrupulously clean and in excellent order.

Ayr District  
Asylum, Ayr.

Dr. Skae resigned the post of Medical Superintendent of the Ayr District Asylum, which he occupied for 33 years. He is succeeded by Dr. Easterbrooke, senior Assistant Physician in the Edinburgh Royal Asylum. During his long period of service, Dr. Skae had, it is said, by his kindly and sympathetic nature, gained the esteem of all associated with him in the administration of the asylum. Plans for the erection of four cottages for married attendants have been prepared, and the work of building them is to begin at once. The large number of easy chairs in the dayrooms of this asylum is commented upon. These chairs are said to be liked by the patients, and are believed to add to their comfort and peacefulness. It is noted with approval that the great majority of the beds are now supplied with pillows. Many of the straw palliasses in the older section of the asylum are reported to be in an unsatisfactory condition, and their replacement by wire mattresses is recommended. Outside iron staircases as alternative means of exit in case of fire are about to be erected in connection with the two new villas. The new sewage purification works, which consist of a septic tank and a double set of contact beds, are reported upon as unsatisfactory in their results.

Banff District  
Asylum,  
Ladysbridge.

The new villa for fifty male patients in connection with the Banff District Asylum is reported to be completed. This building is externally of a plain but pleasing appearance, and its internal furnishings are of the best quality and of modern design. It is stated that this addition has been erected at the moderate cost of from £110 to £115 a bed. The opening of this block will immediately relieve the overcrowding which has, for the past few years, been experienced on the male side of the asylum. A new boiler-house is in course of being erected, and the whole of the main part of the asylum and the new male villa are to be heated by means of hot-water pipes. Alterations and improvements in the internal construction of the kitchen and laundry are about

to be proceeded with. A recurrence of erysipelas, three cases of which proved fatal, is recorded. The asylum is said to be economically yet efficiently managed.

Royal and District Asylums.

Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries.

It is understood that the Directors of the Crichton Royal Institution have approved of plans for the erection of a separate hospital for the isolation and treatment of patients suffering from consumption in its acute stages. The two new infirmaries, for male and female pauper patients respectively, are reported to be approaching completion; six new cottages for married attendants are being built; and the interior of the laundry buildings is about to be renovated and new machinery is to be introduced. The dining arrangements in the First House are reported to be inadequate, and it is recorded with satisfaction that a new dining-room is to be erected immediately above the present kitchen. The patients in the various sections of the institution are liberally provided for, and their individual requirements are said to receive careful attention. The general care of the patients and the state of the accommodation provided for them tended to confirm the previously expressed favourable views regarding the liberal attitude of the Directors and of the Physician-Superintendent towards all measures which promote the well-being of the insane. The contributions from the funds of the institution towards the maintenance of private patients now amounts to about £1500 annually, while the rate of board charged for private patients from the southern counties is only £24 per annum. Great advantages have arisen from the disposal of the patients in small groups over the estate, and it is mentioned with satisfaction that another farm-house is being prepared for the reception of 14 female patients and that the mansion-house of Friar's Carse is being considerably enlarged. The want of any form of special hospital wards in connection with the First House is again alluded to.

Negotiations for the purchase of the Dundee Royal Asylum by the District Lunacy Board are at present in progress. The Directors have unanimously resolved to sell the institution and to accept the sum offered by the District Board as the purchase price. Among the accidents recorded is an assault upon Dr. Anderson, one of the medical officers, by a male patient, who stabbed him with a knife on the chest. The point of the knife was fortunately diverted by a rib, or the injury might have been of a very serious nature. The patient was tried at the Dundee Sheriff Court and committed to the Lunatic Department of the Perth General Prison as a dangerous lunatic. In accordance with the unvarying custom successfully pursued for many years in this asylum, no patient has been subjected to any form of restraint or seclusion. Gowrie House, the new department for patients paying the higher rates of board, is reported to be now occupied. Its construction, fittings, and situation are described and favourably commented upon.

Attention is forcibly drawn to the overcrowding of the West House of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum, and it is stated that there

Royal Edinburgh Asylum, Edinburgh.



Present Con-  
dition of Estab-  
lishments.

Royal and Dis-  
trict Asylums.

are 142 patients resident in excess of the number which the building can properly accommodate. In consequence it has been found impossible to admit private patients paying the lower rates of board, and also in consequence of this overcrowding asylum dysentery has broken out in the female side of this house; 22 patients have been attacked by it, and 3 have died. The Managers and Dr. Clouston have done all in their power to combat this tendency to overcrowding, and during the past four years, upwards of 150 patients chargeable to the parish of Edinburgh have been boarded in other asylums. It is remarked that but for the advantage which has thus been taken of spare accommodation in other asylums, and the efforts which the Edinburgh Parish Council have made to place a number of their patients in poorhouse wards, the increase in occurring cases of insanity in Edinburgh and the unfortunate delay in the erection of the Bangour Asylum would have resulted in a state of matters which it is unpleasant to conceive of. The care of the patients in this asylum, as well as the general tone of the management and the medical spirit which pervades all the departments of the institution, are eulogised. The excellence of the accommodation for patients at Craig House and its dependent villas, the apparently prosperous financial position of this department, and the liberal provision of attendance, service, and recreation form the subject of favourable comments.

Elgin District  
Asylum,  
Elgin.

It is understood with satisfaction that the District Board have resolved to improve the water storage of the Elgin District Asylum by the erection of a tank capable of containing 15,000 gallons of water. By this means the cisterns throughout the asylum can be kept constantly full, and in case of fire the water can be forced at high pressure through the pipe which surrounds the buildings and feeds the hydrants. A case of suicide by hanging from the end of a low bedstead in a single room is recorded. It is pointed out that the only means of security against the occurrence of such casualties is the continuous night supervision of acutely insane and suicidal patients. Approval is expressed of the fact that the District Board have taken 50 additional acres of arable land on lease in connection with their present farm at Bilbohall. The arable land now in connection with the asylum amounts to 165 acres. The institution is reported to be in admirable order and scrupulously clean.

Fife and Kin-  
ross District  
Asylum,  
Cupar.

The number of vacant beds in the Fife and Kinross District Asylum is computed to be only eight or nine, and it is therefore learned with approval that the District Board have decided to increase the accommodation by adding 50 beds to each of the existing hospitals. These additions are to consist of two dayrooms and two dormitories on the male side, and two dayrooms, two dormitories, and a dining-room on the female side. A new bakery has been built, and all the bread required for the asylum is now baked there. It is recommended that the ovens should be used once a week to bake meat pies for the patients' dinner, and that fresh pork should also be cooked there. These recommendations are made with the view of varying the monotony of the invariable

serving of boiled beef at that meal. The farm recently acquired by the asylum is reported to be profitable in many ways. It affords an abundance of healthy outdoor work for the male patients, and it produces all the meat, milk, meal, potatoes and other vegetables, required by the asylum.

Present Con-  
dition of Estab-  
lishments.

Royal and Dis-  
trict Asylums.

Although the total number of patients in the Glasgow Royal Asylum has not materially increased, it is pointed out that there are 76 more female than male patients in the asylum, and that, while there is still some spare accommodation on the male side, the female side is quite full. As this condition has existed for some time it is said to be desirable in every interest that the Directors should adopt immediate measures for extending the accommodation. The proposal to erect an annexe in the country for some of the higher-paying patients, and the appropriation of the Physician-Superintendent's house for such administrative purposes as dining-room accommodation and rooms for officers and nurses, are favourably considered. It is observed with gratification that the death-rate of the institution continues to be relatively low. Appreciation of the charitable work of the institution is expressed, and it is stated that many of the patients could not have entered the asylum but for the moderate rates of board which are charged. It appears to be the wish of the Directors to admit to the benefits of the asylum every insane person making application for whom there can be paid such a minimum sum of money as will, for a time at any rate, obviate the necessity of applying to the parochial authorities for admission to one of the district asylums.

Glasgow Royal  
Asylum,  
Gartnavel,  
Glasgow.

The number of patients resident in the Glasgow District Asylum, Gartloch, exceeds, it is stated, the number for which the asylum was built. The opportune erection of a block for consumptive patients, which is nearing completion, and the building of a villa for male patients who are farm workers, are welcomed as a much-needed outlet for the surplus population of the asylum. The death of a male patient due to rupture of the bowel, caused by a struggle with attendants, formed the subject of enquiries by the Procurator-Fiscal and by the Commissioners. The evidence was not, however, sufficiently conclusive to justify further proceedings in the matter. The proportion of night attendants to patients in this asylum is now 1 to 45 on the male side, and 1 to 34 on the female side. The opinion is expressed that this increased night supervision will tend towards an improvement in the habits, conduct, and mental well-being of the patients. The bed treatment of patients in the hospital has been extended by the opening of two wards, each containing 21 beds, for the reception of infirm and senile patients. The original sick wards have been thereby set free for the reception and bed treatment of cases of acute mental and bodily diseases. These changes are highly commended. Commendation is also passed upon the regularity and frequency with which *post mortem* examinations are performed in the case of patients dying in the asylum.

Glasgow Dis-  
trict Asylum,  
Gartloch, near  
Glasgow.

Present Con-  
dition of Estab-  
lishments.

Royal and Dis-  
trict Asylums.

Glasgow Dis-  
trict Asylum,  
Woodilee,  
Lenzie.

Both the male and the female sections of the Glasgow District Asylum, Woodilee, are reported to contain more patients than they can properly accommodate. In these circumstances it is gratifying to record that some relief will be immediately obtained by the opening of the new hospital for patients suffering from phthisis, and the reception block for new patients. The erection of a new Nurses' Home, a commencement with the building of which has just been made, will also to some extent help, in time, to remove the pressure upon the accommodation. The Phthisis Hospital and the Reception House are both constructed of wood and iron, and they are reported to be fitted internally with every care and with every modern appliance which can conduce towards the comfort and the well-being of their future inmates. The inadequacy of the ordinary hospital accommodation in the asylum is referred to, and it is pointed out that while they may continue to provide for senile and infirm cases, they cannot at the same time continue to accommodate cases of acute bodily illness and the increasing number of mental cases for whom bed treatment is found to be necessary. The provision of a Reception House with 20 beds for newly-admitted patients is described as an excellent idea both from the medical and administrative standpoints. The whole of the hospital section of the asylum on the male side is under the charge of a hospital-trained nurse, assisted by nine female nurses, and a trained nurse is also in charge of the female hospital division. A large number of subsidiary administrative and structural alterations are detailed in the entries by the Commissioners, all of which point to an active and enlightened administration of the institution.

Govan District  
Asylum,  
Hawkhead,  
Paisley.

With a view to relieving the gradually increasing pressure upon space within the Govan District Asylum, the dwelling-house at the farm steading is being prepared for the reception of about 14 male working patients, and a part of the workshop block is being converted into living-rooms for 20 men. It is understood that the District Board have under consideration estimates for lighting the asylum with electricity. Portions of the grounds adjoining the asylum are about to be laid out as recreation ground for the patients. It would greatly add to the amenity of the institution if the weaker and more infirm patients who are unable to take extended exercise could walk in gardens opening off their wards. The asylum was found in the best possible state of order and cleanliness, but it is pointed out that the plaster work in some of the hospital dormitories is giving way, and that the walls and ceilings throughout the institution are much discoloured by gas. The excellency of the dietary and the service of the food at meals are favourably commented on.

Haddington  
District  
Asylum,  
Haddington.

The male side of the Haddington District Asylum is so full that, it is stated, any further considerable increase in the number of male admissions will produce a state of overcrowding which will necessitate the extension of the accommodation. Among the more important alterations which have recently been carried out in this asylum are the successful installation of electric lighting; the reconstruction of the laundry, which has been fitted with porcelain wash-



tubs, a new hydro-extractor, and an increased and more efficient number of drying horses. The kitchen has been furnished with new cooking apparatus, a hot-plate for the service of food, and a new central hatchway communicating with the dining hall. The latter apartment is reported to be too small for the requirements of the asylum. In the dayrooms additions have been made to the furnishings, chiefly in the form of chairs, rugs, tables, and small decorative articles. The dormitories have been floored with pitch-pine wood, strips of carpet have been placed between the beds, and blue blinds have been fitted to the windows. The new lavatories and bathrooms, both on the ground and first floors, are said to be of excellent design and workmanship. The asylum was found in admirable order.

Present Condition of Establishments.

Royal and District Asylums.

The chief alterations reported to be now in progress in the Inverness District Asylum are (1) the building of two new accessory dining halls, one in connection with each hospital, which are intended to relieve the present congestion in the central dining hall; (2) an extension of the heating arrangements to all the dayrooms, dormitories, single rooms, and officers' quarters; (3) the complete renovation of various of the male and female wards, and the re-equipment of the lavatory, bathing, and sanitary arrangements in connection with them; and (4) the construction of a new road to take the place of the public road which now passes directly through the grounds and close to the walls of the asylum. The new road is being carried well to the south of the asylum and clear of the buildings. It is reported that during the past year an extensive removal of chronic patients from the asylum to private dwellings in the counties forming the lunacy district has been effected. If, as is believed to be the case, the great majority of them should be found capable of permanently residing in private houses, this experiment will undoubtedly tend towards postponing the impending necessity for extending the asylum and effect a substantial saving in expenditure. The high standard of comfort in the hospital sections, the medical treatment, and the general care of the patients, as well as the management of the asylum, are said to have produced a favourable impression.

Inverness District Asylum, Inverness.

It is understood that the Joint Committee of the Kirklands Asylum have resolved to proceed with the erection of homes for fourteen nurses and nine unmarried attendants, and of cottages for married attendants and artisans. Besides increasing the number of beds for patients within the asylum, this new accommodation for the staff will, it is believed, tend to secure and retain the services of trustworthy nurses and attendants. The new laundry is now in full working order. It has been well equipped with efficient machinery, but it is pointed out that the supply of steam appears to be insufficient. The Committee are urged to endeavour to secure more land in the immediate neighbourhood of the asylum. It is observed that the sick wards in this asylum are not satisfactory. They are upon the first floor and are approached by staircases which are somewhat steep and narrow. They are, moreover, represented as being too small, as having no dayroom-dormitories,

Kirklands Asylum, Bothwell.

Present Con-  
dition of Estab-  
lishments.

Royal and  
District  
Asylums.

Lanark  
District  
Asylum,  
Hartwood,  
Shotts.

and as providing no proper provision for the separation of the noisier patients from those requiring rest and quietness. The dietary of the patients has been improved; their personal appearance is described as satisfactory, and a tribute is paid to the cleanliness and order in which the establishment was found.

Dr. Neil Kerr, who has acted for over four years as Senior Assistant Medical Officer in the Lanark District Asylum, was appointed to succeed the late Dr. Campbell Clark as Superintendent of the asylum. A burn sustained by a patient through sitting on a hot-water pipe was followed by septicæmia, which ended fatally. A pleasing feature in the asylum administration was the large amount of literature which was freely distributed throughout the institution. Books, magazines, and newspapers were found on the tables in every ward. Such a generous and thoughtful provision for the entertainment and mental occupation of the inmates of asylums is, it is regretted, far from being common. The number of patients who were observed reading shows that the privilege is appreciated, and Dr. Kerr stated that the number of books destroyed is not great. The arrangement in question, it is stated, adds greatly to the homeliness of the wards, and it no doubt increases the contentment of the patients. A comfortable writing-room for nurses has been opened and is largely taken advantage of. The male attendants have the privilege of using the billiard-room at certain hours. Eight new houses for married male attendants are nearing completion, and when these are occupied no less than thirty-two married attendants will reside upon the asylum estate.

Midlothian and  
Peebles Dis-  
trict Asylum,  
Rosewell,  
Roslin.

It is remarked that since the completion of the structural arrangements in the Midlothian and Peebles District Asylum a very marked improvement has become evident in the order and restfulness of the patients and in the smoothness of administration. The recent extensions, alterations, and improvements have, it is stated, brought the asylum to a state of great efficiency. Among the chief improvements which have been effected the following are referred to, viz.:—An abundant water supply, the introduction of electric light, an efficient system of heating, the extension and re-equipment of the kitchen, wash-house, and laundry, and a system of sewage purification. The new water supply has removed all anxiety as to the sufficiency of that necessary commodity, and the pressure at command is capable of throwing the water to the highest point of the asylum. The case books, medical records, and the Pathological Journal are reported to be carefully and intelligently kept.

Montrose  
Royal  
Asylum,  
Montrose.

The capacity of the asylum has been the subject of correspondence between the Board and the Managers of the Montrose Royal Asylum. The amount of overcrowding, and especially the deficiency in the dayroom space, have been pointed out, and suggestions have been made by which the deficiency can be remedied. Important negotiations are in progress which, it is anticipated, will result in a territorial arrangement by which the pauper lunatics of the Forfar Lunacy District will be accommodated

in this asylum, and the pauper lunatics of the Dundee Lunacy District will all ultimately be provided for in the asylum at West Green. It is reported that the Directors are proceeding with the erection of a villa to contain sixty female pauper patients. The condition of the patients, except for the overcrowding in the hospital wards and the female side of the main building, is stated to have been in every respect satisfactory. A system of telephonic communication with ten stations has been instituted in the asylum, and it is said to have facilitated its administration.

Present Con-  
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lishments.

Royal and Dis-  
trict Asylums.

Murray's Royal Asylum, Perth, presented throughout the usual aspect of good order and comfort. This is said to be largely due to the constant attention which is given to repairs, structural alterations of the interior, and replacement of fittings. A new staircase connecting the administrative block with the first floor of the main building is in course of construction and promises to be of much service. Alongside of it a lift connecting the kitchen with the dining-room is being erected. One of the new villas is nearly completed; the other is not yet roofed in. The medical work of the institution receives an apparently well-merited tribute of praise, and an investigation into the heredity of insanity and the allied neuroses is specially referred to. The institution is reported to be full, and it is anticipated that in time some further extension for the accommodation of senile and infirm cases will be found to be required. A case of suicide by hanging is recorded. The patient, a lady, had been six years in the asylum, and though under supervision for a suspected tendency to self-destruction was not believed to seriously entertain the intention. She accomplished her purpose in the daytime by momentarily eluding the vigilance of her nurse.

Murray's  
Royal Asylum,  
Perth.

In recent years the number of female admissions to the Perth District Asylum, it is observed, has greatly exceeded that of the male admissions. This cannot be explained by any change in the numerical relation of the sexes in the normal population of the county of Perth, which in this respect has remained stationary for many years. While the male admissions show no marked tendency to increase, it is stated that the larger number of women annually sent to the asylum has resulted in a state of overcrowding which was particularly evident in some of the wards. It is therefore understood with satisfaction that the District Board have resolved to build another villa for chronic female patients on the lines of the two existing villas. The newly enlarged Nurses' Home is said to afford excellent accommodation for sixteen nurses, thereby not only setting free a corresponding number of beds in the asylum, but giving the nurses a much-needed relief from a too close and too constant association with their charges. The scientific investigations conducted by Dr. Bruce into the proximate causes and pathology of acute insanity are referred to in flattering terms.

Perth District  
Asylum,  
Murthly.

The accommodation of the Roxburgh District Asylum is reported to be overtaxed. On the male side there are 142 patients resident, and at the most generous estimate only 120 available beds; on the

Roxburgh  
District  
Asylum,  
Melrose.



Present Con-  
dition of Estab-  
lishments.

Royal and Dis-  
trict Asylums.

female side there are 176 patients on the register and only 169 beds. A more extensive system of removal of chronic, harmless, unrecovered patients to private dwellings is the only remedy which could check the existing tendency to this increase in population; but it is admitted that the economic conditions of the counties forming the district, and the large number of small independent parishes into which the district is divided, are unfavourable factors in this respect. There is, consequently, no course left but to extend the asylum accommodation, and plans have recently been prepared for the erection of a hospital for male patients corresponding generally to the existing hospital for women which has proved so satisfactory. Considering the many structural alterations and additions which have recently been completed, and those which are still under consideration, the attention of the District Board is, with reluctance, directed to the fact that the female side of the asylum is again overcrowded. A new boiler-house and new boilers have been erected, and the work of introducing a system of electric lighting is said to be making progress. The new laundry is nearly finished. The failure to remove the piggeries from their present close proximity to the asylum is commented upon, and it is pointed out that there is a better site for them on the land recently acquired.

Stirling Dis-  
trict Asylum,  
Larbert.

There are, it is stated, only 30 vacant beds in the Stirling District Asylum—8 on the male side and 22 on the female side. The number of extra-district female patients is, however, considerable, but the male accommodation is practically almost all occupied by the district patients. It is therefore apparent that the male side of the asylum is rapidly approaching a state of overcrowding. The vigorous endeavour made by Dr. Robertson to induce parishes to remove to private dwellings such patients as no longer require asylum care is referred to with appreciation. The unique and distinctive methods of nursing and care in use in this asylum are referred to at great length in the Commissioners' entries. The chief features of these administrative methods are—(1) The extensive night supervision of the patients, which allows one night attendant to every 34 patients. (2) The disuse of single rooms either by day or by night for the seclusion of noisy, restless, or troublesome patients, and the absence of all forms of restraint or seclusion. (3) The employment of a night matron whose duty it is to supervise the work of the night attendants, both male and female. (4) The appointment of trained hospital nurses, designated "Assistant Matrons," who practically control or supervise each division of the asylum, with the exception of the section for chronic working patients. (5) The appointment of a lady matron to the charge of the male side of the asylum. (6) The employment of female nurses on the male side of the institution: out of a total staff of 43 attendants, 19, or nearly one-half, are women. That differences of opinion regarding the introduction of administrative changes so radical and so complete in their nature should exist is only natural. In pursuance of the invariable custom which from its inception has actuated the attitude of the Scottish Lunacy Board towards the independent institution of progressive reforms

on the part of individual asylum administrators, the development of the many deviations from the established methods of asylum management which have been detailed above were watched by the Commissioners at first with great interest and with suspended judgment. Any criticism which prejudice, or a want of experience of such methods, might have suggested has latterly been disarmed by the undoubted success which has attended the operations of this new mode of administration, at anyrate under the present management of this asylum.

Present Condition of Establishments.

Royal and District Asylums.

### (b) PRIVATE ASYLUMS.

Private Asylums.

The nursing of the more nervous, of the debilitated, and of the older cases in the Mavisbank Asylum attracted favourable attention, and it is stated that the medical care of the patients, as a whole, is skilful and judicious. Many improvements in the furnishing and decoration of the various apartments are referred to. The bathroom in the gentlemen's division might, it is suggested, be enlarged and improved.

Mavisbank Private Asylum, Polton, Midlothian.

The two houses, Saughton Hall and Balgreen, which form the Saughton Hall Asylum, were found in a commendable state of good order. Throughout the summer 12 gentlemen and 26 ladies were afforded a change of air and residence at the seaside house at Gullane belonging to the establishment. The medical records are reported to be fully and regularly kept. The nursing of the infirm and bedridden patients, and the continuous bed treatment of patients labouring under acute mental symptoms, are referred to as commendable features of the medical management of this institution.

Saughton Hall Private Asylum, near Edinburgh.

The patients resident in Westernmains Asylum are reported to be adequately provided for in every respect. The house itself, which is in most respects identical with a private mansion-house, is said to be sumptuously furnished, and the grounds surrounding it are pleasantly laid out.

Westernmains Private Asylum, Kirkintilloch, Dumbartonshire.

### (c) PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.

Parochial Asylums.

The entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion in the Greenock Parochial Asylum during a period of 12 months covered by the Commissioners' entries number 82, but almost all these entries refer to the limited restraint of the use of the hands in the case of a female patient who is so impulsive that she assaults indiscriminately the nurses and patients in her immediate neighbourhood. The condition of the establishment and of the patients is reported to be satisfactory. It is recommended that the number of easy chairs should be increased, as they are believed to conduce towards peacefulness and quietness among the patients. It is suggested that the ratio of female attendants to patients, which at present is 1 to 14, is too low, and ought to be increased. The training of the nurses and attendants by means of lectures and demonstrations is regularly carried on, and it is recorded with gratification

Greenock Parochial Asylum, Greenock.

Present Condition of Establishments.

Parochial Asylums.

Paisley Parochial Asylum, Craw Road, Paisley.

Paisley Parochial Asylum, Riccartonbar, Paisley.

that the Committee make an addition of £2 annually to the wages of those who pass the Medico-Psychological Association's examination.

The various wards and dormitories in the Paisley Parochial Asylum, Craw Road, are reported to be clean and in excellent order. It is observed with satisfaction that none of the patients manifested symptoms of acute insanity, and it is recommended that as far as possible acute cases of mental disease should be sent to the Riccartonbar Asylum, which is more fully equipped for dealing with them. It is reported that a carefully adjusted and an apparently satisfactory scale of dietary for the patients has received the sanction of the Asylum Committee.

A new female hospital in connection with the Paisley Parochial Asylum, Riccartonbar, is on the point of being ready for the reception of patients. It is well designed, and promises, it is stated, to provide accommodation of a modern kind for sick patients and for recent and acute cases requiring treatment in bed. A fatal accident is recorded. A male patient escaped from a walking party, and his dead body was afterwards found on the railway line near Hawkhead Station; the skull was fractured, and there were other injuries pointing to the fact that he had been run over by a passing train. The land attached to the asylum is worked at a good financial profit; besides supplying milk and vegetables to the institution, it gives employment to the able-bodied male inmates. The general state of the patients and the management of the institution are favourably reported on.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

#### (d) LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.

Aberdeen East Poorhouse, Aberdeen.

The patients in the Lunatic Wards of the Aberdeen East Poorhouse are reported to be well fed, and special attention is bestowed upon those particulars which conduce to an increase of personal comfort. Their clothing is said to be warm, the beds are amply supplied with coverings, and the dormitories during the winter months are heated by means of open fires. Considering the age of the buildings they are said to have been found in good order.

Aberdeen West Poorhouse, Aberdeen.

The condition of the Lunatic Wards of the Aberdeen West Poorhouse is stated to be satisfactory. The dietary has been improved; tea and bread and butter are now given at breakfast in addition to porridge and milk. The allowance of butter has been increased, and mince meat has been substituted for boiled beef on one day in the week.

Buchan Poorhouse, New Maud, Aberdeenshire.

The dayrooms and dormitories in the Lunatic Wards in the Buchan Poorhouse were found clean and in excellent order; many parts of the interior of the wards have recently been painted by the staff, assisted by the inmates. The female dormitory on the ground floor has been furnished with eight new beds with wire mattresses. The dress and personal neatness of the patients



indicated good care, and their physical health bore evidence of an adequate dietary. The working patients are provided with a lunch consisting of bread and syrup on four days a week, and bread and cheese on two days.

Present Condition of Establishments.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

Wash-hand basins, water-closets, and a slop sink are required on the dormitory floors of the Lunatic Wards of the Cunninghamham Poorhouse, and it is learned with satisfaction that the Committee have agreed to provide these. The dayrooms are said to be rather dingy, but they are kept in good order. The patients' dietary has been improved by the substitution of new milk for skimmed milk. The more frequent use of potato, which is only given on one day a week, is strongly recommended.

Cunninghamham Poorhouse, Irvine, Ayrshire.

The dietary of the patients in the Lunatic Wards of the Dumbarton Poorhouse has been altered and improved to the extent of giving tea with bread and butter for supper instead of porridge as formerly, and of substituting a fresh-meat dinner for one of the bi-weekly dried-fish dinners. It is recommended that those patients who are capable of appreciating it should be regularly supplied with some form of interesting literature. The personal clothing of the patients was, it is reported, in good repair, and their beds were clean and comfortable.

Dumbarton Poorhouse, Dumbarton.

The death of Mr. Buglass, who was Governor of the Dundee East Poorhouse for over 20 years, is referred to in the entry upon the state of the Lunatic Wards of that institution. Mr. Buglass was an able administrator, and his loss, so far as the lunatic wards and their inmates are concerned, is one of more than ordinary consequence. He has been succeeded by Mr. Chisholm from the Barnhill Poorhouse, Glasgow. The condition of these wards and the care of the patient continue to deserve commendation.

Dundee East Poorhouse, Dundee.

The reconstructed workshops in connection with the Lunatic Wards of the Dundee West Poorhouse are completed and in use. They are provided with a wide verandah, affording ample shelter for the patients in wet weather, and they are reported to be of good size and well lighted. The small male sick-room and two adjoining bedrooms for attendants are said to be ready for occupation. The patients in these wards are, it is reported, suitably provided for.

Dundee West Poorhouse, Dundee.

The patients in the Lunatic Wards of the Edinburgh Poorhouse are divided as follows. One hundred and sixty, 88 men and 72 women, are resident at the Poorhouse, Craiglockhart, and 65, 50 men and 15 women, are accommodated at Middleton Hall, Linlithgowshire. While the wards at Craiglockhart, in respect of their accommodation and the care which is bestowed upon the patients, compare favourably with similar institutions throughout the country, the accommodation provided at Middleton Hall is the subject of eulogistic remarks by the Commissioners. It is stated that the homely character of the arrangements, and the rural surroundings exercise a beneficial influence upon the mental and bodily health of the patients.

Edinburgh Poorhouse, Craiglockhart.

Present Con-  
dition of Estab-  
lishments.

Lunatic Wards  
of Poorhouses.

Govan  
Poorhouse,  
Govan,  
Glasgow.

The Lunatic Wards of the Govan Poorhouse, which have recently been reconstructed internally, presented, it is stated, a bright and comfortable appearance. They are well supplied with pictures and decorative objects. No less than 80 per cent. of the men and 84 per cent. of the women are daily engaged in useful occupations, and the land recently acquired by the institution will, it is reported, add to the variety and extent of the means of industrially employing the male patients. The state of these wards bore evidence of constant and thoughtful attention on the part of the management, and of commendable liberality on the part of the Committee.

Inveresk  
Poorhouse,  
Inveresk.

It is recorded with satisfaction that a lunch of milk and bread with either jam, butter, or cheese is now given to every patient in the Inveresk Poorhouse. The men's dayroom has been repainted and its floor varnished, and the renovation of other parts of the wards is in progress. The patients were found comfortably provided for, and the wards throughout were scrupulously clean.

Kincardine  
Poorhouse,  
Stonehaven.

The deaths in succession of Mr. Williamson, the Governor, of Dr. Leslie, the Medical Officer, and of Mrs. Williamson, the Matron of the Lunatic Wards of the Kincardine Poorhouse, are reported. Mr. and Mrs. Hall, both of whom have had considerable asylum experience, have been appointed Governor and Matron. The wards were found clean and in good order.

Linlithgow  
Poorhouse,  
Linlithgow.

The Lunatic Wards of the Linlithgow Poorhouse are said to be maintained in good order. It is observed that a commendable amount of liberty of action is given to the patients with respect to any harmless personal recreation to which any of them may happen to incline. This, it is believed, conduces towards their happiness and contentment. Consequently many of the inmates look upon the wards as their home; they interest themselves in its work; and the relations between them and the officials are harmonious and friendly.

Old Monkland  
Poorhouse,  
Coatbridge.

A number of arm chairs have been provided for the use of the patients in the Lunatic Wards of the Old Monkland Poorhouse, and it is understood that it is intended to replace the present benches in the dayrooms with chairs of this description. A bowling green has been provided for the men. Two daily papers are supplied to the wards, and a plentiful supply of illustrated journals and magazines is placed on the dayroom tables. This thoughtful supply of literature is strongly commended. The dietary of the patients is said to be liberal. The wards are reported to be kept in excellent order.

Perth Poor-  
house, Perth.

In connection with the Lunatic Wards of the Perth Poorhouse a commencement has been made with the work of erecting two one-storeyed buildings, one on each side, which will form porches and will also contain lavatories, water-closets, and bootrooms. Hot water has been supplied to all the lavatories and sculleries of the wards. The state in which the wards and the patients were found is reported to have been satisfactory.

It is reported that the dietary of the patients in the Wigtown Poorhouse Lunatic Wards has been improved and that the allowance of butter to each patient has been nearly doubled. The old straw palliasses in the dormitories are gradually being replaced by wire mattresses. The dayrooms and dormitories were, it is reported, found in good order.

Present Con-  
dition of Estab-  
lishments.

Lunatic Wards  
of Poorhouses.

Wigtown  
Poorhouse,  
Stranraer.

#### INSTITUTIONS FOR IMBECILE CHILDREN.

Training  
Schools for  
Imbecile  
Children.

Baldovan  
Institution,  
Dundee.

The new buildings of the Baldovan Institution are occupied by 69 children and the old buildings by 37 children. General satisfaction is expressed with the new department, which occupies an excellent site. Its construction is modern and its fittings and furnishings have, it is stated, been selected with judgment and care. The public rooms are commodious, well heated, and well lighted, and the hospital wards are, it is reported, well adapted to their purpose. Attention is specially directed to the work which the institution is doing in receiving the lowest and most helpless class of imbecile children, and the opinion is expressed that if this fact were more widely known the institution would receive more charitable and philanthropic help than has hitherto been the case. It is also pointed out that the rate of board charged for children in the institution is too low to adequately cover the cost of their proper maintenance, and the Directors are urgently recommended to increase it. The high death-rate is commented upon, and it is advised that the dietary should be improved in the direction of giving more animal food. The necessity for a new and efficient laundry is pointed out. It is also recommended that, for the purpose of enabling the nurses to bestow more individual attention upon the children, the present number of ward assistants and nurses ought to be increased.

[It is learned with satisfaction that the Directors of the Larbert Institution have acquired by purchase the piece of ground, with the dwelling-houses upon it, situated immediately to the west of the institution. The western boundary has thereby been better protected, and space has been provided for such extensions as the future may demand. In the meantime it is hoped that the Directors will keep in view the objects of providing separate accommodation for pupils paying the higher rates of board, and of adding to the equipment of the institution a new nursery-hospital. It is recommended that the protection of the buildings in case of fire and the provision of alternative exits from the dormitories should be the subject of enquiry. Every department of the institution was found scrupulously clean and in excellent order. The administration of the establishment is described as successful and painstaking, and it is stated that no effort is spared to train and educate the children to the fullest measure of their capacity.

Larbert  
National  
Institution.



Establishment  
for State and  
Criminal  
Lunatics.

Lunatic De-  
partment of  
H.M. General  
Prison at Perth.

(f) ESTABLISHMENT FOR STATE AND CRIMINAL LUNATICS.

The Lunatic Department of H.M. General Prison at Perth is maintained by the State for the confinement of those persons called criminal lunatics who are or who have been insane and who are still regarded as requiring detention in a prison.

During 1902, 14 patients were admitted to this establishment. The offences of which they were accused or were guilty, the places from which they were brought, and other facts regarding them, are shown in the following statement:—

H.M. General Prison, Perth—Admissions to Lunatic Department during 1902.

C/No.		Whence brought.	Date of Trial.	Initials of Names.	Date of Admission.	Offence of which Accused Convicted.
M.	F.					
206/02	-	Peterhead Convict Prison,	27 Dec. 1900	W. P.	20 Feb. 1902	Rape, and p.c. of att. to ravish.
457	-	Do. Do.	10 May 1899	D. S.	30 April 1902	Theft and p.c. of theft, &c.
541	-	Edinburgh Prison, . .	19 May 1902	J. R.	20 May 1902	Murder.
924	-	Glasgow Prison, . .	7 July 1902	J. M'D.	11 July 1902	Do.
-	392	Do. Do. . . .	7 Do.	A. L.	11 Do.	Do.
1159	-	Penal Department, Perth General Prison, . .	12 Do.	R. I.	26 Do.	Theft.
1375	-	Sheriff Court, Dundee, . .	7 August 1902	J. M.	7 August 1902	Assault by stabbing and p.c. of assault.
1783	-	Glasgow Prison, . . .	3 Sept. 1902	M. P.	10 Sept. 1902	Murder.
1864	-	Edinburgh High Court, .	17 Do.	C. S. M. B.	17 Do.	Do.
1871	-	Peterhead Convict Prison,	21 Dec. 1897	J. S., &c.	19 Do.	Reset of theft and assault and robbery and p.c. of assault.
1878	-	Dundee Prison, . . .	17 Sept. 1897	W. B.	19 Do.	Breach of peace and assault and p.c. of breach of peace.
2282	-	Glasgow Prison, . . .	29 Oct. 1897	J. M'C.	1 Nov. 1902	Theft and p.c. of theft.
2435	-	Do. do. . . .	21 Nov. 1897	P. M.	25 Do.	Assault by discharging a loaded revolver.
-	1071	Do. do. . . .	24 Dec. 1897.	M. B. or B.	26 Dec. 1902	Theft and p.c. of theft.

The subjoined figures show the changes among the inmates of the Department in 1902:—

Average Number of Inmates.		Admissions.		Discharges Recovered.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
40.5	8.0	12	2	6	0	2	0	1	0

The inmates at 31st December 1902 were classified as follows:—

1. Found to be insane in bar of trial, and detained during His Majesty's pleasure, . . . . . 35
2. Found to have been insane at time of committing offence, and detained during His Majesty's pleasure, . . . . . 11
3. Sentenced to death, but respited, or sentence commuted on account of insanity, . . . . . —
4. Convicts whose sentences had expired, . . . . . —
5. Imprisonment prisoners whose sentences had expired, . . . . . —
6. Convicts whose sentences had not expired, . . . . . 5
7. Imprisonment prisoners whose sentences had not expired, . . . . . —

The reports on the department state that it was found in a highly satisfactory condition. It is recommended that a covered shelter for the protection of the men in wet weather should be erected in the exercise court. It is suggested that it would be advantageous to separate more rigidly the noisy and turbulent male inmates from their quieter fellows. The medical care of the inmates by Dr. MacNaughtan is commented upon in favourable terms, and it is stated that the relations existing between him and his patients are harmonious and edifying.

## V. LUNATICS IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS.

It will be useful to repeat here the brief statement which has been given in previous Reports, describing the position occupied by patients in private dwellings in Scotland, and the amount of official supervision which they receive.

All private patients, if they are detained in establishments for the insane, come under the supervision of the Board, and all pauper patients, whether provided for in establishments or in private dwellings, are intimated to the Board, placed on the register, and brought under supervision.

But in the case of private patients in private dwellings—that is, insane persons who are not paupers, and who are not placed in establishments for the insane—it is not required by the statutes that all of them should be under the supervision of the Board. The circumstances which bring under the Board's supervision an insane person who is not a pauper and who is not placed in an establishment are the following:—

1. If he is kept in a private dwelling for profit, unless he is a patient in regard to whom it is certified by a registered medical practitioner that he is afflicted with a malady which is not confirmed, and that it is expedient to place him for a temporary residence, not exceeding six months, in the house in which he is so kept.

2. If, whether kept for profit or not, he has been insane for more than a year, and is subjected to compulsory confinement to the house, to restraint or coercion, or to harsh and cruel treatment.

3. If he possesses property which has been placed under curatory by a Court of Law.

The Board have therefore no official knowledge of a large number of insane persons living at home under the care of their natural guardians, provided they are neither paupers, nor kept for profit, nor restrained, nor cruelly used.

## NUMBERS FOR 1902.

The number of private lunatics who were provided for in private dwellings, with the sanction of the Board, on the 1st of January 1903, was 129. Of these, 59 were persons whose means have been placed under curatory by the Court of Session or by a Sheriff Court. Of the whole number of private patients in private dwellings, 41 were in houses which possessed special licences for the reception of

Lunatics in  
Private  
Dwellings.

—  
All Pauper  
Lunatics but  
not all Private  
Lunatics in  
Private Dwel-  
lings are under  
jurisdiction of  
Board.

Number of  
Private  
Lunatics in  
Private  
Dwellings.

Lunatics in  
Private  
Dwellings.

not more than four patients, and 88 were placed singly in houses which, having only one patient, require no licence.

Number of  
Pauper  
Lunatics in  
Private  
Dwellings.

All pauper lunatics, wherever placed, come upon the register of the Board, and we are fully informed as to the mode in which they are provided for, and of every important fact in their history. The relation of the central authority to every individual member of the pauper class of the insane is peculiar to Scotland. In no other country is every lunatic whose maintenance is contributed to from public sources under the direct supervision of the central authority. The number of pauper patients provided for with the sanction of the Board in private dwellings on 1st January 1903 was 2642, showing an increase of 11 compared with the preceding year. Of these, 987 are boarded with guardians who are relatives, and 1655 with unrelated guardians. Of the pauper patients with unrelated guardians, about two-thirds are in private dwellings specially licensed to receive 2, 3, or 4 patients. The remainder, as well as almost all patients with related guardians, are accommodated singly in houses which, having only one patient, require no special licence. The number admitted during the year to the roll of pauper patients in private dwellings was 267, which is 13 more than last year. Of these, 106, or 12 more than last year, were resident in private dwellings when first reported to the Board and remained with our sanction under private care, and 161, or 1 more than last year, were removed from asylums. Of the total number of patients in private dwellings, 23 were certified sane during the year, 16 were removed from the poor-roll by their friends, 112 were removed to asylums, and 105 died—the death-rate being equal to 40 per 1000.

The following Table shows the number of pauper patients so provided for at 1st January 1881, and at 1st January of each subsequent fifth year to 1896, and for each of the following seven years to 1903, distinguishing between those resident with related guardians and those resident with unrelated guardians.



Years.	Resident with Relatives.	Boarded with Strangers.	Total.	Lunatics in Private Dwellings.  Number of Pauper Lunatics in Private Dwellings.
1881	906	610	1,516	
1886	967	1,091	2,058	
1891	1,043	1,446	2,489	
1896	1,009	1,691	2,700	
1897	1,009	1,658	2,667	
1898	1,009	1,645	2,654	
1899	1,039	1,663	2,702	
1900	1,020	1,683	2,703	
1901	987	1,682	2,669	
1902	954	1,677	2,631	
1903	987	1,655	2,642	

It will be observed that the total number rose throughout the period embraced in the Table, and sometimes with great rapidity, from 1516 in 1881 to 2700 in 1896, an increase during these fifteen years of 1184, or 78 per cent. Since 1896 the total number has fluctuated somewhat, but attained the highest point it has ever reached in 1900, when it was 2703.

On examining the column of the Table giving the number resident with relatives, it will be seen that a rise occurred in the ten years from 1881 to 1891, from 906 to 1043, which was mostly contributed by the Highland counties, and that during the succeeding twelve years a fall has taken place to an almost equal extent. During the year 1899, a fall occurred of 19, during 1900 of 33, and during 1901 of 33, but a rise of 33 is recorded in this class during the past year.

The pauper insane boarded with unrelated guardians are those to whom alone the term "boarded out" is properly applicable. With few exceptions, they are patients who have been formerly inmates of asylums, from which they have been removed and placed as boarders under the private care of strangers while still in a condition of insanity.

An examination of the column dealing with those boarded with strangers shows that in the five years from 1881 a rise occurred of 481; in the five years to 1891 a rise of 355; and in the five years to 1896 a rise of 245—an increase during the fifteen years of 1081, or 177 per cent. Since 1896 the numbers have fluctuated, but show a fall of 36 between that year and 1903.

It should be borne in mind, however, that the rate of increase which occurred between 1881 and 1896 could not possibly have been maintained. The number of patients in asylums suitable for being

Lunatics in  
Private  
Dwellings.

---

boarded out in private dwellings is not unlimited, and if the number had been maintained after 1896 at the same rate as before, a class of patient of doubtful fitness for that mode of care would soon have been reached, especially in the case of patients from the large parishes such as Edinburgh, Glasgow, Govan, and Dundee, which have shown the greatest activity in taking advantage of that manner of providing for their patients. There is indeed reason to believe that the arrested increase since 1896 is due to the fact that in the case of certain parishes the number of patients who are obviously suitable for that mode of care is to some extent temporarily exhausted. It is not doubted, however, that there are still patients in establishments connected with these and other large parishes who might with safety and propriety be removed to private care, and it is certain that among the patients in establishments chargeable to the smaller parishes there are a great many patients who might be removed to private care with advantage to themselves and to the ratepayers. The failure to remove such patients to private dwellings must be attributed to some or all of the following causes :—(1) The absence of energetic pressure for removal on the part of the asylum authorities; (2) the unwillingness of parochial officials to take a step which involves the effort to find guardians and future personal trouble in supervising the patients; (3) the fact that the difference between the cost of maintaining patients in private dwellings and in asylums is not quite so emphatic as it formerly was, though it is still in the case of most asylums considerable.

In considering the changes in the number of pauper patients in private dwellings, it cannot be overlooked that the fall or arrested increase shown has taken place notwithstanding an ever increasing number of patients in establishments, and that the proportion of patients in private dwellings both to the total number of the insane and to population is becoming smaller at a rate which the actual fall in their number does not disclose. This is a consideration to which due weight should be given; but at the same time it should be kept in view that the increased number of patients sent to, or kept in, asylums does not necessarily imply a corresponding growth of the number fitted for private care. So far as such increased number may consist of persons suffering from transitory attacks of acute insanity, or of persons broken down through old age or disease, they would not add to the number from which patients suitable for private care could be drawn.

Private  
Dwellings  
specially  
Licensed.

#### PRIVATE DWELLINGS SPECIALLY LICENSED.

The tabular statement below shows the number of private dwellings specially licensed for pauper patients, classified in accordance with the number of patients they contained, and the number and sex of the patients resident in each class, at 31st December 1902 :—

Classes of Houses Specially Licensed for Pauper Patients, containing at 31st December 1902.	Number of Specially Licensed Houses in each Class.	Sex of Patients in each Class.		Total Number of Patients in each Class.	Lunatics in Private Dwellings.  Private Dwellings Specially Licensed.
		M.	F.		
Two Patients, . . .	334	239	359	598	
Three Patients, . . .	107	71	232	308	
Four Patients, . . .	45	52	118	170	
Totals, . . .	486	362	709	1071	

It will be seen from this statement that of all the pauper lunatics provided for in specially licensed houses, nearly two-thirds are in houses which contain only two patients, and that of the patients accommodated in houses containing three or four patients, more than two-thirds are females.

#### ACCIDENTS.

The only serious occurrences of an accidental nature were the following:—

Accidents in  
Private  
Dwellings.

(1) A. M'D., who had resided with a cousin for ten years, pursuing his occupation as a fisherman, and who was regarded as a harmless man, is alleged to have killed his guardian, under circumstances which are unknown, while they were together in their boat. The facts so far as ascertained are fully described by Dr. Charles Macpherson in his General Report in Appendix C.

(2) A woman, 73 years of age, who had lived for eleven years with a nephew, and who was not suspected of being suicidal, cut her throat with a razor.

(3) An assault with criminal intent, which however was unsuccessful, was alleged to have been made on a patient, a middle-aged woman, by the son of her guardian during the guardian's temporary absence. The man was apprehended, but after being in prison for some days was discharged for want of evidence, and is said to have emigrated. The patient sustained no serious injury.

#### GENERAL REPORTS ON THE VISITATION OF PATIENTS.

General  
Reports on  
Visitation of  
Patients.

We present as usual in Appendix C the general reports by the Deputy Commissioners on the visitation of patients in private dwellings.

Dr. Sutherland, in writing in his report of the long unbroken connection often existing between patient and guardian, which he regards as one of the best and most encouraging features of the system, quotes figures in proof of the commonness of this connection, and then proceeds:—"These figures afford abundant proof of the long and unbroken friendly connection which in hundreds of cases has existed between patients and guardians, and has been repeatedly attested by those whose duty it is to inspect and report. It is no uncommon experience to find guardians who have conscientiously, considerably, and tactfully managed those



Lunatics in  
Private  
Dwellings.

General  
Reports on  
Visitation of  
Patients.

"committed to their care, and who have, when ill-health and other  
"circumstances made it no longer possible for them to carry on  
"the work, handed it over to younger members of the family,  
"trained by long experience to the ways and peculiarities of  
"patients, and to the methods of dealing with them practised so  
"successfully by their parents. The experience of past years has  
"demonstrated that not more than three per cent. among more than  
"1600 patients required in the course of a year to be returned to  
"asylums, and that among their guardians only one per cent. was  
"reported as unsatisfactory. These facts, together with the long  
"unbroken record of friendly relations between patients and  
"guardians, are proofs of the strongest kind that guardians do  
"justly by their charges."

He discusses the conditions under which houses containing three or four patients may be managed with safety and advantage both to patients and guardians:—"There is much that can be said for  
"three and four suitable cases residing under the same roof, and  
"being benefited by kindly and capable guardianship, and really  
"little to be said against it when guardians practically devote all  
"or nearly all their time and energies to their charges, and make  
"the whole or the greater part of their livelihood by this kind of  
"service. In an ideal house of this kind no exclusiveness is resorted  
"to, there is little or no restriction of movement within the  
"dwelling, and patients become members of the small family, small  
"for the reason that it is not good policy to lodge three or four  
"where there is a numerous household, whether young or adult,  
"but especially where a majority of the inmates are young."

Dr. Charles Macpherson writes in his report as follows in regard to the good effect of recognising useful work performed by male patients:—"Among male patients there will always be complaint  
"about being required to do a great deal of work and getting  
"nothing for it. A great deal might be done by guardians, and in  
"very many cases is done, to allay this feeling by giving extras in  
"the way of tobacco or some tit-bit with their meals. There is no  
"doubt that every able-bodied patient is the better for doing a reason-  
"able amount of work, but I do not think a long day's work should  
"be exacted, and it would be well that Inspectors of Poor should  
"impress upon the guardians that the alimant paid by the Parish  
"Council is fixed on as sufficient remuneration irrespective of the  
"patient's work; and that no compulsion should be used, but every  
"inducement held out by reward and general kindly treatment to  
"entice the patient to engage in work of his own free will."

He makes the following remarks regarding a point in the care of the insane which the Board have always regarded as of the greatest importance:—"There is in some cases, especially in the case of  
"men boarded out with unrelated guardians, a tendency to evade  
"the Board's rule as to the patient sharing the family life. The  
"more I see of this mode of treating the insane the more I am con-  
"vinced that the full identification of the patient with the family  
"is the most important consideration if we are to expect any mental  
"improvement. I have been told in more than one case, as a  
"justification for patients having their food in a room apart, that I  
"could not expect that the guardian's family should sit at the same

"table with the patients, and that the farm and house servants would not sit at the same table with them, and in these cases the most one can get in the way of improvement is the promise to give the patients their meals at a side table in the kitchen. In cases of this kind, however, I would prefer to remove the patients at once, as I have never known any such to improve in the slightest degree; and I am satisfied that if this action were taken in a few cases the condition of the remainder of the patients, as regards their social life, would be improved."

Lunatics in  
Private  
Dwellings.  
—

General  
Reports on  
Visitation of  
Patients.

## VI. POSITION OF DISTRICTS.

For lunacy purposes Scotland is at present divided into the following Districts:—

Position of  
Districts.

—  
List of Dis-  
tricts and  
Counties  
which form  
them.

Counties from which the different Districts are formed.	Lunacy Districts arranged geo- graphically.	
Shetland, . . . . .	1. Shetland District.	
Orkney, . . . . .	2. Orkney do.	
Caithness, . . . . .	3. Caithness do.	
Inverness, Nairn, Ross, and Sutherland,	4. Inverness do.	
Elgin, . . . . .	5. Elgin do.	
Banff, . . . . .	6. Banff do.	
Aberdeen, . . . . .	7. Aberdeen County, consisting of all the parishes of Aberdeenshire, except Aberdeen City Parish.	
Kincardine, . . . . .	8. Aberdeen City, consisting of the parish of that name.	
Forfar, . . . . .	9. Kincardine District.	
Perth, . . . . .	10. Forfar District, consisting of all the parishes of Forfarshire, except Dundee Combination.	
Stirling, Dumbarton, Linlithgow, and Clackmannan, . . . . .	11. Dundee District, consisting of the parish of Dundee Combination.	
Fife and Kinross, . . . . .	12. Perth District.	
Edinburgh and Peebles, . . . . .	13. Stirling do.	
Haddington, . . . . .	14. Fife and Kinross District.	
Roxburgh, Berwick, and Selkirk . . . . .	15. Edinburgh District, consisting of the parish of Edinburgh.	
Lanark, . . . . .	16. Leith District, consisting of the parish of Leith.	
Renfrew, . . . . .	17. Midlothian and Peebles District, consisting of the remaining parishes of Midlothian and of the county of Peebles.	
Argyll, . . . . .	18. Haddington District.	
Bute, . . . . .	19. Roxburgh do.	
Ayr, . . . . .	20. Glasgow do.	Consisting re- spectively of the parishes of the same names.
Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, and Wigtown,	21. Govan do.	
	22. Lanark do.	Consisting of re- maining parishes of Lanarkshire.
	23. Renfrew do.	Consisting of parishes of Ren- frewshire, in- cluding entire parishes of Cath- cart and East- wood which are partly within Lanarkshire.
	24. Argyll do.	
	25. Bute do.	
	26. Ayr do.	
	27. Dumfries do.	

Position of  
Districts.

The District of Shetland continues to be dependent on the Royal Asylum at Montrose for the accommodation of its pauper lunatics. No formal agreement with that asylum exists at present, but such an agreement is about to be concluded.

Orkney  
District.

Pauper lunatics belonging to the Orkney District who require removal from home are received into the Edinburgh Royal Asylum. A considerable number of lunatics from parishes in Orkney who cannot at present be received into the Royal Edinburgh Asylum are temporarily accommodated in other asylums, but not under formal agreement.

Caithness  
District.

Under an agreement with the Managers of the Montrose Royal Asylum, pauper lunatics belonging to the Caithness District who need asylum treatment continue to be sent to that establishment. A new agreement with the Montrose Asylum has been entered into.

Inverness  
District.

The pauper lunatics of the Inverness District, which includes the counties of Inverness, Nairn, Ross, and Sutherland, continue to be accommodated in the District Asylum at Inverness.

## Elgin District.

The Elgin District Asylum provides adequately for the wants of the District.

## Banff District.

The pauper lunatics of the Banff District are adequately accommodated in the asylum at Ladysbridge.

Aberdeen  
County  
Lunacy  
District.

The pauper lunatics of the Aberdeen County Lunacy District, which consists of all the parishes of the county except Aberdeen City Parish, are accommodated in the Aberdeen Royal Asylum, under an agreement with the directors of the asylum, and in the lunatic wards of Buchan Poorhouse.

Aberdeen  
City District.

The pauper lunatics of the Aberdeen City Lunacy District are accommodated in the Aberdeen Royal Asylum and in the lunatic wards of the East and West Aberdeen Poorhouses. The District Board have entered into an agreement with the Directors of the Royal Asylum for the temporary accommodation of their lunatics until the completion of a District Asylum, to which eventually all their patients, both in the Royal Asylum and in the lunatic wards of the Poorhouses, will be removed. The erection of a District Asylum of the village type at Kingseat,  $11\frac{1}{2}$  miles by rail from Aberdeen, is far advanced.

Kincardine  
District.

The agreement between the Kincardine District Lunacy Board and the Managers of the Montrose Royal Asylum remains in force. The pauper lunatics of the District are accommodated in that Asylum and in the lunatic wards of the Kincardine Poorhouse at Stonehaven. A new agreement has been made with the Montrose Asylum.



The pauper lunatics of the Forfar District, which consists of all the parishes in the county except Dundee, are accommodated in the Royal Asylums of Montrose and Dundee. The agreements between the District Board and these asylums terminated in March 1901. A new agreement with the Montrose Royal Asylum will, however, be entered into on completion of the proposed purchase of the Dundee Royal Asylum by the Dundee District Lunacy Board, as referred to in the succeeding paragraph. Under this agreement the pauper lunatics of the Forfar District, requiring asylum care, will be provided for in the Royal Asylum of Montrose.

Position of  
Districts.  
Forfar District.

The pauper lunatics of the Dundee Lunacy District are accommodated in the Royal Asylums of Dundee and Montrose and in the lunatic wards of the East and West Dundee Poorhouses. The agreement between the District Board and the Royal Asylums terminated in March 1901. With the approval of the Board, who held a meeting on the subject at Dundee in July last at which all the local bodies concerned were invited to be present, the Dundee District Lunacy Board have come to an arrangement with the Directors of the Dundee Royal Asylum for the purchase of the present Royal Asylum at Westgreen. When this purchase has been carried out, which it is hoped will be the case by Whitsunday next, the pauper lunatics of the Dundee District will be accommodated in the newly acquired Dundee District Asylum and in the lunatic wards of the Dundee Poorhouses.

Dundee  
District.

The District Asylum at Murthly and the lunatic wards of the Perth Poorhouse provide accommodation for the pauper lunatics of the Perth District.

Perth District.

The pauper lunatics of the Stirling District are adequately accommodated in the District Asylum at Larbert and in the lunatic wards of the Linlithgow and Dumbarton Poorhouses.

Stirling  
District.

The pauper lunatics of the counties of Fife and Kinross continue to be provided for in the District Asylum at Springfield, near Cupar. Plans of additions to the hospital accommodation have been approved of by us at an estimated cost of £11,000 to £12,000.

Fife and Kin-  
ross District.

The Edinburgh District is at present supplied with asylum accommodation by the Royal Edinburgh Asylum and the lunatic wards of the Poorhouse at Craiglockhart, which have been extended by our licensing in connection with them the house known as Middleton Hall, near Uphall, for 50 men and 15 women. In consequence of the overcrowded condition of the Royal Asylum pauper lunatics of the District are also boarded in the Lanark, Stirling, and Midlothian District Asylums, and in the Dundee Royal Asylum.

Edinburgh  
District.

In our last Report we expressed our regret and concern that the District Board, who purchased the lands of West Bangour as a site for an asylum so far back as 1897, had made so little progress with preliminary arrangements that not a single building had been

Position of  
Districts.

Edinburgh  
District.

then begun. We explained that plans of a satisfactory nature as to their internal arrangements had been submitted to us, but that we had been unable to approve of them on account of their estimated cost being so much greater than the cost of similar buildings in other parts of Scotland. The District Board consulted Mr. Hine as to how the cost could be materially reduced without curtailing the floor space or altering the plans internally. They received a report from Mr. Hine which they regarded as satisfactory, and it is understood that plans, specifications, and estimates will soon again be submitted to us, and that a beginning will be made this spring with the erection of the main buildings of the asylum. In the meantime the fears which we expressed last year, as to the probability of a grave position arising through the increased demand for accommodation, were realised during the past year by the dangerous overcrowding of the accommodation for pauper patients in the West House of the Royal Asylum, to which was due, in all probability, a serious outbreak of asylum dysentery. This dangerous overcrowding, in view of the general want of spare accommodation throughout Scotland, rendered immediate action in some shape or other absolutely necessary. We had recently approved of the erection of separate buildings constructed of wood and iron, intended for the treatment of phthisis, for the Glasgow asylums at Woodilee and Gartloch, and we determined to recommend the immediate provision of five villas and a laundry of similar construction at Bangour. Four of these villas were to accommodate 45 patients each, while the fifth was to be used in the meantime for administrative purposes and the accommodation of a staff, and eventually, on the completion of the main asylum buildings, for the accommodation of patients. These buildings, we were aware, would cost little in comparison with the cost of similar erections in stone, but their great merit lay, in face of the present crisis, in the fact that they could be erected complete in every respect and ready for occupation by patients in a few months' time. Excellent plans for these buildings have been submitted to us and approved of. The most careful attention has been paid to their protection from the risk of fire. They will be lighted by electricity and heated by hot water, and almost all exposed places will be lined with non-combustible material. All partitions and ceilings will be composed of such material, and ample means of exit are provided. In these circumstances it is believed that the risk from fire will be less than in an ordinary asylum building of the block and corridor or pavilion type, because, in addition to special safeguards, all the buildings will be small and entirely separated from each other. We have intimated that we will be prepared to regard these villas as forming a permanent part of the asylum, as we have reason to believe that, if due care is exercised in their preservation, they will furnish good and comfortable accommodation for a very long time.

Leith District.

Leith District is supplied with asylum accommodation by the Royal Edinburgh Asylum. This District now consists of the Parish of Leith only, the Parish of Duddingston having been united with the Parish of Edinburgh. The Order and Regulations relative

to this alteration will be found on page 160 of the Appendix to this Report.

Position of  
Districts.

The pauper lunatics of the Midlothian and Peebles District are adequately accommodated in the District Asylum at Rosewell, and to a small extent in the lunatic wards of the Inveresk Combination Poorhouse.

Midlothian  
and Peebles  
District.

The pauper lunatics of the Haddington District are accommodated in the Haddington District Asylum, and to a small extent in the lunatic wards of Inveresk Combination Poorhouse.

Haddington  
District.

The Roxburgh District Asylum at Melrose provides accommodation for the pauper lunatics of the counties of Roxburgh, Berwick, and Selkirk. The erection of a hospital for male patients at an estimated cost of £20,000 has been approved of.

Roxburgh  
District.

The pauper lunatics of the Glasgow District, which consists of the parish of Glasgow, are accommodated in the District Asylum at Lenzie and in the District Asylum at Gartloch. Plans have been approved of for separate buildings, of 60 and 62 beds respectively, for the isolation and special treatment of patients suffering from consumption for the Asylums at Woodilee and Gartloch, and of a separate hospital of 20 beds at Woodilee to be used as an admission ward. These buildings are constructed of wood and iron, and special attention has been paid in their construction to avoidance of risk from fire. Plans for a Nurses' Home containing 110 beds, at an estimated cost of £16,050, and of a Laboratory and Mortuary at Woodilee Asylum have been sanctioned. Additions have been made to the land attached to Woodilee Asylum by the purchase of 296 acres at a cost of about £12,000, and to the land attached to Gartloch Asylum by the purchase of 93 acres at a cost of £4500.

Glasgow  
District.

The pauper lunatics of the Govan District are accommodated in the District Asylum at Hawkhead, Paisley, in the Kirklands Asylum at Bothwell, and in the lunatic wards of Govan Poorhouse. Additional land has been acquired for the Asylum at Hawkhead to the extent of about 146 acres.

Govan District.

The pauper lunatics of the Lanark District are accommodated in the District Asylum at Hartwood, Shotts, in the Kirklands Asylum at Bothwell, and in the lunatic wards of the poorhouse at Old Monkland.

Lanark  
District.

The pauper lunatics of the Renfrew District are accommodated chiefly in the two Parochial Asylums of Paisley, at Riccartbar and Craw Road, and in Greenock Parochial Asylum. The Renfrew District Board have, with our approval, acquired an excellent site for a District Asylum at Dykebar, near Paisley, the extent being about 537 acres, and the price £100 an acre. When this Asylum has been completed it will accommodate all the pauper lunatics of

Renfrew  
District.



Position of Districts.

the District, except those belonging to the Parishes of Paisley and Greenock, which will continue to provide for their patients in the asylums belonging to themselves.

Renfrew District.

Argyll and Bute District.

The pauper lunatics of the Districts of Argyll and Bute are accommodated in the District Asylum at Lochgilphead. Including the ground occupied by buildings and roads, the extent of land attached to the asylum is only 50 acres, which is inadequate for an asylum of its size.

Ayr District.

The pauper lunatics of the Ayr District are accommodated in the Ayr District Asylum and in the lunatic wards of the Cunninghame Combination Poorhouse. The Asylum has become overcrowded and steps for its extension are under consideration.

Dumfries District.

The pauper lunatics of the Dumfries District, which consists of the Counties of Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, and Wigtown, are accommodated in the Crichton Royal Institution and in the lunatic wards of the Wigtown Poorhouse. New accommodation of a hospital character for the pauper patients who are provided for in the Second House is considerably advanced towards completion.

Want of Accommodation for the Poorer Class of Private Patients.

## VII.—WANT OF ACCOMMODATION FOR THE POORER CLASS OF PRIVATE PATIENTS.

We entered into a full discussion of this subject in our Thirty-ninth Annual Report. We repeat the opinion that permissive power should be given by statute to District Lunacy Boards to provide accommodation for private patients under the conditions we indicated as desirable, and we have reason to believe that legislation in the direction suggested would tend to relieve the rates and would be approved of by District Lunacy Boards.

## VIII.—DISCHARGE OF PAUPER LUNATICS UNRECOVERED.

The accumulation of pauper patients in asylums is caused either by a rise in the number admitted, or by a fall in the numbers discharged recovered and unrecovered, or in the number of deaths. The admission rate, the recovery rate, and the death rate are matters virtually beyond the control of those concerned with an asylum, and the recovery rate and death-rate of any special asylum will be found on an average to be fairly steady. The rate of discharge unrecovered is, on the other hand, to a large extent within the control of the asylum authorities or of the parishes to which patients belong. It varies greatly in different asylums. It is, in cases where the admission rate is not rising, solely responsible for the gradual accumulation of patients, and it is largely responsible for increased numbers even where the admission rate is rising, as the effects of a rising admission rate can only be met or mitigated by an increased discharge of patients who have ceased to need or benefit by asylum care.

In these circumstances, it is thought that it may be instructive to asylum and parochial authorities in general to show, as is done in the following Table, the average yearly number of pauper patients discharged unrecovered excluding transfers from one establishment to another, during the ten years 1892-1901 from each establishment in Scotland, distinguishing between the number removed from the poor-roll and the number boarded under private care, and showing the proportions which the total discharges unrecovered, and those removed from poor-roll and boarded out, bore to the resident population, the establishments being arranged in order from that showing the highest to that showing the lowest proportion of the total of such discharges. In this Table the fully equipped establishments receiving patients labouring under insanity of all kinds have been separately stated from the lunatic wards of poorhouses which receive only selected patients. This has been done because in the case of parishes possessing such wards, which systematically board out suitable patients under private care, removal to the wards is sometimes a mere preliminary to removal to private care, and also because in the case of some of the smaller poorhouse wards most of the inmates are from age, former unsuccessful trial outside, and other causes, known to be unfitted for discharge, and extensive removal of the unrecovered cannot in such circumstances be looked for.

Discharge of  
Pauper  
Lunatics  
Unrecovered.

TABLE.

Discharges of Pauper Lunatics Unrecovered during the Ten Years,  
1892-1901.

INSTITUTIONS.		Average Number of Pauper Lunatics Resident during Ten Years, 1892-1901.	Average Yearly Number Discharged, Excluding Transfers		Total Average Yearly Number Discharged Un- recovered.	Average Yearly Number Discharged Per Cent. of Average Number Resident.		
			Unrecovered and Removed from Poor-Roll.	Unrecovered and Boarded in Private Dwellings.		Unrecovered and Removed from Poor-Roll.	Unrecovered and Boarded in Private Dwellings.	Total.
(a) Asylums.								
1	Edinburgh Royal Asylum	527.7	31.9	21.3	53.2	6.1	4.0	10.1
2	Gartloch District Asylum	450.2	13.4	25.0	38.4	3.0	5.6	8.5
3	Woodilee " "	707.6	30.1	21.5	51.6	4.3	3.0	7.3
4	Riccartsbar Parochial Asylum	208.1	7.6	4.4	12.0	3.7	2.1	5.8
5	Craw Road " "	105.5	3.5	2.3	5.8	3.3	2.2	5.5
6	Kirklands Asylum ...	210.2	6.1	4.1	10.2	2.9	2.0	4.9
7	Greenock Parochial Asylum	256.4	7.7	3.6	11.3	3.0	1.4	4.4
8	Perth District Asylum ...	336.8	3.0	6.2	14.2	2.4	1.8	4.2
9	Banff " "	147.3	3.3	2.9	6.2	2.2	2.0	4.2
10	Elgin " "	158.5	5.0	1.4	6.4	3.2	0.9	4.0
11	Fife " "	479.5	13.5	5.8	19.3	2.8	1.2	4.0
12	Inverness, " "	522.4	8.0	12.7	20.7	1.5	2.4	4.0
13	Ayr " "	448.9	13.0	4.3	17.3	2.9	1.0	3.9
14	Govan " "	403.3	10.0	5.0	15.0	2.5	1.2	3.7
15	Roxburgh " "	267.6	6.4	3.5	9.9	2.4	1.3	3.7
16	Crichton Royal Asylum ...	448.3	12.4	4.0	16.4	2.8	0.9	3.7
17	Dundee " "	335.2	7.2	3.8	11.0	2.2	1.1	3.3
18	Stirling District Asylum ...	576.5	12.7	6.1	18.8	2.2	1.1	3.3
19	Midlothian District Asylum	241.0	4.4	2.6	7.0	1.8	1.1	2.9
20	Montrose Royal Asylum ...	521.4	7.3	4.4	11.7	1.4	0.8	2.2
21	Argyll District Asylum ...	414.4	5.2	4.1	9.3	1.3	1.0	2.2
22	Aberdeen Royal Asylum ...	528.2	7.1	2.4	9.5	1.3	0.5	1.8
23	Lanark District Asylum ...	581.4	8.0	1.4	9.4	1.4	0.2	1.6
24	Haddington District Asylum	136.9	1.6	0.6	2.2	1.2	0.4	1.6
Totals of Asylums ...		9013.3	233.4	153.4	386.8	2.6	1.7	4.3
(b) Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.								
1	Dundee West Poorhouse ...	76.5	2.3	7.6	9.9	3.0	9.9	12.9
2	Dundee East " "	98.7	1.8	10.8	12.6	1.8	10.9	12.8
3	Edinburgh " "	111.3	2.0	8.8	10.8	1.8	7.9	9.7
4	Aberdeen West " "	55.0	1.1	2.6	3.7	2.0	4.7	6.7
5	Aberdeen East " "	86.2	1.1	3.4	4.5	1.3	3.9	5.2
6	Govan " "	193.8	4.4	1.9	6.3	2.3	1.0	3.3
7	Dumbarton " "	56.6	0.6	1.1	1.7	1.1	1.9	3.0
8	Perth " "	39.1	0.2	0.9	1.1	0.5	2.3	2.8
9	Old Monkland " "	48.2	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.4	1.2
10	Inveresk " "	29.9	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.3	1.0
11	Buchan " "	51.8	...	0.5	0.5	...	1.0	1.0
12	Linlithgow " "	32.7	...	0.3	0.3	...	0.9	0.9
13	Cunninghame " "	96.0	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.8
14	Kincardine " "	40.8	0.3	...	0.3	0.7	...	0.7
15	Wigtown " "	29.5	0.1	...	0.1	0.3	...	0.3
Totals of Poorhouses ...		1046.1	15.0	38.5	53.5	1.4	3.7	5.1
Grand Totals ...		10,059.4	248.4	191.9	440.3	2.5	1.9	4.4



It has sometimes been claimed that patients transferred from asylums to the lunatic wards of poorhouses ought to be reckoned among discharges unrecovered. This, however, could not properly be done, as such patients are truly transferred and not discharged in any sense. Due weight should, however, be given to the influence upon the results shown in Edinburgh, Dundee, and Aberdeen Royal Asylums of the fact that there are neighbouring poorhouse wards to which patients are often removed for trial prior to being boarded out. The high position taken by the Edinburgh Royal Asylum in respect to the discharge of its unrecovered patients, notwithstanding the constant flow of the most manageable of its patients to the wards of Edinburgh Poorhouse, is worthy of special notice.

Discharge of  
Pauper  
Lunatics  
Unrecovered.

It will be seen from the Table that if the Royal Edinburgh Asylum had discharged its unrecovered patients only at the rate of Haddington District Asylum, it would at the end of ten years have had (allowing, say, 10 per cent. for death-rate) more than 400 pauper lunatics to accommodate in addition to its present number. This illustrates the important influence which is exercised upon the population of an asylum by active discharge of unrecovered patients who have ceased to require asylum care. Convalescent patients no doubt form a large part in all asylums of those who are discharged unrecovered and removed from the poor-roll. They probably in many cases resume their occupations as sane persons; and as they are seldom again heard of unless another attack of insanity should occur, it may be inferred that a condition of sanity is in most cases established after discharge. This suggests the possibility that marked improvement in a patient is often ripened into complete recovery by discharge and the surroundings and employments of sane life; and also that, where discharge in such circumstances does not take place, the improvement may be arrested, and the patient, affected adversely by his surroundings and wanting the stimulus which a trial outside would have given him, may sink into a condition of confirmed insanity.

An important advantage possessed by some of the asylums showing the highest proportion of patients discharged unrecovered and boarded out, is that they wholly or chiefly derive their pauper patients from one large parish, and co-operation between the parochial and the asylum authorities is thus rendered much easier than where many small parishes are involved. There are also physical difficulties caused by distance and want of means of communication that may have a deterring influence in preventing trial being made in some districts of the fitness of unrecovered patients for discharge, as if the experiment were not to succeed much expense and trouble would be involved in taking the patient back. On the other hand, parishes like Glasgow have found good homes for their patients in such counties as Argyllshire, and it cannot therefore be said that the physical difficulties are always insuperable.

It will be observed that much the greater number of patients discharged unrecovered at once cease on discharge to be a burden on the rates. This is a fact which is not generally recognised, and it is of great importance. It applies to asylums throughout the country, as it is only in a few cases, where the boarding out of patients is

Discharge of  
Pauper  
Lunatics  
Unrecovered.

systematically and extensively pursued, that the number of patients boarded out exceeds the number removed from the poor-roll. In almost all other cases, whether in asylums serving rural districts or towns, and even where the system of boarding out is to some extent followed, the bulk of those discharged unrecovered are removed from the poor-roll.

It is often supposed that the number of discharges unrecovered is dependent upon the adoption by parishes of the system of boarding out. The figures in the Table show that this is not the case generally. It is significant that asylums which show a large proportion of patients discharged unrecovered and boarded out show also a large proportion of patients removed from the poor-roll; and that where the total number of patients discharged unrecovered and boarded out is small, the number removed from the poor-roll is also small. Thus the Royal Edinburgh Asylum, which boarded out its unrecovered patients yearly at the rate of  $\frac{4}{5}$  per hundred resident, notwithstanding a continuous process of removal of its easily managed patients to the wards of Edinburgh Poorhouse, also yearly sent out, unrecovered and removed from the poor-roll, patients to the number of 6.1 per hundred resident. Aberdeen Royal Asylum (also, it should be said, drained of its patients by poorhouse wards) only succeeded in boarding out 0.5, and in discharging as unrecovered and removed from the poor-roll 1.3.

The asylums of Midlothian, Montrose, Lanark, Argyll, and Haddington will all be found at the foot of the list of establishments of their class in respect to boarding out, and also at the foot in respect to the number of unrecovered patients discharged and removed from the poor-roll. Such results are not to be accounted for by failure on the part of parishes having patients in these asylums to adopt the boarding-out system. It is difficult to see that any special reasons of real weight could be given to account for the small number of patients discharged unrecovered and removed from the poor-roll from the asylums of Midlothian, Montrose, Argyll, Aberdeen, Lanark, and Haddington, which could not be applied with equal weight to asylums such as Edinburgh, Riccartbar, Perth, Banff, Elgin, and Fife—all of which show a high or fairly high proportion of patients discharged unrecovered and removed from the poor-roll. The figures point strongly to the conclusion that there must be in some asylums many patients accumulated who might have been discharged without injury to themselves or others, and who, on discharge, would have ceased altogether to be a burden on the rates. The judicious discharge of such patients is from every point of view desirable, as it prevents overcrowding and further building, entirely relieves the ratepayer of a burden which he ought not to bear, and restores the patient to freedom and a useful life.

IX.—EXTENT AND DISTRIBUTION OF MENTAL UNSOUNDNESS IN SCOTLAND AS DEDUCED FROM THE CENSUS RETURNS FOR 1901.

Extent and  
Distribution of  
Mental Un-  
soundness in  
Scotland as  
Deduced from  
the Census  
Returns for  
1901.

Lunatics and Imbeciles were included in the Census Returns for 1861, but the Report of that Census states that the Returns on the subject are manifestly imperfect from the circumstance that no special means were adopted for procuring the exact numbers.

In the Census Returns for 1871, 1881, and 1891, Lunatics and Imbeciles are separately tabulated. In the Schedule relating to the present Census the words "or Feeble-minded" have been added to "Imbecile." This addition constitutes a great improvement, and the query as now put in the Census Schedule is probably as likely to secure correct results as any form of words which could be devised for the purpose. The addition of "Feeble-minded," however, widens the scope of the Return for 1901 so much, at least in popular estimation, as to make comparisons between the results of that year and of previous years only of value as affording evidence of the extent to which the change has increased the number returned as suffering from mental defect. The term lunatic appears to have been chiefly applied in the returns to persons in asylums, though latterly its use would seem to have extended to a considerable extent to persons in private dwellings. Speaking broadly, it appears probable that the term "lunatic" has been used in describing the more obvious and deep degrees of mental defect including dementia and imbecility, while "imbecile" has been applied to the milder degrees of mental defect of whatever kind. But, in any case, it is clear that the terms "lunatic" and "imbecile," as used in the Schedules, have no definite significance. The term "imbecile," as medically understood, is confined to persons suffering from congenital mental defect or from arrested mental development occurring in early life from whatever cause arising, while all other mentally defective persons are regarded as suffering from "acquired insanity." But it is clear that the terms "lunatic" and "imbecile" as used in the Census Schedules have no significance as distinguishing between these two great classes. Indeed, the illustration given in the Schedule for the guidance of those filling it up shows that no such distinction was intended, as in the imaginary household, given as a specimen, the grandmother, a married woman, aged 71, is described as "imbecile." This is in the circumstances quite a proper direction and one likely to secure the best results, as any attempt to obtain a more scientific statement of the facts would not only fail from want of knowledge on the part of the enumerator, but would be likely to cause mention of the mental defect to be omitted altogether. The use, therefore, of the terms "lunatic" and "imbecile" to describe degrees or supposed degrees of mental defect is necessary in order to obtain correct returns, and for the same reason the choice offered in the Census Schedule for 1901 of using the yet milder and broader term "feeble-minded," is a further decidedly advantageous step in the direction of obtaining trustworthy information as to the extent



Extent and Distribution of Mental Unsoundness in Scotland as Deduced from the Census Returns for 1901.

of mental defect in the community. It will be inferred from what has been said that it would be unconstructive to deal separately with the figures tabulated under the heads "lunatic" and "imbecile" respectively, and they have accordingly been treated in the following Tables as forming one return. It may be safely assumed that all persons, not already certified, returned either as lunatic, imbecile, or feeble-minded were suffering from a degree of mental defect which would have made it possible to have certified them as "persons of unsound mind" if circumstances had made that step desirable.

The following Table shows the number of persons returned as lunatics or imbeciles for each Census from 1871, the increase in each decennium, and the numbers at three age periods; also the number of persons of unsound mind on the Register of the Board at 1st January of each Census year, and the excess of the number returned by the Census over the number on the Board's Register. As all persons of unsound mind in establishments for the insane are on the Board's Register, as well as a large number of insane persons under private care, it follows that all those forming the excess are in private dwellings, and that they are further not on the Board's Register.

TABLE I.

Year of Census.	Tabulated Under	Total Number Returned by Census.	Increase in Each Decennium.	Numbers at following Age Periods.			Number of Persons of Unsound Mind in Establishments and Private Dwellings on Register of Board at 1st January of Each Year.	Number Returned in Census in Excess of Number on Board's Register.
				1-	20-	65-		
1871	"Lunatics" and "Imbeciles,"	11,413	...	1,498	8,741	1,174	7,555	3,858
1881	"Lunatics" and "Imbeciles,"	14,397	2,984	1,893	10,700	1,804	9,762	4,635
1891	"Lunatics" and "Imbeciles,"	15,462	1,065	1,498	12,202	1,762	12,280	3,182
1901	"Lunatic" and "Imbecile or Feeble-minded,"	20,291	4,829	2,024	15,736	2,531	15,475	4,816

It will be observed from this Table that the increase shown by the Census Returns between 1871 and 1881 was 2984; between 1881 and 1891, 1065; and between 1891 and 1901, 4829; while the numbers on the Board's Register show a steady increase in each decennium—the increase being 2207, 2518, and 3195. The reason for the comparatively small increase shown by the Census Returns between 1881 and 1891, as compared with the increase of the numbers on the Board's Register during that period, may probably be explained by the fact shown in the last column that while the number of patients unknown to the Board in 1881 was 4635, this number had fallen in 1891 to 3182. This indicates that, apart altogether from the question of increasing frequency of occurrence of insanity, certification and registration were resorted to in the

ten years from 1881 to 1891 to an increased extent in the case of what may be called the permanent body of uncertified insane persons not in asylums. It will be seen, from the numbers at various ages given in the Table, that for 1891 the Census recorded an actual falling off in the numbers of the insane under 20 years of age, also of those of 65 years of age and upwards, the increased numbers only occurring in the period of life between these ages. The results of the present Census show, however, a large increase of the number of mentally defective persons at all ages, while the number of such persons not on the Board's Register has risen in ten years from 3182 to 4816. There can be little doubt that this increase, so far as it is not due to mere increase of population, arises from the additional choice offered to householders for the first time in 1901 to use the term "feeble-minded" to indicate mental defect. It cannot be doubted that many persons would be so described whose relatives would have shrunk from the use of the term "lunatic" or even "imbecile," and this fact renders it impossible to draw any inference from the results of this Census as compared with those of previous Censuses. The following tabulated statement shows the percentage of increase or decrease at three age periods:—

TABLE II.

	Percentage of Increase or Decrease at each Age Period.		
	1—	20—	65—
Between 1871 and 1881,	26·4	22·4	53·7
„ 1881 and 1891,	DEC. 20·9	14·0	DEC. 2·3
„ 1891 and 1901,	35·1	29·0	43·6

It will be observed that the largest percentage of increase shown by the figures for 1901 occurs at the earliest and latest periods of life, though the largest actual number was contributed by the middle period of life—that not only being the period which contains the greatest proportion of the population, but the period during which most forms of mental disease manifest themselves.

The foregoing Tables have reference to mere numbers without regard to the increase of the population which produces them. If the numbers relating to the mentally defective had been obtained for the three decennia exactly on the same basis (which was not the case), they would not, therefore, afford the means of determining the extent or progress of insanity in the community. The following Table, calculated on the actual figures of Table I., shows for each Census the population of Scotland at three age periods, and the proportion which those returned as mentally defective bore to the number of persons living at each of these age periods:—

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TABLE III.

Extent and  
Distribution of  
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soundness in  
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Year of Census.	Population of Scotland.				Proportion of Numbers of <i>Lunatics and Imbeciles or Feeble- minded Persons</i> at each Age Period, per 100,000 of <i>Persons</i> <i>Living</i> at each Age Period.			
	Total.	Under 20.	20 and under 65.	65 and over.	Total.	Under 20.	20 and under 65.	65 and over.
1871	3,360,018	1,568,106	1,617,909	174,003	339·7	95·5	540·3	674·7
1881	3,735,573	1,743,876	1,805,730	185,967	385·4	108·6	592·6	970·1
1891	4,025,647	1,850,614	1,971,937	203,096	384·1	80·9	618·8	867·6
1901	4,472,103	1,951,137	2,304,509	216,457	453·7	103·7	682·8	1169·3

It will be observed that in the decennium 1871-81 a considerable rise is shown at all ages. This may possibly be due to a better understanding at the later Census of what was required, the subject being new to the enumerators of the Census for 1871. The second decennium records an absolute drop in the proportion of the insane to the population, the rise in the middle-life period being more than out-balanced by the fall in the earliest and latest periods of life. The present Census, taken upon a somewhat enlarged basis, shows a considerable rise at all periods of life, the largest proportionate rise being shown in the population over 65 years of age. This is in accordance with what might be expected, as it is among the aged that marked mental decay would lead naturally to the use of the term "feeble-minded," which is truly descriptive of the condition.

The next important point to be considered is the distribution of the mentally defective through the various counties, as deduced from the Census Returns for 1901. These Returns cannot of themselves form an index to the amount of insanity in any county, because the insane of one county may to a large extent be resident in another; and the Returns only deal with the number of the mentally defective found resident in a county. For instance, the insane inmates of the Glasgow District Asylum at Lenzie are returned as resident in Dumbartonshire, within which the establishment is situated, and many hundred certified patients resident in Fifeshire in private dwellings, and appearing under the figures for that county, are drawn from the counties of Edinburgh, Lanark, and Forfar. Our records enable us to distribute all such patients who are known to us among the counties to which they properly belong. All patients in establishments for the insane are known to the Board, and so far as regards pauper patients in establishments the assigning of them to their proper counties was a simple matter; but in the case of private patients in establishments we had to ascertain specially their numbers and counties of domicile, and to eliminate those of them who did not belong to Scotland. We had also no difficulty in assigning to their proper



counties the private and pauper patients resident in private dwellings and known to us. But with regard to the remainder who are returned as resident in private dwellings, who are unknown to us, we can only assume that they properly belong to the county within which they were found resident when the Census was taken. This assumption may, it is believed, be safely made, as the exceptions must have been so few as to have practically no effect upon the statistics.

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The following Table shows the population of each county at the Census of 1901, the number of persons of unsound mind known to the Board at 31st March of that year as belonging to each county, whether resident within the county or without, the number of lunatics, imbeciles, and feeble-minded persons returned by the Census as resident in each county, but who are not known to the Board, and the total number of mentally defective persons in each county, as shown by the combined figures for the two classes. The Table also shows the proportion of each class and of the combined classes per 100,000 of population.

TABLE IV.

	COUNTIES.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Population at Census for 1901.	Number of Private and Pauper Persons of Unsound Mind at 31st March 1901 known to Board as belonging to County, whether resident within the County or without.	Number of Lunatic, Imbecile, and Feeble-minded Persons returned by Census of 31st March 1901 as resident in County* who are <i>not</i> known to the Board.	Totals of Columns 2 and 3, being the Total Number of Mentally Defective Persons belonging to the County at the time the Census was taken, whether resident within or without the County.	Proportions, per 100,000 of Population, of Figures in		
						Column 2.	Column 3.	Column 4.
1	Aberdeen, -	313,825	1,227	391	1,618	391	125	516
2	Argyll, -	73,642	490	130	620	665	177	842
3	Ayr, -	254,468	746	224	970	293	88	381
4	Banff, -	61,488	262	99	361	426	161	587
5	Berwick, -	30,824	134	39	173	435	127	562
6	Bute, -	18,787	107	15	122	570	80	650
7	Caithness, -	33,870	200	44	244	590	130	720
8	Clackmannan, -	32,029	94	38	132	293	119	412
9	Dumbarton, -	113,865	250	81	331	220	71	291
10	Dumfries, -	72,571	278	71	349	383	98	481
11	Edinburgh, -	488,061	1,831	292	2,123	375	59	434
12	Elgin, -	44,800	223	43	266	498	96	594
13	Fife, -	218,840	717	153	870	328	70	393
14	Forfar, -	284,082	1,255	203	1,458	442	71	513
15	Haddington, -	38,665	189	40	229	489	103	592
16	Inverness, -	90,674	517	122	639	570	135	705
17	Kincairdine, -	31,537	111	50	161	352	158	510
18	Kinross, -	6,981	31	3	34	444	43	487
19	Kirkcudbright, -	39,383	150	50	200	381	127	503
20	Lanark, -	1,314,810	3,935	912	4,847	299	69	368
21	Linlithgow, -	66,443	143	63	206	215	95	310
22	Nairn, -	8,721	48	17	65	550	195	745
23	Orkney, -	28,699	121	74	195	422	258	680
24	Peebles, -	15,066	54	14	68	358	93	451
25	Perth, -	123,283	605	138	743	490	112	602
26	Renfrew, -	293,497	723	213	936	246	73	319
27	Ross, -	76,450	403	178	586	534	233	767
28	Roxburgh, -	48,804	196	64	260	402	131	533
29	Selkirk, -	23,356	78	18	96	334	77	411
30	Shetland, -	28,166	114	76	190	405	270	675
31	Stirling, -	142,291	403	104	507	283	73	356
32	Sutherland, -	21,440	114	52	166	532	243	775
33	Wigtown, -	32,685	106	50	156	324	153	477
		4,472,103	15,860	4,061	19,921	355	91	446
34	England and Wales, -		225		225			
35	Ireland, -		99		99			
36	Other Countries, -		46		46			
		4,472,103	16,230	4,061	20,291	363	91	454

\* As all Insane Persons in Establishments for the Insane are known to the Board, all in this Column must be in Private Dwellings or places other than recognised Establishments for Lunatics.

It will be seen that the number of mentally defective persons known to the Board, as shown in column 2, is considerably larger than the number given in the foregoing Table I. as on the Board's Register. This arises from the fact that the number in column 2 includes the increased number between 1st January and 31st March 1901, and also many persons known to the Board as mentally defective, though not on their Register, such as unregistered persons whose estates are under curatory, the inmates of training schools for imbecile children, &c.

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It will be observed that the proportion to population of persons of unsound mind not known to the Board varies very greatly, the highest proportion being in Shetland and the lowest in Kinross. The six highest proportions stand in the following order:—Shetland, Orkney, Sutherland, Ross, Nairn, Argyll. As these counties include most of the counties of Scotland which are purely Highland and insular, and which contain a very large proportion of persons corresponding to the labouring classes in richer communities, it might be concluded that the large number of mentally defective persons in them who are not known to the Board might be the result either of its being comparatively easy to obtain a livelihood in them or of the resistance to giving public relief arising from a low rental and the consequent pressure on the ratepayer involved in giving relief. Either of these explanations seems so far possible; but the counties standing next in order are as follows:—Banff, Kincardine, Wigtown, Inverness, Roxburgh, Caithness, Berwick, Kirkcudbright, Aberdeen. The unexpected juxtaposition of these widely differing counties suggests that there are complex factors at work in producing these results, which it seems hopeless to attempt to analyse. These differences do not, however, destroy confidence in the Census Returns. On the contrary, as will be shown further on, they tend to support their reliability.

The figures in column 7 of the above Table profess to show the total extent of mental unsoundness among the inhabitants of each county at 31st March 1901, in proportion to population, and it shows this for the first time in a manner which, with all its limitations and defects (afterwards referred to), is as likely to express the broad truth as any method which will probably ever be devised. The importance of this column makes it therefore desirable to re-state it in the following Table, the counties being arranged in order, beginning with that in which mental defect exists in the largest proportions. As the prevalence of insanity in counties has hitherto been judged of mainly in relation to the distribution of pauper lunacy, a further column has been added showing the order in which each county stood at 1st January 1901 in respect of its pauper lunacy.

[TABLE.



TABLE V.

Extent and  
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COUNTIES.	Proportion of Mentally Defec- tive Persons per 100,000 of Population in order of Prevalence of Mental Defect, as deduced from the Census Return.	Counties in order of Prevalence of Pauper Lunacy at 1st January 1901, in proportion to Population.
1. Argyll, - - - -	842	1. Argyll.
2. Sutherland, - - -	775	2. Inverness.
3. Ross and Cromarty, -	767	3. Caithness.
4. Nairn, - - - -	745	4. Ross.
5. Caithness, - - - -	720	5. Sutherland.
6. Inverness, - - - -	705	6. Nairn.
7. Orkney, - - - -	680	7. Elgin.
8. Shetland, - - - -	675	8. Kinross.
9. Bute, - - - -	650	9. Bute.
10. Perth, - - - -	602	10. Perth.
11. Elgin, - - - -	594	11. Haddington.
12. Haddington, - - -	592	12. Shetland.
13. Banff, - - - -	587	13. Banff.
14. Berwick, - - - -	562	14. Orkney.
15. Roxburgh, - - - -	533	15. Forfar.
16. Aberdeen, - - - -	516	16. Berwick.
17. Forfar, - - - -	513	17. Aberdeen.
18. Kincardine, - - - -	510	18. Edinburgh.
19. Kirkcudbright, - -	508	19. Fife.
20. Kinross, - - - -	487	20. Roxburgh.
21. Dumfries, - - - -	481	21. Lanark.
22. Wigtown, - - - -	477	22. Ayr.
23. Peebles, - - - -	451	23. Kirkcudbright.
24. Edinburgh, - - - -	434	24. Stirling.
25. Clackmannan, - - -	412	25. Peebles.
26. Selkirk, - - - -	411	26. Dumfries.
27. Fife, - - - -	398	27. Renfrew.
28. Ayr, - - - -	381	28. Kincardine.
29. Lanark, - - - -	368	29. Wigtown.
30. Stirling, - - - -	356	30. Selkirk.
31. Renfrew, - - - -	319	31. Linlithgow.
32. Linlithgow, - - - -	310	32. Clackmannan.
33. Dumbarton, - - - -	291	33. Dumbarton.
Average, - - - -	446	

It will be observed that both in respect to prevalence of mental defect and of pauper lunacy Argyll stands at the head of the list and Dumbarton at the foot; but within these extremes there are certain adjustments which indicate that the figures deduced from the Census Returns form a better means of judging of the distribution of mental defect than are afforded by the returns of pauper lunatics. Inverness, instead of being second, as it would be, judged from the proportion of its pauper lunacy, takes the more probable position of sixth, as deduced from the Census figures. Shetland, which in point of pauper lunacy stood twelfth, that is, below Kinross, Perth, and Haddington, is now seen to be in reality eighth, and Orkney which stood fourteenth is now seen to be seventh, thus bringing these counties in touch with all the other

Highland and insular counties. Kinross, which in point of pauper lunacy stood eighth, now is found to take its more natural place of twentieth, along with counties where the conditions of life are similar. On the other hand, Kincardine, the lowness of whose pauper lunacy placed it twenty-eighth on the list, now takes its proper place as eighteenth, that is, along with Forfar and Aberdeen, where we should expect statistically to find it. Fife, which stands nineteenth in respect to pauper lunacy, is in point of the prevalence of mental defect twenty-seventh only, and thus in juxtaposition with Selkirk, Ayr, and similar counties having mixed rural and urban, but mainly urban, populations. These, and many similar adjustments of a more or less slight character, all tend to arrangement of the counties in a more consistent and probable order than the order which they take in respect to pauper lunacy, and a strong proof is thus afforded of the value of the Census Returns and of their general and substantial correctness, within certain limits.

A glance at the above Table shows that at the top of the list stands without a break the whole Highland and insular region of Scotland, mainly rural and non-industrial, and at the foot stands the region of central Scotland, which is mainly urban, and which, whether urban or not, offers the best field for those in search of employment. The former region sends out a constant stream of population, and receives, on the whole, practically no accession of population from elsewhere. The latter region receives a constant stream from all quarters. The character of the counties lying between these extremes is less sharply distinguished. They comprise the counties in which agricultural industry is most highly developed, and some of them, such as Forfar and Aberdeen, contain within themselves large manufacturing centres which absorb the population produced in their rural parts. As, however, the population depleted from the rural parts remains largely within the county and enters into its statistics, the effect is to create within the county itself influences resembling those which differentiate the Highland and insular counties from the central. The figures for counties such as these are thus the result of diverse influences within themselves, the effects of which are neutralised and lost sight of when expressed in the statistics of the county as a whole. In these circumstances it is clearly best to adopt for comparison counties which form compact groups in themselves and which offer the strongest contrast both in respect to prevalence of mental defect and to difference in social and economic conditions. The counties named in the order in which they occur in the Table, and forming the group in which mental defect is most prevalent, are Argyll, Sutherland, Ross, Nairn, Caithness, Inverness, Orkney and Shetland, while the group in which it is least prevalent consists of the counties of Lanark, Stirling, Renfrew, Linlithgow, and Dumbarton. The proportions per 100,000 of population range in the former group from 842 to 675, and in the latter from 368 to 291.

We thus have the somewhat startling result shown that where alcoholic excess and other forms of vice are with good reason supposed to be least common, and where life is most free from worry, strain, and excitement, mental defect is most prevalent, while, on

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the other hand, where drink, vicious living, worry, and stress are all at their highest, the prevalence of mental defect falls to its lowest point. Those who believe that if the use of alcoholic beverages could be altogether done away with a large proportion of the insanity of the country would disappear, will find no support in these figures for their belief, and, on the other hand, those who think that the evil effects of the intermarriage of predisposed persons are largely responsible for the prevalence of insanity in the northern group will see in these figures confirmation of their theory. A closer consideration of the facts and circumstances affecting each group will, however, tend to raise doubts as to whether the southern group possesses inherently all the advantage in respect to sanity which the figures themselves give it, and leaves it still uncertain as to which group really produces the greatest amount of mental unsoundness.

The preceding remarks and those which follow have special reference to the two groups which are seen from the Table to differ most widely in respect to the existing amount of their mental defect; but it should be kept in view that the remarks are equally applicable to all parts of Scotland where the same processes of exportation and absorption of the surplus produce of the birth-rate is going on. It might not, however, be found possible from various causes to reach broad conclusions from an examination of the statistics of any two particular counties. Allusion has already been made to the neutralising effect upon the figures in cases where the influences of town and country are somewhat evenly balanced; and, even in comparing the results between two counties wholly or mainly rural, there is the disturbing fact that in some of the more southern counties the population engaged in agriculture is continually shifting—not merely by the sending out of the surplus production of population, but by entire households removing with all their defective members from one county to another. This also occurs extensively in mining and other industrial districts, but in the Highland and insular group such removals are rare. It is recognised that even in the Highland and insular group there are towns and busy centres, such as Inverness and Wick, that have a wholly urban life, and, on the other hand, Lanarkshire, Linlithgowshire, and other counties of the central group possess an important agricultural industry. What makes comparison between the groups at either extremity of the Table instructive is, however, that the one group may be described as having an essentially rural population, and the other as having an essentially mining and manufacturing population. Of course, it will be understood that the population which leaves the Highland and insular group is not necessarily attracted to the central group. In considering this matter it is of no moment where the population of one group goes to, or whence the population of the other is derived. The Highland and insular group may export its surplus population to the colonies, and the central group may derive its numbers partly from England and Ireland.

One outstanding difference in the condition of the two groups lies in the fact already adverted to, that the southern group has been receiving during the past thirty years or more a constant



stream of marriageable men and women of wage-earning capacity, and that, of the enormous birth-rate thus arising, they have retained a number not only equalling the great surplus of births over deaths, but in some instances—as in the case of Lanark and Dumbarton—have attracted numbers far in excess of that surplus. The northern group, on the other hand, have exported not only a number equal to the entire surplus of births over deaths, but a considerable number of what in 1871 was regarded as their permanent population. The following Table shows what has happened in the two groups since 1871:—

TABLE VI.

	Percentage of Increase of Population from 1871 to 1901.		Percentage of Loss of Population (including Loss of Natural Increase) from 1871 to 1901.
Dumbarton, .	93·5	Caithness, . .	42·5
Lanark, . .	75·0	Orkney, . .	31·5
Linlithgow, .	60·4	Nairn, . .	30·8
Stirling, . .	44·9	Ross, . . .	30·6
Renfrew, . .	24·0	Shetland, . .	29·3
		Sutherland, .	28·1
		Argyll, . .	24·0
		Inverness, . .	20·5

If the Highland and insular group had retained their population (which was, of course, impossible from want of means of subsistence), they would in 1901 have had a population of 488,539 instead of 361,662, as was the case. Of course, in such a population, a due proportion of acquired insanity corresponding to the present proportion of acquired insanity in the group (whatever that proportion may be) would have occurred; but the special point to be noted is that the number of imbeciles in the larger population would have remained substantially as it is at present, for the reason that the imbecile members of a community are not exported but are left behind with other disabled products of a population much greater than that retained by the group. It is at that point that one great advantage of the southern group over the northern arises.

In connection with the remarkable contrast shown in this Table between these groups of counties two questions occur. These are, *first*—What is the proportion in the two groups, among the permanent body of their insane (as expressed by the number belonging to them at any specified date), of acquired insanity and of imbecility? and, *second*—What is the proportion for each group of the production of acquired insanity and of imbecility, that is the frequency of occurrence of these conditions in each group? We can only at present answer these questions partially and imperfectly. The chief, if not the only means we possess of judging of the

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frequency of occurring mental defect in the different counties, is the proportion to population of admissions of pauper patients to asylums. This proportion for the various counties or groups of counties in Scotland is shown in the Table for the twenty years to 1898 given on page lxxv of our 42nd Annual Report. But there are two defects in the information given by this Table as applied to the present enquiry. One is, that we cannot separate the patients suffering from imbecility from those suffering from acquired insanity. The other is, that the number of admissions to asylums up to the present time of patients from the Highland and insular parts of the country is largely the result of a process of gradual approximation of outlying counties to the practice of the more central counties in the extended use of asylums. This point was illustrated in the remarks in our last Annual Report\* on insanity in Lewis, which showed that the only reasonable explanation which could be given for the recent remarkable rise in the number of patients sent to the asylum from some parishes consisted in the adoption of that mode of care for the insane already accumulated in the Island. These removals would certainly include a large proportion of the less manageable forms of imbecility, as well as cases of acquired insanity of long standing. Some of the members of the Highland and insular group thus show a number of admissions to asylums in proportion to population probably much in excess of the true proportion of occurring acquired insanity; but, nevertheless, in the central group, where such special considerations do not apply, the large and typical county of Lanark shows a proportion of admissions as high as the average proportion of the Highland and insular group, and much higher than that shown in the more or less rural districts of Scotland. Two circumstances tend to keep down the permanent amount of insanity in counties where occurring insanity is of great frequency. One of these is that many of the patients admitted to the asylums serving the great industrial centres are suffering from transient attacks of insanity due to the excessive use of alcohol, and the other is that acquired insanity, which constitutes the great bulk of admissions to asylums, occurs frequently, in the case of patients drawn from industrial centres, in forms which are rapidly fatal. Consequently the death-rate in asylums serving such centres is much higher than the death-rate in asylums serving rural communities. These influences must have had a great effect in making the permanent amount of insanity, as shown in Table V, comparatively small in districts of active industry in proportion to the amount of adult insanity occurring in them, and as regards the influence of the high death-rate, actually small.

As there thus seems to be no probability that the difference between the two groups in the permanent amount of the mentally defective in them arises from any advantage possessed by the central group as regards the less frequent occurrence of acquired insanity, the question arises—Does the central group possess an advantage as regards the frequency of occurrence of imbecility? and how does the permanent body of imbecility in the two groups stand in proportion to population? From circumstances which will be afterwards explained, the means of estimating the extent of the

\*Forty-fourth Annual Report, p. liii.

production of imbecility are wanting and are unobtainable, nor have we at present any facts as to the relative proportion of congenital and acquired insanity in the various counties or in the country as a whole; but we have in the last Census Return the means of estimating the comparative extent to which imbecility exists among the youth of the various counties.

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Before proceeding further, it may be well to explain that there is a Table published in the Appendix to the first volume of the Census Report for 1901 which gives the number resident in each county of lunatic and imbecile or feeble-minded persons who have been so "from childhood." If these numbers could be trusted, some interesting information might be deduced from them as to the prevalence of congenital mental defect, but a comparison of the numbers so returned, with the facts known to the Board from their special records, shows that the Census Returns are quite untrustworthy on this subject. For instance, in Shetland—the county first on the Census Table—19 persons are returned as lunatic, imbecile, or feeble-minded from childhood in a resident mentally-defective population of 126. At 1st January 1901 there were in Shetland 49 persons of unsound mind known to the Board, and of these no fewer than 41 are known to have been imbecile from childhood. Similarly, out of a mentally-defective population of 125 returned by Caithness, 29 only are returned as mentally defective from childhood, whereas of the 81 persons of unsound mind known to the Board as in that county, no fewer than 59 are known to have been so from childhood; and so on, more or less, with the other counties. This may no doubt be accounted for by want of precise knowledge of the early history of the older patients and by a common tendency among parents and relatives to attribute mental defect to some accident or circumstance implying that the defect is not congenital.

The present Census, however, publishes for the first time Tables showing the numbers of mentally-defective persons resident within each county at various ages. It is evident from these Tables that very young children mentally defective are not returned as imbecile or feeble-minded. The returns from 1 to 5 years of age are all but a complete blank, and very few returns are made between 5 and 10 years of age. Failure to obtain returns at these ages might be expected from the readiness of parents to attribute peculiarities to "backwardness" and from their natural unwillingness to admit the existence of serious mental defect so long as there is any hope of marked improvement. After the age of 10 marked mental defect cannot easily be overlooked, and there is a probability that the returns from that age may be trusted to afford useful information. Up to the age of 20 there are very few young persons suffering from acquired insanity, such as the insanity of adolescence. An examination has been made of the Board's records with a view to determining the number of the persons under 20 on their Register and resident in private dwellings who are suffering respectively from acquired insanity and from imbecility. The total number of persons under 20 years of age of unsound mind and on the register of the Board at 1st January 1901 as resident under private care was 128, and of these only 1 was suffering from acquired insanity.



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The number of persons of unsound mind in asylums, under 20 years of age, is small, and the Board have procured from the asylums returns of these showing the number suffering respectively from acquired insanity and from imbecility, and the counties to which the latter class belong. These returns show that at 31st March 1901, of persons in asylums under 20 years of age, 107 were suffering from acquired insanity and 492 from imbecility. The latter class, together with the inmates of training schools for imbecile children, have been distributed among the counties to which they belong, and in this way the number of persons under 20 who are known to the Board and who are suffering from imbecility has been ascertained and assigned to the counties to which they belong, irrespective of the accident of their residence in some other county. This method cannot be followed in the case of the 1392 insane persons in private dwellings, under 20 years of age and unknown to the Board. As, however, only one person is suffering from acquired insanity among the 128 insane persons in private dwellings who are under 20 years of age and are known to the Board, it is thought that all the persons of unsound mind, under 20 years of age, among the persons of unsound mind in private dwellings not known to the Board, may be safely regarded for statistical purposes as suffering from imbecility. This, it is thought, may be the more safely assumed from the probability that most persons under 20 years of age, who are labouring under mental disturbance so acute as to call for their inclusion as insane persons in the Census Returns, are under treatment in asylums.

Upon these premises the following Table showing the number of imbecile persons under 20 years of age belonging to each county has been constructed, and attached to it is a column showing the proportion in which imbecility exists in each county. The total population of each county has not been used in this comparison, for the reason that in counties exporting all their surplus production of children the remaining population could not properly be used as a standard of comparison with counties retaining their surplus population and receiving accessions from other counties. The number of persons living, under 20 years of age, might naturally occur as a standard; but that period embraces several years in which migration is most active. It is therefore thought that a safer standard will be found by taking the proportion of imbeciles in each county under 20 years of age to the proportion of persons living in each county under 15 years of age. The following Table has accordingly been prepared upon that basis, the counties being arranged in the order in which imbecility exists in the largest proportion :—

TABLE VII.

Extent and  
Distribution of  
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soundness in  
Scotland as  
Deduced from  
the Census  
Returns for  
1901.

COUNTIES.	Number of Imbeciles under 20 years of Age belonging to each County, whether known to Board or not, at 31st March, 1901.	Population of each County under 15 years of Age at Census 1901.	Proportion of Imbeciles under 20 years of Age belonging to each County, per Thousand persons living under 15 years of Age.
1. Sutherland, - - -	18	6,197	2.90
2. Orkney, - - -	22	8,061	2.73
3. Berwick, - - -	25	9,201	2.72
4. Ross and Cromarty, - -	61	24,484	2.49
5. Shetland, - - -	19	8,023	2.37
6. Nairn, - - -	6	2,687	2.23
7. Haddington, - - -	27	12,697	2.13
8. Wigtown, - - -	23	11,007	2.09
9. Roxburgh, - - -	28	14,322	1.96
10. Inverness, - - -	54	28,016	1.93
11. Peebles, - - -	8	4,395	1.82
12. Kirkcudbright, - - -	23	12,696	1.81
13. Dumfries, - - -	41	23,092	1.78
14. Aberdeen, - - -	182	110,291	1.65
15. Caithness, - - -	18	11,106	1.62
16. Perth, - - -	59	36,669	1.61
17. Clackmannan, - - -	17	10,837	1.57
18. Kincardine, - - -	17	10,914	1.56
19. Argyll, - - -	32	22,324	1.43
20. Banff, - - -	32	22,780	1.40
21. Kinross, - - -	3	2,242	1.34
22. Edinburgh, - - -	194	149,329	1.30
23. Forfar, - - -	115	91,063	1.26
24. Elgin, - - -	19	15,221	1.25
25. Lanark, - - -	568	454,495	1.25
26. Linlithgow, - - -	32	26,761	1.24
27. Ayr, - - -	105	91,548	1.15
28. Fife, - - -	83	74,083	1.12
29. Bute, - - -	6	5,399	1.11
30. Renfrew, - - -	99	98,239	1.01
31. Selkirk, - - -	6	6,899	0.87
32. Dumbarton, - - -	34	39,675	0.86
33. Stirling, - - -	36	51,349	0.70
Totals, - - -	2,012	1,495,102	1.35

It should be fully understood that this Table does not profess to give the actual relative extent to which imbecility existed in each county in 1901. That is at present unknown, and is probably unascertainable. It simply gives the number of instances, as deduced from the Census, of observed imbecility in each county during what is practically ten early years of life—the years from 10 to 20—and the proportion which that number bears to the number of the youthful section of the population at the age immediately preceding that at which the disturbing effects of migration begin to operate. It is thus not more than an indication of the relative extent to which imbecility existed in each county in 1901, and not of its actual extent, that is, the proportion to population of imbeciles at all ages. Nor does the Table profess to show what may be called the natal production of imbecility. It might be

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supposed that, if we had the number of imbecile children existing in a community under 20 years of age, we should be likely to possess a fair means of judging of the extent to which imbecility is produced within that community. This supposition is, however, untenable, because, as will afterwards be shown, the question of the rate of infant mortality renders any conclusion upon that point invalid.

The main purport of this Table is to show whether or to what extent the great differences in the proportions of mental defect, between the Highland and insular parts of the country and the great populous centres, may be due to the greater prevalence of imbecility in the former group, on the hypothesis that occurring or acquired insanity is at least as prevalent in the central group, if not more so. Of course, it will be understood by those accustomed to work with statistics that in dealing with a small number of persons found in a special section of a population, itself often small, and resting the whole upon the results yielded by taking a single year, anything like close correspondence between the order of the counties in Table V. and that in Table VII. is not to be looked for, even though the latter Table should contain strong evidence of the general truth of the theory that imbecility is, as a rule, the leading factor which determines the different proportions of mental defect in different parts of the country. It would be surprising if there were not some apparent exceptions to the rule, arising either from the unsteadiness which is inseparable from vital statistics when small numbers are dealt with, or perhaps from special causes which a more complete knowledge of the facts would reveal. An examination of the Table will show that exceptional cases occur; but they are not, it is believed, such as to affect its broad teaching. If a line be drawn below the seventeenth county in Table VII. in order of prevalence of imbecility among young persons, it will be found that above that line appear five counties, which, if Table V. showing the prevalence of mental defect generally be examined, will be found to stand below the middle county on that Table. These are:—Wigtown, Peebles, Kirkeudbright, Dumfries, and Clackmannan. These counties are all below the middle line in respect to prevailing mental defect, though above it in respect to the prevalence of imbecility; but on the other hand, in the first half of Tables V. and VII. alike will be found Sutherland, Orkney, Berwick, Ross, Shetland, Nairn, Haddington, Roxburgh, Inverness, Aberdeen, Caithness, and Perth. Below the middle line in Table VII. will be found four counties which are above the middle line in respect to the prevalence of mental defect generally. These are Argyll, Banff, Elgin, and Bute. The high place which these take in respect to the proportion of mental defect in them is therefore, apparently, not to be accounted for by any special prevalence of imbecility. Of these counties the case of Argyll is the most remarkable, though it stands only a little below the dividing line as regards imbecility; because the small county of Bute divides its population equally between town and country, and Banff and Elgin have both mixed characteristics which might confuse the issues, and they do not stand conspicuously high in respect to the prevalence of mental defect generally. Argyll, on the other hand, as



will be seen from Table V., is easily the first among all the counties in respect to the proportion of mentally defective persons in the population, and it has so much in common with other Highland counties that it might have been surmised that a considerable proportion of its excessive amount of insanity would consist of imbecility—the dregs of a depleted population drawn year by year to Glasgow. If, however, the returns of imbecility in Argyllshire are not the result of temporary unsteadiness which has told unduly in its favour in that respect, we are driven to the conclusion that the great bulk of its insanity is acquired insanity. If that is the case its singular position may be due to an exceptionally large number of its inhabitants returning to it or being sent to it through becoming mentally disabled either in the course of the ordinary struggle for existence in Glasgow and other towns, or by the evil influences and effects of a town life, but that consideration does not, it must be said, apply only to the case of Argyllshire. A more minute and searching study of the statistics of this county in relation to its insanity would probably yield valuable results. To return again to the Table, the leading fact which it establishes is that there will be found well below the middle line in respect to imbecility all the large populous central regions, comprising the counties of Edinburgh, Lanark, Linlithgow, Ayr, Fife, Renfrew, Dumbarton, and Stirling, which are also at the lowest point in respect to the prevalence of mental defect generally. This fact is sufficient to lead to the conclusion that the varying degrees of the prevalence of mental defect in the different counties is largely dependent upon the degrees to which imbecility is prevalent in them; for if, as seems probable, the central counties have as large a production of occurring acquired insanity as the Highland and insular counties, the more favourable position of the former group as regards the prevalence of mental defect generally can only be ascribed either to a higher death-rate in that group or to the absence of imbecility.

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The answer to the question as to how the existence of this greater proportion of imbecility in certain parts of Scotland arises has already to a large extent been given, and needs only a brief restatement. It is, that in districts, from which an adult population is flowing, the weak-minded are left behind and a mentally-defective body is thus accumulated out of proportion to the number of the population which does not migrate, and on which the calculations derived from the Census Returns are made.

But it may be said that the central counties have an enormous birth-rate and retain the population so arising; and that, if imbecility occurs with equal frequency among them, they should at least be found with a very large proportion of imbecility, if not so large a proportion as that of counties exporting their surplus population. Why should Sutherland, for instance, show a proportion to young persons in the population of nearly three imbeciles under 20 years of age, while Dumbarton and Stirling hardly show a like proportion of one, unless it be that the inhabitants of Stirling and Dumbarton are healthier, of better physique, and are living in circumstances tending more to the production of children of sound minds? The answer to that question is that the actual production of children weak in mind and body is in all

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likelihood as great in Dumbartonshire and Stirlingshire as in Sutherland, but that the chance of such children surviving the early years of life can be shown to be more than twice as great in Sutherland as in either of the other two counties; in other words, the differences between the two in respect to prevalent imbecility are, to an extent which can never be accurately ascertained, but which can be shown to be far too great to be ignored, due to differences in the rate of mortality among children.

The following Table VIII. shows the proportion of deaths in the year 1900 of persons under 10 years of age per 1000 persons living at that age, and to this has been added a column showing the counties arranged in order of the proportion of imbeciles in them under 20 years of age:—

TABLE VIII.

Proportion of Deaths in the Year 1900 of Persons under 10 years of Age, per 1000 Persons Living under 10 years of Age.		Counties Arranged in Order of the Proportion of Imbeciles in them under 20 Years of Age, at 31st March 1901.
1. Shetland, - - - -	11.1	1. Sutherland.
2. Orkney, - - - -	11.2	2. Orkney.
3. Peebles, - - - -	12.8	3. Berwick.
4. Sutherland, - - - -	13.3	4. Ross.
5. Kirkeudbright, - - - -	15.6	5. Shetland.
6. Berwick, - - - -	16.1	6. Nairn.
7. †Argyll, - - - -	16.7	7. *Haddington.
8. †Kincardine, - - - -	16.7	8. *Wigtown.
9. Nairn, - - - -	17.3	9. Roxburgh.
10. †Elgin, - - - -	17.3	10. *Inverness.
11. †Banff, - - - -	17.4	11. Peebles.
12. †Kinross, - - - -	17.5	12. Kirkeudbright.
13. †Selkirk, - - - -	18.0	13. *Dumfries.
14. Clackmannan, - - - -	18.2	14. *Aberdeen.
15. Perth, - - - -	18.4	15. *Caithness.
16. Roxburgh, - - - -	18.5	16. Perth.
17. Ross, - - - -	18.7	17. Clackmannan.
18. *Dumfries, - - - -	18.8	18. †Kincardine.
19. *Caithness, - - - -	19.0	19. †Argyll.
20. Bute, - - - -	19.0	20. †Banff.
21. *Haddington, - - - -	19.1	21. †Kinross.
22. *Wigtown, - - - -	19.2	22. Edinburgh.
23. Fife, - - - -	19.7	23. Forfar.
24. *Inverness, - - - -	21.5	24. †Elgin.
25. Linlithgow, - - - -	22.1	25. Lanark.
26. *Aberdeen, - - - -	23.0	26. Linlithgow.
27. Ayr, - - - -	23.1	27. Ayr.
28. Stirling, - - - -	25.8	28. Fife.
29. Edinburgh, - - - -	27.8	29. Bute.
30. Forfar, - - - -	28.0	30. Renfrew.
31. Dumbarton, - - - -	28.5	31. †Selkirk.
32. Renfrew, - - - -	32.4	32. Dumbarton.
33. Lanark, - - - -	37.5	33. Stirling.
Average, - - - -	27.9	

The caution against the expectation of finding any exact correspondence between the order of counties in these columns which was given in regard to Table VII. is even more necessary in regard to this Table, which has reference to two separate

processes, and to the results shown by each for a single year. Had it been possible to have taken the results as to the death-rate of children shown in a series of years, instead of in one year, there is reason to think that some things which may seem anomalous in the order of the counties in these columns would have disappeared. For instance, surprise will be felt at the unexpected juxtaposition in column 1 of two such differently circumstanced counties as Inverness and Linlithgow. An examination of the death-rate of children in these counties in the five preceding years shows, however, that the results brought out in 1900 are due to the fact that in that year the number of deaths of children under 10 years of age in Inverness-shire was exceptionally high, and the death-rate in Linlithgowshire exceptionally low. Had the figures of the year before been taken (assuming that the total number of children living under 10 years of age had not greatly changed) Inverness would have been raised in point of mortality of children to the eighteenth or nineteenth place, near to Caithness, while Linlithgow would have been lowered next to Stirling. If a line be drawn below Ross, which holds the middle place in the death-rate column, it will be observed that there are six counties, marked (\*), which are above the line in respect to imbecility and below it in respect to death-rate. One of these, Dumfries, is only just below it. Two others which are below it, Inverness and Caithness, deserve special notice, because we should hardly expect to find them differing in this matter from the neighbouring Highland counties. Such readjustment in the case of Inverness-shire as might result from taking the figures of another year would still leave it far down. In respect to general prevalence of mental defect, these two counties, as will be seen from Table V., take the sixth and fifth place respectfully. But in point of imbecility Inverness stands only tenth and Caithness fifteenth. These comparatively low places in point of imbecility, for counties in this district, have light thrown upon them when we find that the mortality among their young children is so much greater than in the neighbouring counties having somewhat similar social conditions. Attention might also be called to Berwick with its exceptionally high place in point of imbecility conjoined with the exceptionally low death-rate among its children. On the other hand the puzzling question of Argyllshire receives no light from this Table. A comparatively low imbecility rate is not conjoined with a high death-rate among its children as might have been expected. However, the main teaching of the Table must lie on broader lines than those dealing with the case of special counties. It will be observed that above the middle line there are, as has been said, six counties marked (\*) which have a rate of mortality below the middle line, where they are also marked in the same way. Among these is the large county of Aberdeen, in which the opposing influences of town and country have already been referred to. There are also six counties (two of them small) marked (†) above the middle line in point of low death-rate which are also below the middle line in point of low imbecility rate. Four of these are in a group immediately below the line, which, of course, has no significance beyond its being a convenient standard by which to estimate results. The important

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point brought out by the Table is, however, that out of the seventeen counties above the middle line, having a total population of 694,669, there are eleven, representing a population of 452,865, which show at the same time a high imbecility rate among their young persons and a low death-rate among their children; while of sixteen counties below the middle line, having a total population of 3,777,434, there are ten, representing a population of 3,195,144, which show at once the lowest rates of imbecility among their youth combined with the highest death-rate among their young children. Taking the central populous group, with which this discussion started—Lanark, Linlithgow, Renfrew, Dumbarton, and Stirling—it will be seen that all are found among the lowest in respect of youthful imbecility, and that all are found among the highest in respect to the rate at which their young children die. The numbers referring to these death-rates are large, and the great differences which are shown between the death-rates in Table VIII. are quite sufficient to account for such differences as have been found to exist in the proportion of imbeciles between 10 and 20 years of age. In the Highland and insular group last mentioned there were 1288 deaths of children under 10 years of age in the year 1900 among 73,132 children living, giving a proportion of 17·6 per 1000. In the central group, opposed to it, there were in the same year 16,298 deaths of children among a population of children of 468,438 under 10 years of age, giving a proportion of 34·8 per 1000. It may be confidently assumed that the children weakest in mind and body would be first to succumb in the struggle for existence. It is therefore not difficult to see that extraordinary results might have followed if the lives of some 8000 of those who died in the central counties had been preserved, that is, 8000 in one year, among the 16,000 who were so little fitted to withstand the hardships and shocks of life that they died before reaching ten. On the other hand, if the Highland and insular group doubled their death-rate of children, that is, had yearly lost the lives, before ten years of age had been reached, of 1300 among the weakest of the children whom they retained alive after that age, it cannot be doubted that in saving the lives of this feeblest group among their living they preserved the lives of many who added to the rate of their imbecility. Take, again, the extreme case of Shetland, which in the year 1900, at any rate, stands with a rate per thousand of 11·1 in the honourable position of being first in respect to the preservation of child-life, and Lanark, which lost the lives of its children at the rate of 37·5 per thousand. Shetland, we find, shows a proportion of imbecility of 2·37 among its young inhabitants, as compared with the proportion in Lanarkshire of 1·25, and this fact might readily be accepted as proving a greater production of imbecility in Shetland, and might be supposed to form a sure basis on which to advance theories as to its cause. But no one examining the foregoing figures would be prepared to say that more imbecility is produced at birth in Shetland than in Lanarkshire. It seems, rather, that the contrary may offer the greater probability, and that, if the facts could be fully known, the greater production of imbecility might be found to rest with Lanarkshire. It is not overlooked that the conditions producing the great death-rate among children in these central counties must leave other evil

consequences which might tend to mental defect, and no doubt it often does so in stunted bodies and in damaged nervous constitutions, which are likely to render their owners liable to attacks of acquired insanity, and to a shorter life; but on the whole it would seem probable that, where the conditions of life are so unfavourable to the survival of any but the strongest, the survivors are as a rule children of exceptionally good original constitution, and not likely to have been imbecile at birth; while infantile complaints, which sometimes lead to imbecility in children mentally sound at birth, are not confined to towns.

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We thus see, on glancing back over the whole field covered, that the decided superiority as regards the prevalence of mental defect, which the mere returns taken by themselves seem to give to the urban and industrial counties as compared with the rural districts, does not bear the light of minuter enquiry. Their apparent superiority, so far as it is not due to the results of migration, is seen to be accompanied with a higher death-rate among the adult insane, and a low proportion of imbecility which can be fully accounted for by the enormous loss of life in early childhood, especially, as the detailed statistics show, during the first year of life.

It is not suggested that the effects of limited choice in marriage have had no influence in causing imbecility in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland. It is highly probable that in isolated communities such effects could be traced. But it is impossible to explain the statistical results shown as to the prevalence of mental defect by assuming that these results are due to such causes as marriage among degenerated populations which are the offspring of what is left after the healthy and active have migrated; because the foregoing facts show that there are more potent influences at work in producing the statistical results, and unless these influences are regarded as insufficient to explain them, no field is left for hypotheses such as that referred to.

There are other important questions upon which the returns of the numbers of the insane in the different counties at various ages are capable of throwing light, especially as regards the number of the mentally defective at the later periods of life; but the limited time at our disposal for the presentation of this Report makes it impossible to undertake further enquiry on the subject for this year.

#### X. COST PER PATIENT IN DISTRICT ASYLUMS OF LAND, BUILDINGS, &c.

Cost per  
Patient in  
District  
Asylums of  
Land, Build-  
ings, &c.

The annual assessments for lunacy purposes have been used as the basis for the figures in the following Tables, which relate to the cost of land and building. These assessments are levied on lands and heritages within lunacy districts which possess district asylums. They include interest on all sums borrowed to purchase land, and to build or add to asylums, together with instalments in repayment of principal sums borrowed (which must be repaid within thirty years from the time of borrowing), and also such smaller outlays in connection with the building as it is thought desirable to pay off year by year. In the following Table the amount of these assessments in all Scotland, for each year included in the Table, has been divided by the average number of patients resident during

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that year in district asylums, and the result shows in column 2 the average amount assessed for per occupied bed. In making the calculations in this Table no assessment of the kind made at any time has been omitted. For instance, assessments for debt incurred by the original Glasgow District Board have been included, though the money raised by them did not result in the erection of a district asylum.

TABLE I.

Showing for all District Asylums in Scotland (1) the average number of patients resident in each year named, (2) the amount of assessment for providing accommodation per head of patients resident, (3) the expenditure for the maintenance of each patient, and (4) the total cost per patient:—

Years.	Average Number of Patients Resident in District Asylums.	Annual Assessment per Patient to provide Land and Buildings.	Net Annual Cost per Patient of Food, Clothing, Management, &c.	Total cost per Patient.
	1.	2.	3.	4.
1868-1869	1132	£ s. d. 27 8 2	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...
1878-1879	2553	12 3 2	...	...
1888-1889	2996	10 16 2	23 10 0	34 6 2
1889-1890	3057	12 5 4	24 2 8	36 8 0
1890-1891	3148	13 4 3	23 8 8	36 12 11
1891-1892	3223	12 15 11	23 11 4	36 7 3
1892-1893	3290	13 1 9	23 14 10	36 16 7
1893-1894	3346	15 2 7	22 10 4	37 12 11
1894-1895	3462	14 5 1	23 1 10	37 6 11
1895-1896	3951	14 18 8	23 11 4	38 10 0
1896-1897	4319	14 15 8	23 7 10	38 3 6
1897-1898	4898	15 6 4	24 12 6	39 18 10
1898-1899	5304	14 15 8	25 1 10	39 17 6
1899-1900	6353	15 18 9	25 5 7	41 4 4
1900-1901	6561	16 6 8	26 18 1	43 4 9
1901-1902	6759	16 14 1	25 17 10	42 11 11

The first of the District Asylums which may be regarded as having been erected as an immediate consequence of the passing of the Lunacy Act of 1857 was opened in 1863, and the last of that original group in 1874. Expenses in connection with the erection of these asylums were necessarily incurred for many years before they were ready for the reception of patients, and even after they were opened, several years would elapse during which the accommodation provided would only be partially occupied. It is therefore not surprising to find that in 1868-69, the earliest year embraced in the Table, there were only 1132 patients resident in district asylums, and that the outlay on asylum lands and buildings, when calculated on the number of patients resident, shows the high average of £27 8s. 2d. Ten years after this period the expenses connected



with providing asylums had fallen to £12 3s. 2d. per head of the patients resident, and ten years subsequent to that, in 1888-89, to £10 16s. 2d., though during these periods many additions to the accommodation must have been made. Soon, however, after the last-mentioned year the figures begin to be affected by the first steps towards providing a new group of large and expensive asylums. Up to 1888, and for many years later, the patients of the populous county of Lanark, including the city of Glasgow, were provided for chiefly in the Glasgow Royal Asylum, and in parochial asylums belonging to the large parishes connected with Glasgow. In 1888 the county, which until then had been one lunacy district, was divided into several districts, and expenses immediately began to be incurred through steps being taken towards the erection of district asylums. The last of the three large and costly asylums subsequently founded was only fully completed after May 1898. Many of the parts and adjuncts of these asylums will be able to provide eventually for a larger population than the buildings as at first completed could contain. The expense, for instance, of land, farm buildings, roads, superintendents' houses, kitchens, amusement halls, &c., will not require to be provided afresh to meet all future extensions. It may therefore be hoped that as the population grows the expense per bed will fall, as has happened in the case of the older asylums, even apart from the fall which may be expected eventually to occur to some extent through extinction of debt. The Table shows, however, that at May 1902 the pauper lunatics of Scotland maintained in district asylums were costing the country a yearly rent per bed of £16 14s. 1d., which, added to the average cost for the food, clothing, and management of the patients at that date, gives the total cost of pauper lunatics in all district asylums as £42 11s. 11d. per patient.

The Edinburgh and the Aberdeen City District Boards have taken steps towards the erection of new asylums, and assessments for preliminary expenses incurred by them are included in Table I.

The providing expenses (land, building, &c.) of most of the older district asylums for the past twenty years, as shown in the following Table, may in some respects, perhaps, convey a truer view of the facts with regard to the cost of asylums, when stated apart from the cost of the newer asylums which have not yet reached the limit of their capacity. We omit from this Table the Elgin District Asylum and the Kirklands Asylum, because they were not erected by the District Boards to which they belong, and the Stirling District Asylum, because, unlike the other district asylums, the earlier debts incurred on account of it were not spread over a series of years but were paid off at once by large assessments.

TABLE II.

ASSESSMENTS on Counties and Burghs to defray Cost of Land and Buildings in the case of the Asylums named (including instalments in repayment of principal sums borrowed) per head of Patients accommodated in each Year named.

DISTRICT ASYLUMS.																				
Years.	All the Asylums named.		Argyll. (Opened 1863.)		Ayr. (Opened 1863.)		Banff. (Opened 1865.)		Fife. (Opened 1866.)		Haddington. (Opened 1866.)		Inverness. (Opened 1864.)		Midlothian. (Opened 1874.)		Perth. (Opened 1864.)		Roxburgh. (Opened 1872.)	
	No. of Patients.	Assessment per Patient.	No. of Patients.	Assessment per Patient.	No. of Patients.	Assessment per Patient.	No. of Patients.	Assessment per Patient.	No. of Patients.	Assessment per Patient.	No. of Patients.	Assessment per Patient.	No. of Patients.	Assessment per Patient.	No. of Patients.	Assessment per Patient.	No. of Patients.	Assessment per Patient.	No. of Patients.	Assessment per Patient.
1882-83 ..	2301	10 17 3	351	11 11 1	280	8 18 7	12	13 16 1	327	10 7 11	99	7 13 6	421	9 10 0	207	19 6 6	253	12 13 0	241	14 10 5
1883-84 ..	2285	11 13 1	327	13 3 0	300	8 6 8	126	13 8 3	327	10 11 0	101	7 6 6	437	9 3 1	215	18 12 1	251	10 15 2	201	15 18 5
1884-85 ..	2358	11 8 5	341	12 0 6	301	8 6 1	129	14 15 10	349	8 11 11	109	6 12 1	433	9 4 9	230	17 7 10	260	10 7 8	206	19 8 4
1885-86 ..	2368	11 14 9	356	11 7 6	300	11 13 4	137	10 8 4	358	8 18 9	100	7 4 0	427	8 8 7	223	17 18 9	266	12 8 1	201	19 18 0
1886-87 ..	2377	11 6 11	381	12 4 1	286	8 14 6	136	11 7 2	362	6 18 1	102	7 1 2	431	8 14 0	205	19 10 3	272	12 2 8	202	19 16 0
1887-88 ..	2385	10 12 8	394	10 18 3	289	8 13 0	141	8 19 2	367	6 16 3	102	6 7 5	431	8 4 9	203	19 14 1	269	11 10 6	189	18 10 4
1888-89 ..	2428	10 18 2	365	12 6 7	297	8 8 4	143	7 18 2	378	7 18 9	106	6 2 8	450	7 4 5	204	23 0 9	285	10 10 6	200	18 15 0
1889-90 ..	2505	10 8 9	354	12 8 7	312	6 8 2	141	7 15 11	383	7 16 8	114	6 2 10	457	7 13 1	231	19 9 7	303	10 11 3	210	17 17 2
1890-91 ..	2590	9 14 0	360	12 10 0	342	5 17 0	133	8 0 7	400	7 10 0	118	5 18 8	477	7 10 11	239	12 11 1	312	11 4	209	17 18 10
1891-92 ..	2649	9 7 11	371	14 0 4	351	2 17 0	129	13 9 2	426	7 0 10	126	5 11 1	486	6 19 11	235	12 15 4	315	9 16 10	210	17 17 2
1892-93 ..	2683	9 0 10	373	10 19 10	359	2 15 9	130	8 17 6	442	6 15 9	125	6 8 0	484	5 13 8	233	23 12 1	310	7 1 11	227	16 10 5
1893-94 ..	2689	9 9 4	383	11 4 7	398	6 5 8	140	8 5 0	446	6 14 6	128	6 5 0	410	6 14 2	231	21 12 11	316	6 19 3	237	15 16 5
1894-95 ..	2750	9 1 4	398	11 6 2	422	5 18 6	141	3 16 5	443	9 0 7	130	5 0 0	433	6 7 0	223	19 1 2	318	6 5 9	242	15 9 11
1895-96 ..	2822	8 15 1	411	11 8 9	429	5 16 7	145	7 12 5	448	6 13 11	139	3 19 2	457	7 6 7	233	16 1 11	318	6 5 9	242	15 9 11
1896-97 ..	2939	8 0 3	414	11 16 9	442	5 13 1	149	2 7 1	471	6 14 0	146	4 3 7	489	5 10 5	236	14 16 7	333	6 0 1	259	15 8 11
1897-98 ..	3009	8 8 7	421	10 16 2	450	6 13 4	153	2 5 4	488	6 17 0	144	5 4 2	518	5 15 10	239	15 5 8	342	6 8 8	264	17 19 10
1898-99 ..	3160	8 16 10	440	10 9 1	483	7 4 11	155	4 15 10	515	6 15 11	141	4 12 2	544	6 17 10	234	17 1 11	362	6 1 7	286	17 9 8
1899-1900 ..	3244	9 13 5	446	11 12 9	498	7 0 7	155	5 1 10	522	7 1 9	143	4 17 7	570	9 6 0	243	20 11 6	364	6 0 11	303	16 10 0
1900-1901 ..	3240	9 7 9	434	8 7 6	488	7 3 5	163	3 5 8	533	6 11 4	135	5 18 10	583	9 1 10	248	24 3 10	358	6 14 1	298	15 18 10
1901-1902 ..	3275	9 19 10	433	9 1 9	480	7 5 10	104	4 1 10	534	7 9 10	142	5 12 8	590	9 3 1	262	25 15 3	366	7 18 6	304	13 9 9
Average Assessment per Patient during 20 Years—1882-1902	..	9 18 9	..	11 3 8	..	7 0 0	..	8 0 5	..	7 12 9	..	5 18 1	..	7 14 6	..	18 18 5	..	8 17 10	..	17 0 8

It appears from this Table that the average yearly cost per bed of all the asylums included in the Table has been, during the last twenty years, throughout which period they may all be regarded as having been in full occupation, £9 18s. 9d., and that in the case of individual asylums the average cost during that period ranges from £5 18s. 1d. in the Haddington Asylum to £18 18s. 5d. in the Midlothian Asylum.

The following Table shows for the District Asylums included in Table II. the average number of patients resident during the year 1901-1902, the expenditure per head for providing accommodation, the expenditure per head for the maintenance of patients, and the total cost per patient.

TABLE III.

ASYLUMS.	Average Number of Patients Resident.	Providing Expenses per Patient.	Net Maintenance Expenses per Patient.	Total Cost per Patient.
	1.	2.	3.	4.
1. Argyll, . . . . .	433	£ s. d. 9 1 9	£ s. d. 27 7 5	£ s. d. 36 9 2
2. Ayr, . . . . .	480	7 5 10	26 18 7	34 4 5
3. Banff, . . . . .	164	4 1 10	19 15 0	23 16 10
4. Fife, . . . . .	534	7 9 10	25 2 3	32 12 1
5. Haddington, . . . . .	142*	5 12 8	23 9 10	29 2 6
6. Inverness, . . . . .	590	9 3 1	26 14 4	35 17 5
7. Midlothian, . . . . .	262	25 15 3	26 12 7	52 7 10
8. Perth, . . . . .	366	7 18 6	26 18 5	34 16 11
9. Roxburgh, . . . . .	304	13 9 9	28 15 8	42 5 5
Averages, . . . . .	..	9 19 10	25 14 11	35 14 9

It will be seen from this Table that in the group of District Asylums included in it, which have all been opened for periods ranging from 40 to 29 years, and which have all been during that period more or less extensively added to and altered, the present payment towards providing accommodation is on the average £9 19s. 10d., varying from £4 1s. 10d. in the Banff Asylum to £25 15s. 3d. in the Midlothian Asylum; that the average present cost of maintaining the patients is £25 14s. 11d., varying from £19 15s. 0d. in the Banff Asylum to £28 15s. 8d. in the Roxburgh Asylum; and that the present total average cost per patient in the whole group is £35 14s. 9d., at the two extremes being Banff with a total cost of £23 16s. 10d. and Midlothian with a total cost of £52 7s. 10d. It will be observed that the cost of maintenance does not vary so greatly as the cost of providing accommodation, and it is the latter figure which therefore chiefly determines variations in the total cost.

Some of the asylums embraced in the foregoing Tables accommodate private patients. These are few in number, and the rates of board paid are sometimes little, if at all, in excess of the rates paid for pauper patients. In cases where a profit is made it



Cost per Patient in District Asylums of Land, Building, &c.

Expenditure for Pauper Lunatics.

Expenditure by Parish Councils—Increase.

is applied equally in the reduction of building and maintenance rates. The figures upon which the calculations are made therefore include private patients.

## XI. EXPENDITURE FOR PAUPER LUNATICS.

The expenditure by the Parish Councils of each county, on account of pauper lunatics, is given in Table XXIII. (Appendix A), for the year ending 15th May 1902. From this Table it appears that, for the maintenance of 16,434 pauper lunatics, who were under care for longer or shorter periods during the year, in asylums, lunatic wards of poorhouses, and private dwellings, and for other expenses connected with them, a total sum of £357,613 was paid; of which £278,144 was for maintenance in asylums (including Institutions for Imbecile Children), £22,527 was for maintenance in lunatic wards of poorhouses, £47,108 was for maintenance in private dwellings, and £9834 was for certification, transport, and other expenses. Of this expenditure £20,247 was repaid by relatives and others, and £116,005 was contributed from the Local Taxation Account, in terms of Section 22 of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889, and of Section 2 of the Education and Local Taxation Account (Scotland) Act, 1892.

The following statement shows the average annual expenditure for the maintenance of pauper lunatics for each period of five years, beginning with 1864-1868 and ending with 1895-1899, and for the years 1899-1900, 1900-1901, and 1901-1902, extracted from Table XXIV., and also the average annual number\* of patients relieved in each period:—

Years.	Asylums, including Institutions for Imbecile Children.		Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licenses.		Private Dwellings.		Cost of Certificates, Transport, &c.	Total.	
	Average No. of Patients relieved.	Expenditure.	Average No. of Patients relieved.	Expenditure.	Average No. of Patients relieved.	Expenditure.		Average No. of Patients relieved.	Expenditure.
1864-1868	3,007	£73,416	979	£19,241	1,547	£15,157	£4,400	5,533	£112,214
1869-1873	4,200	105,018	613	10,952	1,474	16,345	4,806	6,287	137,121
1874-1879	5,127	133,278	616	12,790	1,401	17,787	4,809	7,144	173,664
1880-1884	6,220	164,001	699	13,793	1,599	22,554	6,188	8,518	206,536
1885-1889	6,572	169,720	829	15,835	2,125	32,574	6,654	9,527	224,783
1890-1894	7,355	184,564	869	16,558	2,497	40,007	8,193	10,721	249,322
1895-1899	8,584	217,507	872	16,011	2,682	44,515	9,529	12,138	287,562
1899-1900	9,527	253,541	900	17,446	2,706	45,883	9,246	13,134	326,116
1900-1901	9,731	265,602	1,057	24,142	2,650	46,672	9,244	13,437	345,660
1901-1902	9,980	278,144	1,112	22,527	2,814	47,108	9,834	13,906	357,613

\* The average number of patients relieved is the number of patients who received relief for a whole year, that is, it is arrived at by taking the total number of days for which relief was given for each year and dividing that number by 365.

The Act of 1857 had for one of its main objects the provision of sufficient accommodation for pauper lunatics, which was then either wholly wanting or deficient in almost every county in Scotland, and it was not until the close of the quinquenniad 1874-79 that the Act can be considered to have attained its object in this direction. The results shown in the later years included in the Table cannot therefore be instructively compared with those shown in the earlier years. But comparing the average results shown by the quinquenniad 1880-84, when the legislation of 1857 may be regarded as having taken full effect, with the results shown by the latest year included in the Table, it will be found that the expenditure on patients in asylums has increased from £164,001 to £278,144, or 70 per cent.; in the Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses from £13,793 to £22,527, or 63 per cent.; in Private Dwellings from £22,554 to £47,108, or 109 per cent.; and that the whole expenditure increased from £206,536 to £357,613, or 73 per cent.

It will be seen, however, from the following statement of the annual expenditure per patient that the increased total expenditure from the quinquenniad 1874-1879 up to the quinquenniad 1890-94 was due solely to an increase of numbers, and not to a larger expenditure on each patient. The quinquenniad 1895-1899 and two subsequent years show a progressive rise in the cost per head, but no rise in the total cost occurred in 1901-1902:—

	Expenditure per Patient.			
	In Asylums, including Institutions for Imbecile Children.	In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licenses.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.
1859-1863	£ s. d. 23 17 3	£ s. d. 17 11 7	£ s. d. 8 13 1	£ s. d. 18 11 6
1864-1868	24 8 4	19 13 1	9 15 11	20 6 1
1869-1873	25 0 1	17 17 4	11 1 9	21 16 6
1874-1879	26 19 5	20 15 3	12 13 11	24 6 5
1880-1884	26 7 4	19 14 8	14 2 1	24 5 5
1885-1889	25 16 6	19 1 0	15 6 7	23 12 5
1890-1894	25 1 10	19 1 1	16 0 5	23 5 3
1895-1899	25 6 5	18 7 1	16 12 0	23 13 7
1899-1900	26 12 3	19 7 8	16 19 1	24 16 7
1900-1901	27 5 11	22 16 10	17 12 3	25 14 6
1901-1902	27 17 5	20 5 2	16 14 10	25 14 4

We repeat here the following summary of facts to which attention has been drawn at greater length in former Reports:—

(1) The increase of the gross expenditure for the first fifteen or twenty years for which we possess statistics, in so far as it is the result of increased numbers of the insane poor maintained in asylums, was an inevitable outcome of what the Lunacy Act of 1857 was intended to accomplish, that is, the provision of sufficient asylum accommodation.

(2) The rise in the cost per patient in institutions during that period was due to such causes as increased price of food, and also to

Expenditure for Pauper Lunatics.

Expenditure by Parish Councils—Increase.

Expenditure per head.

Summary of Remarks on Expenditure by Parish Councils.

Expenditure  
for Pauper  
Lunatics.

Summary of  
Remarks on  
Expenditure  
by Parish  
Councils.

the fact that Royal Asylums, which in the earlier years maintained pauper lunatics at rates involving loss, raised the rates from time to time.

(3) The expenditure per head on pauper lunatics rose until 1874-79, whence it fell until the year 1895-96, when a rise is shown, which is still maintained. The expenditure per head on patients in private dwellings rose gradually throughout the whole period, until last year, which shows a fall from £17 12s. 3d. per patient to £16 14s. 10d.

Cost of Land  
and Buildings  
only slightly  
represented in  
Expenditure  
Table.

It is necessary to bear in mind that the expenditure, as given in Table XXIV., refers only to the cost of maintenance, which is borne in the first instance by the poor-rate, and contributed to by the State and the relatives of paupers. It does not take into account the expenditure on the purchase of land, and the erection of asylums. These expenses are defrayed out of special assessments on all Lunacy Districts in which District Asylums have been provided, as already explained on pages lxxix-lxxxiv. In the case of patients boarded in Royal Asylums, or in District or Parochial Asylums not connected with the parishes to which the patients are chargeable, an addition to the charge for maintenance is made in most cases, in consideration of the accommodation having been provided by the institution, but this addition does not bear any definite relation to the actual cost of the accommodation.

Repayments  
by relatives.

The contributions towards the maintenance of pauper lunatics made by relatives and obtained from other private sources are shown in the second last column of Table XXIII. These contributions show a steady increase. In 1859 they amounted to £1877, in 1880-1 to £9290, in 1890-1 to £11,687, and in 1901-1902 to £20,247.

Contributions  
from State  
Funds.

The annual Parliamentary Grant in aid of the cost of maintenance of pauper lunatics, first given for the year 1874-75, ceased in 1889, and its place was taken by a fixed contribution towards the cost of maintenance of pauper lunatics of £90,500, in terms of Section 22 of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889. This contribution towards the cost to parishes of maintaining pauper lunatics was supplemented by a further fixed contribution of £25,000 under Section 2 of the Education and Local Taxation Account (Scotland) Act, 1892.

These contributions are distributed among Parish Councils by the Secretary for Scotland, as nearly as may be in the manner in which the annual Parliamentary Grant was distributed. In allocating the Grant, all expenditure over 8s. a week is excluded. Expenditure under and up to 8s. a week is treated as "admissible expenditure," and the Grant is apportioned upon such expenditure at so much per £ as far as it will go. The State contribution for the year 1901-1902 was equal to about 3s. 7d. per week for each patient, however provided for, for whose maintenance a sum was paid equal to or exceeding 8s. a week.

The contributions from State funds towards the maintenance of



pauper lunatics, for each of the twenty-eight years in which such contributions have been made, are shown in the following Statement:—

Contributions from State Funds towards Maintenance of Pauper Lunatics.				Expenditure for Pauper Lunatics.
For the year ending		For the year ending		Contributions from State Funds.
14th May 1875,	£59,483	14th May 1889,	91,335	
" 1876,	62,637	" 1890,	90,474	
" 1877,	65,470	" 1891,	90,450	
" 1878,	68,533	" 1892,	115,574	
" 1879,	71,272	" 1893,	115,717	
" 1880,	73,833	" 1894,	115,789	
" 1881,	76,856	" 1895,	115,407	
" 1882,	79,711	15th May 1896,	115,761	
" 1883,	81,495	" 1897,	115,778	
" 1884,	83,089	" 1898,	115,736	
" 1885,	85,111	" 1899,	115,885	
" 1886,	87,164	" 1900,	115,920	
" 1887,	88,258	" 1901,	115,849	
" 1888,	£89,072	" 1902,	116,005	

The average daily cost of maintenance of pauper patients in the different classes of establishments for the ten years 1892–93 to 1901–1902 is shown in Table XXV. (Appendix A). The general average rate is shown by the Table to be 1s. 5d. a day, which is the same as that for the previous year.

Table XXVI. (Appendix A) shows, from returns furnished by Inspectors of Poor, the average daily rate of maintenance paid by Parish Councils for each mode of providing for pauper lunatics in each county during the year ending 15th May 1902, and the proportion in which each mode is adopted in each county. It appears from this Table that the daily cost of maintaining pauper lunatics in asylums, in licensed wards of poorhouses, and in private dwellings varies considerably in the different counties.

As regards asylums, the lowest average daily cost per head for a county is 1s. 0½d. and the highest is 1s. 10d., which, calculated for the year, would be £18 12s. 7½d. and £33 9s. 2d.

As regards the licensed wards of poorhouses, the lowest daily cost for a county is 10½d. and the highest is 1s. 4¾d., or £15 11s. 9¼d. and £25 9s. 5¾d. per annum.

As regards private dwellings, the lowest average daily cost for a county is 6½d. and the highest is 1s. 2¼d., or £9 17s. 8½d. and £21 13s. 5¼d. per annum.

Table XXVII. (Appendix A) shows the present rates of board for pauper lunatics in each of the various classes of establishments, and the minimum rates for private patients in Royal and District Asylums.

From this Table it appears that the minimum rates of board at which pauper patients are received in the Royal or Chartered Asylums range from £24 per annum, which is the rate in the Crichton Royal Institution, to £33, which is the rate in the Royal Edinburgh Asylum. In District Asylums the rates for patients belonging to the respective districts range from £18 5s. in the Banff Asylum to £31 4s. in the Govan District Asylum. In Parochial Asylums the estimated cost for the pauper lunatics of the parishes to which these establishments severally belong varies from £24 11s. 10d., which is the estimated cost in the Greenock Parochial Asylum, to £26, which is the estimated cost in the Paisley Parochial Asylum at Riccartonbar.

Expenditure  
for Pauper  
Lunatics.Rates of Board  
in Establish-  
ments.

The rates in District Asylums may be regarded as showing in these establishments the actual cost of the maintenance of patients as distinguished from the cost of their lodging. It is proper, therefore, when comparing these rates with those in Royal and Parochial Asylums, to keep in view that the expense of erecting and fitting up is in District Asylums defrayed out of county assessments; whereas in the case of Royal Asylums it is defrayed either out of endowments, or out of the profits derived from keeping private patients, or out of the board charged for paupers; and in the case of Parochial Asylums, *i.e.*, lunatic wards of poorhouses with unrestricted licences, it is defrayed out of the poor-rate, and is now taken more or less into account in the estimated cost given in the Table. In the rates given as representing the cost in the lunatic wards of poorhouses, which range from £14 2s. 9d. in the Buchan Poorhouse to £28 18s. 2d. in the Aberdeen East Poorhouse, the cost of the buildings is also to some extent taken into account.

The great differences in the estimated cost of patients shown in some instances between one establishment of the same class and another, both in the case of Parochial Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, are not accounted for by differences in these establishments in regard to dietary or accommodation.

Cost of Pro-  
viding District  
Asylum Ac-  
commodation.

Table XXVIII. shows the expenditure by District Boards of Lunacy during the financial year 1901-1902, on lands, buildings, and furnishings of District Asylums, and other expenses connected therewith.\* It refers entirely to expenditure on pauper lunatics paid out of county assessments, as distinguished from the expenditure which is met by poor-rates levied on parishes.

Column 11 of the Table shows that the net outlay on District Asylums during the year 1901-1902 for land, building, and furnishings, &c., was £140,268.

Column 12 of the Table shows that the amount of money borrowed by District Lunacy Boards on the security of assessments, to provide land and buildings, and remaining unpaid at 15th May 1902, was £1,243,800; and Column 13 shows that the total assessments on lunacy districts to provide the interest on sums borrowed, to repay instalments of principal, and to repair and maintain buildings, &c., amounted for the year ending 15th May 1902 to £112,916.

Cost of  
Maintenance  
of Patients  
in District  
Asylums.

Table XXIX. shows in detail the expenditure on the maintenance and management of pauper lunatics in each District Asylum during the financial year 1901-1902, and the net cost at which the patients of each asylum are maintained. The average cost of maintenance and management per patient for the year 1901-1902 is £26 14s. 10d., and after a deduction of farm profits the average net cost is £25 17s. 5d.,† which shows a decrease in the net cost of £1 0s. 2d. per patient, chiefly due to a decrease in miscellaneous expenses. The expenditure under such heads of these Tables as embrace articles produced by asylum farms and gardens is liable to be more or less affected by varying estimates of value, but as an over or under estimate of the

\* See pages lxxix-lxxxiv of this Report.

† These calculations, and those in the following Table, are made upon the average numbers of patients actually resident.

value of farm produce would only have the ultimate effect of increasing or diminishing the apparent profit on the farm account, they cannot affect the 'net maintenance expenses,' which are stated under deduction of farm profits. The following statement shows the total expenses per patient, as shown by the Table, in all District Asylums for the year 1901-1902, and the expenses under the six heads specified.

Expenditure for Pauper Lunatics.  
-----  
Cost of Maintenance of Patients in District Asylums.

No.	YEAR 1901-1902.	Food.	Tobacco (per male patient).	Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.	Clothing, Boots and Shoes.	Salaries and Wages.	All other Expenses.	Total Maintenance Ex- penses, without deduction of profit on Farm &c.
	DISTRICT ASYLUM.							
1	Argyll,	£ s. d. 12 8 11	£ s. d. 0 12 5	£ s. d. 0 1 9	£ s. d. 1 7 2	£ s. d. 7 15 1	£ s. d. 5 10 7	£ s. d. 27 9 9
2	Ayr,	11 5 1	0 13 10	0 4 0	1 12 8	7 1 2	7 12 6	28 1 6
3	Banff,	10 1 2	0 8 10	0 2 11	1 7 11	5 7 4	5 0 4	22 4 3
4	Elgin,	9 10 1	0 13 7	0 5 1	1 12 4	5 5 9	5 9 3	22 8 3
5	Fife,	11 13 2	0 10 0	0 2 7	2 1 3	6 4 11	6 12 5	26 18 11
6	Glasgow (Gartloch),	10 1 0	0 6 10	0 0 5	2 4 1	7 12 3	7 2 2	27 3 6
7	Glasgow (Woodilee),	10 5 9	0 11 0	0 0 8	1 13 0	7 5 2	5 15 10	25 5 10
8	Govan,	10 10 9	0 13 1	0 1 6	1 4 2	8 5 4	8 1 5	28 9 10
9	Haddington,	10 13 9	0 13 9	0 7 1	1 2 1	6 6 1	8 0 1	26 17 7
10	Inverness,	10 18 4	0 13 5	0 4 9	2 4 7	7 6 7	6 2 0	27 3 1
11	Kirklands,	10 8 1	0 10 1	0 7 6	1 13 2	7 11 1	5 0 11	25 5 11
12	Lanark,	9 1 3	0 10 2	0 1 7	1 14 0	7 12 10	6 0 4	24 14 7
13	Midlothian,	10 3 9	0 6 10	0 4 2	1 14 2	8 17 9	6 14 0	27 17 5
14	Perth,	10 10 1	0 8 6	0 1 11	2 1 9	7 8 0	7 1 8	27 7 8
15	Roxburgh,	12 4 4	0 11 1	0 3 1	1 14 6	7 15 9	7 12 0	29 15 7
16	Stirling,	10 17 5	0 13 7	0 4 3	1 19 2	7 1 8	7 5 8	27 15 2
	Average,	10 13 1	0 11 2	0 2 9	1 15 6	7 6 2	6 11 11	26 14 10

This statement shows that in the year 1901-1902 the highest expenditure under the head of Food was £12 8s. 11d. per patient, in the Argyll Asylum; and the lowest £9 1s. 3d., in Lanark Asylum, which is £1 11s. 10d. below the average of all District Asylums.

The following statement shows the expenditure per patient in District Asylums during each of the nineteen years for which the information is obtainable under the same heads as those given in the previous statement:—

YEARS.	Food.			Tobacco (per Male patient).			Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.			Clothing, Boots and Shoes.			Salaries and Wages.			All other Expenses.			Total Maintenance Expenses, without deduc- tion of Profit on Farm, &c.*		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1883-84	11	15	0	0	9	3	0	5	7	1	14	5	6	4	0	5	1	4	25	4	8
1884-85	11	12	0	0	9	8	0	5	2	2	10	4	6	8	0	5	5	8	25	15	9
1885-86	11	6	0	0	9	8	0	5	4	1	17	2	6	9	0	5	14	10	25	17	1
1886-87	10	14	4	0	10	0	0	5	6	1	17	0	6	12	0	5	10	4	25	4	3
1887-88	10	4	6	0	9	3	0	5	9	1	17	2	6	9	2	5	9	2	24	10	3
1888-89	10	4	3	0	9	3	0	6	9	1	19	3	6	9	4	5	11	9	24	16	0
1889-90	10	9	7	0	9	3	0	6	5	1	19	11	6	9	8	6	1	2	25	11	4
1890-91	10	8	7	0	9	3	0	6	2	1	16	9	6	5	0	5	14	2	24	15	2
1891-92	10	11	1	0	9	5	0	6	3	1	17	2	6	4	4	5	15	4	24	18	11
1892-93	10	7	1	0	9	7	0	5	4	1	15	8	6	4	0	5	19	5	24	16	3
1893-94	9	16	10	0	9	1	0	4	2	1	12	5	6	3	0	5	10	10	23	11	9
1894-95	9	14	6	0	9	6	0	4	6	1	15	1	6	6	5	5	15	8	24	0	11
1895-96	9	16	1	0	10	3	0	4	8	1	16	2	6	12	3	5	8	9	24	2	10
1896-97	9	11	2	0	10	1	0	4	1	1	16	3	6	11	8	5	17	1	24	5	2
1897-98	10	4	4	0	10	2	0	4	2	2	5	8	6	19	6	5	16	1	25	14	11
1898-99	10	6	2	0	10	2	0	4	1	1	15	2	7	1	9	6	4	2	25	16	6
1899-1900	10	4	10	0	10	2	0	3	10	1	15	10	7	1	11	6	7	8	25	19	0
1900-1901	10	13	4	0	10	10	0	3	2	1	17	1	7	4	1	7	9	11	27	12	10
1901-1902	10	13	1	0	11	2	0	2	9	1	15	6	7	6	2	6	11	11	26	14	10

\* The difference between the sum shown in the last column, and that shown by the addition of the figures in the columns preceding it, arises from the fact that the 'Total Maintenance Expenses' are calculated upon the total number of patients resident, while in the case of the column headed 'Tobacco,' the cost is calculated on the number of male patients only.



Expenditure  
for Pauper  
Lunatics.

Expenditure  
on Mainte-  
nance of Patients  
in District  
Asylums dur-  
ing past  
nineteen  
years.

The expenditure naturally fluctuates somewhat from year to year, but on the whole it will be seen that the gross expenditure fell gradually until the year 1893-94, since which there has been a fairly steady upward tendency until the year 1901-1902, which shows a fall. Comparing the first year included in the Table with the last, it will be seen that a decrease has occurred under the head 'Food,' and that the main rise has occurred under 'Salaries and Wages' and unclassified expenses.

Quantities  
and Values of  
Articles  
consumed in  
District  
Asylums.

Table XXX. shows the quantity per inmate (including patients and officers and servants partially or wholly boarded) of each article of consumption in regard to which we have separate figures, supplied to each asylum during the year 1901-1902; and also the price at which each article has been supplied, whether by purchase or from the asylum lands, the price in the latter case being an estimate. The quantities given are derived from the weight or measure assigned to each article by the voucher which accompanied its delivery at the store.

Quantities  
and Values of  
Articles sup-  
plied by Farms  
and Gardens  
of District  
Asylums.

Table XXXI. shows the quantity of each article supplied to District Asylum stores from each asylum farm and garden, and the prices at which the various articles have been estimated.

Farm and  
Garden  
Accounts of  
District  
Asylums.

Table XXXII. shows under various heads the receipts during the year 1901-1902 of District Asylum farms and gardens from produce sold or supplied to the asylum, the expenses in detail during these years, and the profit on each year's transactions.

In comparing the various amounts of profits shown, it is necessary to take into consideration the different estimates of the value of the produce supplied to the asylums.

Dangerous  
Lunatics.

## XII. DANGEROUS LUNATICS.

The following Statement shows the number of persons sent to asylums as dangerous lunatics, in each of the ten years 1893-1902, at the instance of the Procurator-Fiscal, under the provisions of the 15th Section of 25 & 26 Vict. cap. 54:—

1893,	.	.	5	1898,	.	.	5
1894,	.	.	4	1899,	.	.	8
1895,	.	.	13	1900,	.	.	1
1896,	.	.	10	1901,	.	.	5
1897,	.	.	13	1902,	.	.	7

The figures in this statement do not disclose the extent to which the provisions of the Section dealing with dangerous lunatics are taken advantage of. In the majority of cases in which proceedings are begun under that Section, an undertaking is given at an early stage of the procedure, by an Inspector of Poor or some person interested, that arrangements will be made for the safe custody of the lunatic which will be satisfactory to the Sheriff. In these cases an engagement that the patient will be placed in an asylum on a Sheriff's order, obtained in the ordinary

way, is usually regarded by the Sheriff as 'an arrangement to his satisfaction,' and no further procedure under the Section takes place. The patient remains in the asylum as an ordinary patient to whom the statutory provisions relating to persons confined as 'dangerous lunatics' do not apply. This procedure saves unnecessary expenditure and prevents the creation of obstacles to the discharge of patients in many cases which from their nature require no greater precautions than are called for in regard to the discharge of all unrecovered patients. The insanity of persons against whom proceedings are instituted as 'dangerous lunatics' does not usually differ from the insanity of persons committed to asylums in the ordinary way. They fall into the hands of the police frequently under circumstances such as might occur in the case of almost any lunatic who is friendless, or has become suddenly insane, or whose case does not happen to have been brought under the notice of parochial authorities. In many cases with which the police are called on to deal, and where no serious act has been committed, the patient is simply handed over to the care of the parochial authorities or of his friends, and no procedure whatever is taken under the Section in question. In other cases the circumstances are such as to make it desirable that the preliminary steps prescribed by the Section dealing with dangerous lunatics should be instituted, so as to give the Sheriff an opportunity of judging as to whether the lunatic should be confined as a dangerous lunatic or not, and in a few of these cases it is found to be of advantage for the public safety that the Sheriff should commit the lunatic in such a way that, unless he recovers his sanity, he cannot be discharged without consent of the Procurator-Fiscal. We have had no reason to think that the statutory provisions in regard to dangerous lunatics do not secure the safety of the public as far as is practicable.

Dangerous  
Lunatics.

## XIII. ALIEN LUNATICS.

Alien Lunatics.

During 1902, 25 pauper lunatics were removed from Scotland, from having no settlement in that country. Of these patients, all of whom were removed from asylums, 10 were sent to England and 15 to Ireland.

## XIV. LUNATICS UNDER JUDICIAL FACTORS.

Lunatics under  
Judicial  
Factors.

At the end of December 1902 there were 1027 persons reported to us by the Accountant of the Court of Session as under Judicial Factory in consequence of mental unfitness for the management of their affairs. This number is exclusive of some of the cases in which the means of the wards have been exhausted, though the Factory has not been formally discharged by the Court.

These persons were disposed of in the following way :—

- 636 were in asylums in Scotland;
- 324 were in private dwellings in Scotland; and
- 64 were resident either in asylums or private dwellings beyond the direct jurisdiction of the Board.

Lunatics under  
Judicial  
Factors.

Of the 64 who were beyond the direct jurisdiction of the Board, 26 were in asylums in England, 24 were in private dwellings in England, and 2 were in private dwellings in Ireland. Of the remainder, 3 were resident in Australia, 1 in Canada, 1 in the United States of America, 1 in Germany, 1 in Belgium, 1 in Ceylon, 2 in New Zealand, 1 in West Indies, and 1 in India.

All patients resident in Scotland whose estates are under the management of Judicial Factors were visited by our officers during the year, except some whose position and circumstances were otherwise satisfactorily known, and in whose cases visitation was thought undesirable.

XV.—ORDER AND REGULATIONS ISSUED UNDER THE  
LUNACY DISTRICTS (SCOTLAND) ACT. REISSUE  
OF RULES AND CONDITIONS FOR LICENSING  
LUNATIC WARDS IN POORHOUSES.

We have issued with the approval of the Secretary for Scotland an Order and Regulations altering the Leith Lunacy District, in consequence of the Parish of Duddingston, which formed part of it, having been incorporated with the Parish and Lunacy District of Edinburgh. The Order and Regulations will be found on page 160 of the Appendix to this Report.

We have also, with the approval of the Secretary for Scotland, reissued in an amended form the Rules and Conditions on which Licenses are granted to Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses. These Rules and Conditions will be found at page 161 of the Appendix to this Report.

We have the honour to be,

MY LORD,

Your most obedient humble Servants,

WALTER G. SCOTT, *Chairman.*

JOHN COWAN.

JOHN CHEYNE.

JOHN FRASER.

JOHN MACPHERSON.

T. W. L. SPENCE,

*Secretary.*

EDINBURGH, 2nd April 1903.



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## APPENDIX A.—TABLE I.\*

The Number of Lunatics in Establishments and in Private Dwellings, classifying as Private and Pauper Patients, and distinguishing between the Sexes, on 1st January of each Year from 1858 to 1903.

At 1st January.	NUMBER OF PRIVATE LUNATICS						NUMBER OF PAUPER LUNATICS.						TOTALS.		
	In Asylums.			As Patients in Private Dwellings under Sheriff's Order or Sanction of Board.			In Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.			In Private Dwellings.			Private.	Pauper.	Total.
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.			
1858	506	506	1012	10	10	20	1402	1551	2953	810	974	1784	1032	4737	5769
1859	503	508	1011	11	13	24	1447	1656	3103	838	1039	1877	1035	4980	6015
1860	486	485	971	8	13	21	1567	1812	3379	828	1019	1847	992	5226	6218
Average of the 5 Years, 1861-65.	502	522	1024	8	13	21	1678	1939	3617	746	945	1691	1045	5308	6353
Average of the 5 Years, 1866-70.	558	581	1139	14	18	32	2014	2269	4283	666	855	1521	1171	5804	6975
Average of the 5 Years, 1871-75.	603	649	1252	33	38	71	2356	2654	5010	625	829	1454	1323	6464	7787
Average of the 5 Years, 1876-80.	667	681	1348	45	63	108	2822	3200	6022	565	834	1399	1456	7421	8878
1881	719	692	1411	41	72	113	3167	3555	6722	604	912	1516	1524	8238	9762
1882	701	703	1404	45	71	116	3343	3664	7007	611	957	1568	1520	8575	10095
1883	706	708	1414	45	75	120	3325	3692	7017	664	1029	1693	1534	8710	10244
1884	710	731	1441	48	80	128	3352	3726	7078	720	1091	1811	1569	8889	10458
1885	715	747	1462	52	78	130	3401	3773	7174	742	1119	1861	1592	9035	10627
Average of the 5 Years, 1886	710	716	1426	46	75	121	3318	3682	7000	668	1022	1690	1548	8689	10237
1887	707	762	1469	44	76	120	3484	3764	7248	803	1255	2058	1589	9306	10895
1888	708	781	1489	45	85	130	3541	3725	7266	837	1303	2140	1619	9406	11025
1888	728	813	1541	44	88	132	3612	3774	7386	876	1394	2270	1673	9656	11329
1889	759	877	1636	42	89	131	3721	3879	7600	894	1408	2297	1767	9897	11664
1890	773	864	1637	46	82	128	3789	3999	7788	975	1470	2445	1765	10233	11998
Average of the 5 Years, 1891	735	819	1554	44	84	128	3629	3828	7457	877	1365	2222	1682	9700	11382
1891	771	908	1679	40	84	124	3884	4104	7988	993	1496	2489	1803	10477	12280
1892	788	914	1702	42	83	125	3963	4244	8207	973	1462	2435	1827	10642	12469
1893	825	948	1773	37	78	115	3979	4339	8318	996	1523	2519	1888	10887	12725
1894	861	940	1801	40	68	108	4062	4414	8476	1013	1552	2565	1909	11041	12950
1895	915	968	1883	37	76	113	4241	4575	8816	1073	1604	2677	1996	11493	13489
Average of the 5 Years, 1896	832	936	1768	39	78	117	4026	4335	8361	1010	1527	2537	1885	10898	12783
1896	910	1025	1935	37	74	111	4282	4675	8957	1100	1600	2700	2046	11657	13708
1897	897	1048	1945	38	75	113	4496	4865	9361	1066	1601	2667	2058	12028	14086
1898	919	1099	2018	37	76	113	4700	5007	9707	1078	1576	2654	2131	12361	14492
1899	953	1104	2057	40	83	123	4877	5220	10,097	1089	1613	2702	2180	12799	14979
1900	960	1110	2070	47	78	125	5049	5282	10,331	1084	1619	2703	2195	13034	15229
Average of the 5 Years, 1901	928	1077	2005	40	77	117	4681	5010	9691	1083	1602	2685	2122	12376	14498
1901	969	1121	2090	47	77	124	5197	5395	10,592	1064	1605	2669	2214	13261	15475
1902	995	1139	2134	49	81	130	5442	5508	10,950	1051	1580	2631	2264	13581	15845
1903	964	1151	2115	47	82	129	5613	5711	11,324	1068	1574	2642	2244	13966	16210

\* Inmates of Schools for Imbeciles and in the Lunatic Department of the General Prison are not included in this Table. Their numbers at 1st January of each year from 1858 to 1903 will be found in the Table following.

## APPENDIX A.—TABLE II.

The different Modes in which Lunatics, both Private and Pauper have been provided for on 1st January of each Year from 1858 to 1903.

YEARS.	In Royal and District Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Parochial Asylums, Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses with Unrestricted Licence.	In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licence.	In Private Dwellings.	Total Number of Registered Lunatics.	In Lunatic Department of General Prison.	In Training Schools.	General Total.
1858.....	2380	745	840		1804	5769	26	29	5824
1859.....	2496	821	797		1901	6015	29	28	6072
1860.....	2632	852	866		1868	6218	33	22	6273
Average of } 5 Years, 1861-1865. }	2880	883	879		1712	6354	31	34	6419
Average of } 5 Years, 1866-1870. }	3824	569	459	569	1553	6975	47	91	7113
Average of } 5 Years, 1871-1875. }	4697	320	657	588	1525	7787	51	132	7971
Average of } 5 Years, 1876-1880. }	5459	192	1072	647	1508	8878	57	161	9096
1881.....	5920	157	1342	714	1629	9762	55	195	10012
1882.....	6187	156	1350	718	1684	10095	62	198	10355
1883.....	6189	149	1377	716	1813	10244	63	203	10510
1884.....	6239	163	1398	719	1939	10458	53	228	10739
1885.....	6305	148	1435	748	1991	10627	53	238	10918
Average of } 5 Years. }	6168	155	1380	723	1811	10237	57	212	10506
1886.....	6297	139	1445	836	2178	10895	62	230	11187
1887.....	6326	128	1444	857	2270	11025	56	228	11309
1888.....	6440	148	1460	879	2402	11329	52	228	11609
1889.....	6707	158	1493	878	2428	11664	57	233	11954
1890.....	6882	156	1511	876	2573	11998	58	246	12302
Average of } 5 Years. }	6530	146	1471	865	2370	11382	57	233	11672
1891.....	7116	152	1517	882	2613	12280	57	258	12595
1892.....	7347	163	1524	875	2560	12469	57	273	12799
1893.....	7488	157	1570	876	2634	12725	55	278	13058
1894.....	7648	158	1614	857	2673	12950	54	296	13300
1895.....	7957	152	1726	864	2790	13489	54	309	13852
Average of } 5 Years. }	7512	156	1590	871	2654	12783	55	283	13121
1896.....	8293	144	1614	841	2811	13703	57	333	14093
1897.....	8812	137	1505	852	2780	14086	62	352	14500
1898.....	9243	142	1419	921	2767	14492	56	358	14906
1899.....	10440	136	668	910	2825	14979	48	372	15399
1900.....	10696	121	679	905	2828	15229	52	382	15663
Average of } 5 Years. }	9497	136	1177	886	2802	14498	55	359	14912
1901.....	10967	126	544	1045	2793	15475	46	378	15899
1902.....	11289	139	550	1115	2761	15845	46	397	16238
1903.....	11659	125	502	1153	2771	16210	51	397	16658

## APPENDIX A.—TABLE III.

proportions, founded on the figures of Table I., of Private Lunatics and of Pauper Lunatics in Asylums and Private Dwellings per 100,000 of the Population; the Proportion of Registered Paupers per 100,000 of Population; and the Proportion of Pauper Lunatics per 100,000 of Registered Paupers, for each Year from 1858 to 1903.

YEARS.	Population.*	Proportions per 100,000 of Population.								Proportion of Pauper Lunatics in every 100,000 of Registered Paupers.
		Private Lunatics.			Pauper Lunatics.			* Total Number of Lunatics.	* Number of Registered Paupers.	
		In Asylums.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Asylums and other Establishments.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.			
1858 .....	3,027,665	34	1	35	98	59	157	192	2630	5980
1859 .....	3,041,812	33	1	34	102	62	164	193	2616	6287
1860 .....	3,054,738	32	1	33	111	61	172	205	2581	6657
Average of 5 Years, 1861-1865. }		33	1	34	117	54	171	205	2528	6770
Average of 5 Years, 1866-1870. }		35	1	36	132	47	179	215	2411	7415
Average of 5 Years, 1871-1875. }		37	2	39	147	43	190	229	2183	8727
Average of 5 Years, 1876-1880. }		38	3	41	168	39	207	248	1759	11773
1881 .....	3,742,564	38	3	41	181	41	222	263	1700	13,074
1882 .....	3,770,657	38	3	41	187	42	229	270	1662	13,790
1883 .....	3,798,961	38	3	41	186	45	231	272	1622	14,244
1884 .....	3,827,478	38	3	41	186	48	234	275	1566	14,946
1885 .....	3,856,307	38	3	41	187	49	236	277	1524	15,485
Av. of 5 Yrs.		38	3	41	186	45	231	272	1614	14308
1886 .....	3,885,155	38	3	41	188	53	241	282	1515	15,931
1887 .....	3,914,318	38	3	41	187	55	242	283	1516	15,970
1888 .....	3,943,701	39	3	42	189	58	247	289	1499	16,455
1889 .....	3,973,305	41	3	44	193	58	251	295	1483	16,924
1890 .....	4,003,132	41	3	44	196	62	258	302	1466	17,573
Av. of 5 Yrs.		40	3	43	190	57	247	290	1495	16,571
1891 .....	4,036,245	42	3	45	200	62	262	307	1435	18,244
1892 .....	4,078,910†	42	3	45	203	60	263	308	1399	18,847
1893 .....	4,122,029	43	3	46	204	62	266	312	1443	18,413
1894 .....	4,165,606	44	2	46	206	62	268	314	1451	18,455
1895 .....	4,209,645	45	3	48	212	64	276	324	1465	18,886
Av. of 5 Yrs.		43	3	46	205	62	267	313	1439	18559
1896 .....	4,254,153	46	3	49	213	64	277	326	1474	18,786
1897 .....	4,299,132	46	2	48	220	63	283	331	1497	18,884
1898 .....	4,344,589	47	3	50	225	62	287	337	1504	19,121
1899 .....	4,390,530	47	3	50	233	62	295	345	1496	19,691
1900 .....	4,436,958	47	3	50	235	62	297	347	1469	20,204
Av. of 5 Yrs.		46	3	49	225	63	288	337	1488	19,337
1901 .....	4,483,880	47	3	50	239	60	299	349	1457	20,520
1902 .....	4,531,299	47	3	50	244	59	303	353	1443	20,997
1903 .....	4,579,223	47	3	50	250	58	308	358	1443	21,359

\* The number of Lunatics is taken at the 1st January of each year, and the number of ordinary Paupers at 15th May preceding. The calculations are made on the Population of the previous year—e.g., the calculations for 1903 are made on the Population for 1902—the Population being that of the middle of the year, as estimated by the Registrar-General.

† The proportions from 1892 onwards were recalculated last year on the corrected populations founded upon the census of 1901.



## APPENDIX A.—TABLE IV.

Showing the Total Number of Private and Pauper Lunatics on the Register at 1st January of each year, from 1874 to 1903, the Number placed each year on the Register, the Number removed therefrom each year by discharge or death, and the Proportion of Deaths per cent. of the Average Number on the Register.

YEARS.	Number of Lunatics at 1st January of each Year.	Average Number of Lunatics on the Register in each Year.	Number placed on the Register in each Year.	Removed from the Register in each Year.			Excess of Number placed on the Register in each Year over Number removed from Register, including deaths.	Proportion of deaths per cent. on Average Number on the Register in each Year.
				By Recovery or otherwise ceasing to be under the cognizance of the Board.	Died.	Total.		
1874	7885	7959·0	2033	1274	611	1885	148	7·7
1875	8083	8171·0	2259	1335	648	1983	276	7·9
1876	8309	8480·0	2464	1451	671	2122	342	7·9
1877	8651	8768·5	2441	1559	647	2206	235	7·4
1878	8886	9022·0	2414	1485	657	2142	272	7·3
1879	9158	9271·0	2347	1422	699	2121	226	7·5
Average of 5 Years.		8742·5	2385	1450	664	2114	270	7·6
1880	9384	9573·0	2548	1491	679	2170	378	7·1
1881	9762	9928·5	2616	1548	735	2283	333	7·4
1882	10095	10169·5	2435	1512	774	2286	149	7·6
1883	10244	10351·0	2682	1665	803	2468	214	7·8
1884	10458	10542·5	2595	1646	780	2426	169	7·4
Average of 5 Years.		10112·9	2575	1572	754	2326	249	7·5
1885	10627	10761·0	2543	1481	794	2275	268	7·4
1886	10895	10960·0	2451	1518	803	2321	130	7·3
1887	11025	11177·0	2524	1437	783	2220	304	7·0
1888	11329	11496·5	2643	1486	822	2308	335	7·1
1889	11664	11831·0	2703	1559	810	2369	334	6·8
Average of 5 Years.		11245·1	2573	1496	802	2298	274	7·1
1890	11998	12139·0	2749	1567	900	2467	282	7·4
1891	12280	12374·5	2917	1629	1099	2728	189	8·9
1892	12469	12597·0	2933	1691	986	2677	256	7·8
1893	12725	12837·5	3060	1840	995	2835	225	7·8
1894	12950	13219·5	3203	1746	918	2664	539	6·9
Average of 5 Years.		12633·5	2972	1694	980	2674	298	7·8
1895	13489	13596·0	3079	1765	1100	2865	214	8·1
1896	13703	13894·5	3125	1777	965	2742	383	6·9
1897	14086	14289·0	3301	1806	1089	2895	406	7·6
1898	14492	14735·5	3542	1973	1082	3055	487	7·3
1899	14979	15104·0	3440	1929	1261	3190	250	8·3
Average of 5 Years.		14323·8	3297	1850	1099	2949	348	7·5
1900	15229	15352·0	3454	1920	1288	3208	246	8·4
1901	15475	15660·0	3481	1892	1219	3111	370	7·8
1902	15845	16027·5	3660	1982	1313	3295	365	8·2
1903	16210							

## APPENDIX A.—TABLE V.

Showing for each year, from 1874 to 1902, the Total Number of Private and Pauper Lunatics in Scotland, Registered during the year who had never previously been Registered as Lunatics, and the Proportion of such Lunatics per 100,000 of Population.

YEAR.	Population of Scotland estimated to the middle of the Year.	Number of <i>Private</i> Lunatics Registered each year who had never previously been Registered.		Number of <i>Pauper</i> Lunatics Registered each year who had never previously been Registered.		Total Number of Lunatics Registered each year who had never previously been Registered.		Proportion of Lunatics Registered each year who had never previously been Registered, per 100,000 of the Population.	
		Establish-ments.	Private Dwellings.	Total.	Establish-ments.	Private Dwellings.	Total.	Private.	Pauper.
1874	3,477,704	324	13	337	1141	60	1201	337	1201
1875	3,514,744	376	11	387	1233	134	1357	387	1357
1876	3,552,183	417	6	423	1352	126	1478	423	1478
1877	3,590,022	347	11	358	1424	80	1504	358	1504
1878	3,628,268	332	8	340	1352	104	1456	340	1456
1879	3,665,443	319	13	332	1315	87	1402	332	1402
1880	3,705,995	340	15	355	1445	133	1578	355	1578
1881	3,742,584	332	4	336	1531	122	1653	336	1653
1882	3,770,657	303	4	307	1375	116	1491	307	1491
1883	3,798,961	378	17	395	1492	129	1621	395	1621
1884	3,827,478	368	9	377	1460	88	1548	377	1548
1885	3,856,307	320	8	328	1414	117	1531	328	1531
1886	3,885,155	347	9	356	1358	98	1456	356	1456
1887	3,914,318	363	5	368	1404	112	1516	368	1516
1888	3,943,701	387	6	393	1485	104	1589	393	1589
1889	3,973,305	379	8	387	1480	151	1631	387	1631
1890	4,003,132	413	7	420	1568	103	1671	420	1671
1891	4,036,245	426	4	430	1642	97	1739	430	1739
1892	4,078,910	419	3	422	1718	115	1833	422	1833
1893	4,122,029	417	7	424	1764	115	1879	424	1879
1894	4,165,606	387	9	396	1924	127	2051	396	2051
1895	4,209,645	417	5	422	1781	123	1904	422	1904
1896	4,254,183	394	6	400	1882	112	1994	400	1994
1897	4,299,132	439	6	445	1963	101	2064	445	2064
1898	4,344,589	459	11	470	2080	124	2204	470	2204
1899	4,390,530	456	6	462	2090	107	2197	462	2197
1900	4,436,958	442	15	457	2141	99	2240	457	2240
1901	4,483,880	444	10	454	2144	90	2234	454	2234
1902	4,531,299	449	11	460	2280	105	2385	460	2385

\* The proportions from 1891 onwards were recalculated last year on the corrected populations founded upon the census of 1901.

## APPENDIX A.—TABLE VI.

The Numbers of Private and Pauper Lunatics resident in Royal, District, Private, and Parochial Asylums, and in Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, on 1st January of each year from 1858 to 1902; the Numbers thereinto Admitted; the Numbers therefrom Discharged Recovered and Not Recovered; the Numbers Transferred from one establishment to another; and the Numbers that Died therein in each of the said years.

YEARS.	Number Resident at 1st January.						Number Admitted during Year (including Transfers).						Number Discharged during Year.						Number Transferred during Year.						Number of Deaths during Year.																										
	Private.			Pauper.			Private.			Pauper.			Private.			Pauper.			Private.			Pauper.			Private.			Pauper.			Private.			Pauper.																	
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.																		
	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.						
Average of 5 Years, 1860-1864.	495	512	1637	1900	196	208	599	680	71	85	199	263	70	75	186	215	10	8	119	122	41	32	169	161																											
Average of 5 Years, 1865-1869.	549	569	1926	2168	225	237	751	895	82	101	236	291	77	81	240	312	16	18	168	235	44	39	186	186																											
Average of 5 Years, 1870-1874.	592	635	2304	2596	226	257	827	960	84	94	319	394	81	100	244	287	22	26	136	166	47	44	218	227																											
Average of 5 Years, 1875-1879.	647	681	2705	3077	270	260	1081	1178	86	108	383	478	103	102	341	351	23	21	213	215	56	43	247	235																											
1880.	725	662	3055	3419	214	265	1074	1269	81	86	438	503	80	95	297	364	13	17	159	199	54	38	283	285																											
1881.	719	692	3167	3555	234	237	1206	1366	101	105	403	579	82	73	379	404	21	11	230	241	57	43	259	280																											
1882.	701	703	3343	3664	205	234	1117	1272	67	83	428	534	59	88	429	444	11	13	221	193	60	47	291	275																											
1883.	706	708	3325	3692	240	261	1153	1325	86	99	480	555	59	87	352	439	19	20	132	201	49	43	294	311																											
1884.	710	731	3352	3726	249	268	1195	1281	101	112	486	504	89	83	360	463	20	12	174	209	53	49	303	275																											
Average of 5 Years.	712	699	3248	3611	228	253	1149	1303	87	97	447	535	81	85	364	423	17	15	183	209	55	44	276	285																											
1885.	715	747	3401	3773	209	266	1248	1318	54	107	428	492	73	96	477	535	9	19	264	242	74	43	275	306																											
1886.	708	781	3541	3725	255	232	1089	1262	98	111	392	484	78	87	322	397	447	21	23	198	188	54	45	288	288																										
1887.	708	781	3541	3725	255	232	1089	1262	98	111	392	484	78	87	322	397	447	21	23	198	188	54	45	288	288																										
1888.	728	813	3612	3774	235	255	1268	1394	98	111	392	484	78	87	322	397	447	21	23	198	188	54	45	288	288																										
1889.	759	877	3721	3879	229	276	1204	1313	73	110	410	534	74	115	398	409	9	18	172	183	56	43	303	290																											
1890.	773	864	3759	3999	261	291	1237	1297	95	104	456	519	76	78	367	372	15	15	162	159	82	58	334	304																											
Average of 5 Years.	723	796	3552	3783	229	283	1204	1273	78	109	426	503	74	99	390	436	14	21	199	190	56	45	295	296																											
1891.	771	908	3884	4104	284	323	1264	1449	104	122	445	514	90	100	338	421	16	18	152	198	68	84	398	378																											
1892.	788	914	3963	4244	270	302	1335	1432	78	126	528	584	85	81	389	421	21	21	168	195	70	63	402	342																											
1893.	825	948	3979	4389	288	277	1383	1463	93	131	543	642	80	76	384	417	17	17	168	170	76	68	382	341																											
1894.	881	940	4062	4414	266	280	1512	1576	87	110	533	597	76	94	433	464	12	19	199	228	60	46	356	356																											
Average of 5 Years.	804	915	3935	4220	274	295	1345	1443	91	119	501	571	81	86	382	420	16	18	170	190	71	61	375	344																											
1895.	915	968	4282	4675	264	271	1562	1621	100	109	519	612	98	81	439	463	30	23	266	262	74	57	364	357																											
1896.	910	1025	4282	4675	264	271	1562	1621	100	109	519	612	98	81	439	463	30	23	266	262	74	57	364	357																											
1897.	897	1048	4496	4865	287	317	1763	1753	114	117	562	606	73	86	593	595	18	16	188	202	74	57	364	357																											
1898.	919	1099	4700	5007	277	330	1674	1729	123	136	640	649	73	95	418	458	25	18	222	245	70	59	411	403																											
1899.	953	1104	4877	5220	300	306	1780	1588	117	133	690	699	93	93	427	458	25	18	218	237	86	73	508	426																											
Average of 5 Years.	919	1049	4519	4868	275	305	1667	1666	110	123	579	630	85	87	500	495	21	17	297	297	75	71	422	396																											
1900.	960	1110	5049	5282	284	296	1622	1638	103	136	622	654	84	84	476	465	22	15	280	241	98	71	466	492																											
1901.	969	1121	5197	5395	278	298	1739	1662	96	131	622	646	71	81	427	415	23	15	283	216	90	80	445	472																											
1902.	965	1139	5442	5508	257	258	1773	1840	135	130	666	680	82	84	410	445	13	13	225	216	86	95	506	514																											

\* Including Patients transferred from one Establishment to another.



## APPENDIX A.—TABLE VII.\*

Number of Admissions to Asylums and other Establishments, excluding Transfers from one Establishment to another, in each Year from 1858 to 1902.

YEARS.	Number placed in Establishments, excluding Transfers from one Establishment to another.								
	Private.			Pauper.			General Total.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1858.....	193	213	406	436	606	1042	629	819	1448
1859.....	201	190	391	476	555	1031	677	745	1422
Average of } 5 Years, 1860-1864.	186	199	385	481	558	1039	667	757	1424
Average of } 5 Years, 1865-1869.	210	221	431	582	660	1242	792	881	1673
Average of } 5 Years. 1870-1874.	204	232	436	691	794	1485	895	1026	1921
Average of } 5 Years, 1875-1879.	247	239	486	868	963	1831	1115	1202	2137
1880.....	201	248	449	915	1070	1985	1116	1318	2434
1881.....	213	226	439	976	1125	2101	1189	1351	2540
1882.....	194	221	415	896	1079	1975	1090	1300	2390
1883.....	221	241	462	1021	1124	2145	1242	1365	2607
1884.....	229	256	485	1021	1072	2093	1250	1328	2578
Average of } 5 Years.	212	238	450	966	1094	2060	1178	1332	2510
1885.....	200	247	447	984	1076	2060	1184	1323	2507
1886.....	200	243	443	991	1006	1997	1191	1249	2440
1887.....	238	263	501	920	1077	1997	1158	1340	2498
1888.....	219	300	519	968	1127	2095	1187	1427	2614
1889.....	220	259	479	1032	1129	2161	1252	1388	2640
Average of } 5 Years.	215	262	477	979	1083	2062	1194	1345	2539
1890.....	246	276	522	1075	1138	2213	1321	1414	2735
1891.....	268	305	573	1102	1251	2353	1370	1556	2926
1892.....	249	281	530	1167	1237	2404	1416	1518	2934
1893.....	271	260	531	1220	1293	2513	1491	1553	3044
1894.....	254	261	515	1313	1348	2661	1567	1609	3176
Average of } 5 Years.	257	277	534	1175	1253	2428	1433	1530	2963
1895.....	229	286	515	1229	1305	2534	1458	1591	3049
1896.....	234	248	482	1286	1359	2645	1520	1607	3127
1897.....	269	301	570	1365	1348	2713	1634	1649	3283
1898.....	263	318	581	1452	1484	2936	1715	1802	3517
1899.....	275	288	563	1517	1351	2868	1792	1639	3431
Average of } 5 Years.	254	287	542	1370	1369	2739	1624	1657	3281
1900.....	262	281	543	1442	1457	2899	1704	1738	3442
1901.....	255	283	538	1516	1446	2962	1771	1729	3500
1902.....	242	306	548	1549	1564	3113	1791	1870	3661

\* Patients sent to Training Schools for Imbecile Children and to the Lunatic Department of the General Prison are not included in this or the following Table.

## APPENDIX A.—TABLE VIII.

The Numbers of Discharges from Asylums and other Establishments, excluding Transfers, and the Numbers of Deaths therein during each Year from 1858 to 1902.

YEARS.	Removals Recovered.		Removals not Recovered, excluding Transfers.		Removals by Death.		Total Removals.		
	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Total.
1858.....	171	452	146	90	80	290	397	832	1229
1859.....	162	442	125	66	84	276	371	784	1155
Average of } 5 Years, 1860-1864.	156	463	127	159	74	330	357	952	1309
Average of } 5 Years, 1865-1869.	183	527	124	149	83	372	390	1048	1438
Average of } 5 Years, 1870-1874.	179	713	132	230	90	444	401	1387	1788
Average of } 5 Years, 1875-1879.	194	861	161	265	99	482	454	1608	2062
1880.....	167	941	145	303	92	518	404	1762	2166
1881.....	206	982	123	312	100	539	429	1833	2262
1882.....	150	962	123	459	107	566	380	1987	2367
1883.....	185	1035	146	458	92	605	423	2098	2521
1884.....	213	990	140	440	102	578	455	2008	2463
Average of } 5 Years.	184	982	135	394	99	561	418	1937	2355
1885.....	161	920	141	506	117	581	419	2007	2426
1886.....	177	961	131	458	99	576	407	1995	2402
1887.....	209	876	125	422	88	596	422	1894	2316
1888.....	183	944	130	350	101	608	414	1902	2316
1889.....	201	944	162	452	99	593	462	1989	2451
Average of } 5 Years.	186	929	138	437	101	591	425	1957	2382
1890.....	199	975	124	418	140	638	463	2031	2494
1891.....	226	959	156	415	152	776	534	2150	2684
1892.....	204	1112	124	447	121	745	449	2304	2753
1893.....	224	1185	122	463	144	723	490	2371	2861
1894.....	197	1130	139	470	106	712	442	2312	2754
Average of } 5 Years.	210	1072	133	443	133	719	476	2234	2709
1895.....	203	1164	131	419	125	814	459	2397	2856
1896.....	209	1131	126	394	131	721	466	2246	2712
1897.....	231	1168	125	385	147	808	503	2361	2864
1898.....	269	1293	142	409	159	816	570	2518	3088
1899.....	250	1289	143	403	165	934	558	2626	3184
Average of } 5 Years.	233	1209	133	402	145	819	511	2430	2941
1900.....	239	1276	131	387	170	958	540	2621	3161
1901.....	227	1268	114	403	170	917	511	2588	3099
1902.....	274	1346	129	355	181	1020	584	2721	3305

APPENDIX A.—TABLE IX.  
The Results of Treatment in different classes of Establishments for each Year from 1858 to 1902.  
(a) *Royal and District Asylums.*

ROYAL AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.	Average Number Resident.			Admissions (Including Transfers).			Recoveries.			Discharges not Recovered (Including Transfers).			Deaths.			Proportion of Admissions per cent, on Number Resident.			Proportion of Re- coveries per cent, on Admissions.			Proportion of Deaths per cent, on Number Resident.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
YEAR 1858.....	1258.5	1167.5	2421.0	449	488	947	151	201	352	149	140	289	109	94	203	35.8	42.6	39.1	33.6	40.3	37.2	8.6	8.0	8.4
" 1859.....	1307.0	1242.5	2549.5	463	455	918	149	186	335	126	109	235	107	98	200	35.9	36.6	36.0	33.1	40.8	36.5	8.1	7.4	7.8
Average of 5 Years 1860-1864.....	1434.8	1440.4	2875.2	498	534	1032	174	208	382	150	161	311	132	103	235	34.7	35.9	35.0	33.0	37.0		9.2	7.1	8.2
Average of 5 Years 1865-1869.....	1853.1	1889.0	3742.1	709	746	1455	230	275	505	182	196	378	163	152	315	38.2	39.5	38.9	32.5	36.9	34.7	8.8	8.0	8.4
Average of 5 Years 1870-1874.....	2297.6	2345.3	4637.9	794	883	1677	314	373	687	236	256	492	202	188	390	34.6	37.7	36.2	39.6	42.3	41.0	8.8	8.0	8.4
Average of 5 Years 1875-1879.....	2604.7	2774.3	5379.0	915	973	1888	331	432	763	282	274	556	219	193	412	35.1	35.1	35.1	36.2	44.4	40.4	8.4	7.0	7.7
YEAR 1880.....	2800.5	2981.5	5872.0	852	1026	1878	350	420	770	242	299	541	215	235	450	29.5	34.4	32.0	41.1	40.9	41.0	7.4	7.9	7.7
" 1881.....	3013.1	3096.1	6109.2	1021	1189	2210	372	490	870	291	320	611	232	230	461	33.9	38.4	36.2	37.7	41.9	39.4	7.4	7.9	7.5
" 1882.....	3032.5	3153.1	6185.6	930	1099	2029	351	470	821	305	378	683	252	238	420	30.6	34.8	32.8	37.7	42.7	40.5	9.3	7.5	8.4
" 1883.....	3025.5	3186.5	6215.0	1011	1147	2168	419	500	919	346	335	681	250	261	511	33.4	36.0	34.7	41.4	43.6	42.6	8.3	8.2	7.2
" 1884.....	3063.0	3237.0	6272.0	1058	1164	2222	446	474	920	330	406	736	262	255	497	34.9	36.0	35.4	42.2	40.7	41.4	8.6	7.5	7.9
Average of 5 Years.....	3000.5	3130.9	6131.4	974	1125	2099	388	472	860	303	348	651	248	240	483	32.5	35.9	34.2	39.8	42.0	41.0	8.3	7.7	8.0
YEAR 1885.....	3056.0	3245.0	6301.0	1037	1110	2147	359	445	804	389	441	830	263	257	520	33.9	34.9	34.1	34.6	40.1	37.4	8.6	7.9	8.3
" 1886.....	3074.0	3237.5	6311.5	1018	1060	2078	418	450	868	337	357	694	257	234	487	33.1	32.7	32.9	41.1	43.5	41.8	8.2	7.2	7.7
" 1887.....	3119.0	3269.0	6388.0	993	1101	2094	386	452	838	269	359	629	237	246	503	31.8	32.7	32.8	39.0	41.1	40.1	8.2	7.5	7.9
" 1888.....	3320.0	3358.5	6678.5	1339	1161	2200	365	468	833	300	307	607	253	250	503	32.3	34.6	33.4	35.1	40.3	37.9	7.9	7.4	7.6
" 1889.....	3324.0	347.0	6794.0	1053	1162	2215	383	463	846	332	360	692	234	248	502	31.7	33.5	32.6	36.4	39.8	38.1	7.6	7.1	7.4
Average of 5 Years.....	3156.6	3316.0	6474.6	1028	1119	2147	382	456	838	325	365	690	256	247	503	32.5	33.7	33.2	37.2	40.8	39.0	8.1	7.4	7.8
YEAR 1890.....	3413.0	3586.5	6999.5	1107	1178	2285	393	463	856	311	290	601	314	283	597	32.4	32.8	32.6	35.5	39.3	37.5	9.2	7.9	8.5
" 1891.....	3307.0	3724.5	7231.5	1137	1347	2484	395	484	879	318	368	686	329	359	688	32.4	36.2	34.3	34.7	35.9	35.4	9.4	9.6	9.5
" 1892.....	3570.0	3847.5	7417.5	1210	1298	2508	473	552	1025	325	346	671	382	289	671	33.9	33.7	33.3	39.1	42.5	40.9	10.7	7.5	9.0
" 1893.....	3640.0	3927.5	7568.0	1261	1308	2569	479	605	1084	326	336	662	345	318	663	34.6	33.3	33.9	38.0	46.3	42.2	9.5	8.1	8.8
" 1894.....	3776.5	4026.0	7802.5	1301	1306	2607	461	500	961	339	365	704	340	293	633	34.4	32.4	33.4	35.4	38.3	36.9	9.0	7.3	8.1
Average of 5 Years.....	3581.4	3922.4	7403.8	1203	1287	2490	440	521	941	324	341	665	342	308	650	33.6	33.7	33.6	36.6	40.5	38.6	9.5	8.1	8.8
YEAR 1895.....	3892.0	4224.0	8246.0	1434	1475	2909	474	544	1018	407	395	802	380	313	693	35.9	34.7	35.3	38.0	36.9	35.0	9.5	7.4	8.4
" 1896.....	4104.5	4494.0	8598.5	1406	1499	2905	482	566	1048	345	338	683	336	313	654	34.3	33.8	34.3	37.8	36.1	35.1	8.5	7.1	7.6
" 1897.....	4325.5	4702.0	9027.5	1601	1586	3187	539	603	1142	409	399	808	367	379	746	37.0	33.7	35.3	33.7	38.0	35.8	8.5	8.1	8.3
" 1898.....	4555.5	4926.0	9481.5	1806	1690	3286	643	664	1307	345	385	742	384	388	772	35.3	34.1	34.3	40.0	39.5	39.8	7.4	7.9	8.1
" 1899.....	5109.5	5465.5	10565.0	1807	1710	3517	655	722	1377	455	448	903	535	446	981	35.4	31.3	33.3	36.2	43.2	39.2	10.5	8.2	9.3
Average of 5 Years.....	4416.0	4768.3	9184.3	1570	1560	3161	558	620	1178	416	393	809	400	369	769	35.1	33.3	34.4	35.6	39.0	37.3	9.1	7.7	8.4
YEAR 1900.....	5231.0	5580.5	10831.5	1803	1801	3604	662	720	1382	495	438	933	512	506	1018	34.7	32.5	33.7	36.7	40.0	38.3	9.8	9.1	9.4
" 1901.....	5429.5	5698.0	11127.5	1779	1738	3517	650	709	1359	439	429	859	481	496	977	32.8	30.5	31.6	36.7	40.8	38.6	8.9	8.7	8.8
" 1902.....	5611.5	5862.0	11473.5	1829	1966	3795	745	763	1508	402	422	825	538	553	1091	33.5	33.5	33.1	40.7	38.8	39.7	9.6	9.4	9.5





APPENDIX A.—TABLE IX.—*continued.*  
 The Results of Treatment in different classes of Establishments for each Year from 1858 to 1902.  
 (c) *Parochial Asylums.*  
*(Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Unrestricted Licences.)*

PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.	Average Number Resident.			Admissions (Including Transfers).			Recoveries.			Discharges not Recovered (Including Transfers).			Deaths.			Proportion of Admissions per cent. on Number Resident.			Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.			Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Number Resident.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Year 1858.....	187.0	245.0	432.0	110.0	166.0	276.0	45.0	89.0	134.0	16.0	18.0	34.0	37.0	37.0	74.0	58.8	67.7	63.9	40.9	52.4	48.6	19.7	15.1	17.1
" 1859.....	199.5	208.5	408.0	131.0	162.0	293.0	57.0	95.0	152.0	22.0	22.0	44.0	37.0	23.0	60.0	65.8	60.4	62.6	43.5	58.6	51.9	18.5	8.5	12.8
Average of 5 Years, 1860-1864.....	204.0	280.0	484.0	124.0	133.0	257.0	62.0	72.0	134.0	28.0	34.0	62.0	33.0	28.0	61.0	60.6	47.4	53.1	49.8	54.1	52.1	10.1	8.1	12.6
Average of 5 Years, 1865-1869.....	198.3	262.1	460.4	89.0	120.0	209.0	44.0	54.0	98.0	26.0	33.0	59.0	20.0	21.0	41.0	44.9	45.9	45.4	49.4	44.7	46.9	10.3	8.2	8.9
Average of 5 Years, 1870-1874.....	230.0	373.2	626.2	139.0	168.0	307.0	64.0	78.0	142.0	36.0	42.0	78.0	27.0	38.0	65.0	54.9	45.1	49.0	46.4	46.4	46.3	10.7	10.2	10.4
Average of 5 Years, 1875-1879.....	486.6	571.1	1057.7	356.0	357.0	713.0	119.0	127.0	246.0	131.0	132.0	263.0	58.0	54.0	112.0	76.2	62.6	68.7	33.4	35.6	34.5	12.3	9.5	10.8
Year 1880.....	581.5	704.0	1285.5	365.0	419.0	784.0	162.0	163.0	315.0	120.0	127.0	247.0	48.0	61.0	109.0	69.8	59.5	61.0	44.4	36.5	40.2	8.3	8.7	8.5
" 1881.....	617.5	728.5	1346.0	354.0	331.0	685.0	122.0	170.0	322.0	138.0	124.0	262.0	47.0	51.0	102.0	57.3	43.4	50.9	34.5	51.4	49.2	9.2	9.1	9.1
" 1882.....	616.0	729.5	1345.5	332.0	319.0	651.0	139.0	140.0	259.0	193.0	147.0	290.0	44.0	51.0	93.0	53.0	43.7	48.4	41.9	43.9	43.9	7.1	7.0	7.1
" 1883.....	646.6	741.0	1387.6	316.0	348.0	663.0	137.0	137.0	262.0	16.0	18.0	22.0	73.0	66.0	130.0	48.7	40.0	47.8	43.5	41.7	43.5	11.3	8.9	10.0
" 1884.....	670.0	746.5	1416.5	310.0	293.0	603.0	132.0	127.0	259.0	8.0	8.0	17.0	75.0	57.0	132.0	46.3	39.2	42.6	43.3	43.0	43.0	11.2	7.6	9.3
Average of 5 Years.....	626.3	729.9	1356.2	335.0	342.0	677.0	138.0	147.0	285.0	114.0	116.0	230.0	59.0	60.0	119.0	53.5	46.9	49.9	41.3	43.0	42.1	9.5	8.2	8.8
Year 1885.....	676.5	763.5	1440.0	270.0	289.0	568.0	108.0	133.0	241.0	103.0	111.0	214.0	64.0	53.0	117.0	39.9	40.0	40.4	40.0	42.6	41.4	9.5	6.9	8.1
" 1886.....	687.0	757.5	1444.5	279.0	286.0	565.0	116.0	135.0	251.0	71.0	124.0	195.0	66.0	54.0	120.0	40.6	37.8	39.1	41.6	47.2	44.4	9.6	7.1	8.3
" 1887.....	699.5	752.5	1452.0	254.0	321.0	575.0	92.0	131.0	223.0	81.0	114.0	195.0	82.0	59.0	141.0	36.3	42.7	39.6	36.2	40.8	38.3	11.7	7.8	9.7
" 1888.....	702.0	774.5	1476.5	263.0	348.0	611.0	109.0	164.0	273.0	86.0	84.0	170.0	62.0	74.0	136.0	37.5	44.9	41.4	41.4	47.1	44.7	8.8	9.6	9.2
" 1889.....	708.0	794.0	1502.0	305.0	339.0	644.0	125.0	147.0	272.0	91.0	126.0	217.0	83.0	54.0	137.0	43.1	42.7	42.9	41.0	43.4	42.2	11.7	6.8	9.1
Average of 5 Years.....	694.6	768.4	1463.0	274.0	321.0	595.0	110.0	142.0	252.0	86.0	112.0	198.0	71.0	59.0	130.0	39.4	41.8	40.7	40.1	44.2	42.4	10.3	7.7	8.9
Year 1890.....	709.5	804.5	1514.0	304.0	322.0	626.0	147.0	141.0	288.0	114.0	198.0	312.0	77.0	57.0	134.0	42.8	40.0	41.3	48.4	43.8	46.0	10.9	7.1	8.9
" 1891.....	709.5	811.0	1520.5	329.0	325.0	654.0	136.0	146.0	282.0	172.0	172.0	344.0	85.0	73.0	158.0	44.2	37.9	43.8	46.3	44.9	45.6	10.9	10.8	10.8
" 1892.....	721.0	826.0	1547.0	299.0	313.0	612.0	126.0	139.0	265.0	86.0	85.0	171.0	67.0	63.0	130.0	41.5	37.9	39.6	42.1	43.4	42.3	9.3	7.6	8.4
" 1893.....	741.0	851.0	1592.0	344.0	340.0	684.0	152.0	152.0	304.0	101.0	181.0	283.0	93.0	61.0	146.0	46.4	40.0	43.0	44.2	44.7	44.4	12.6	7.4	9.8
" 1894.....	783.0	887.0	1670.0	394.0	447.0	841.0	150.0	188.0	338.0	119.0	130.0	249.0	61.0	81.0	152.0	50.3	50.4	50.4	38.1	38.1	42.1	7.8	9.1	8.5
Average of 5 Years.....	732.8	835.9	1568.7	334.0	349.0	683.0	142.0	152.0	294.0	88.0	107.0	195.0	83.0	68.0	151.0	45.6	41.8	43.6	42.6	43.6	43.1	11.3	8.2	9.6
Year 1895.....	782.5	887.5	1670.0	350.0	381.0	731.0	162.0	171.0	333.0	161.0	161.0	329.0	85.0	96.0	181.0	44.7	42.9	43.8	46.3	44.9	45.6	10.9	10.8	10.8
" 1896.....	783.0	826.5	1559.5	353.0	312.0	665.0	130.0	142.0	272.0	172.0	172.0	344.0	85.0	73.0	158.0	44.2	37.9	42.6	36.8	45.5	41.0	11.6	8.8	10.1
" 1897.....	699.0	773.5	1472.5	348.0	334.0	682.0	129.0	107.0	236.0	158.0	212.0	337.0	95.0	67.0	163.0	49.8	43.2	46.3	37.1	32.0	34.6	13.6	8.7	11.0
" 1898.....	699.0	781.5	1480.5	278.0	286.0	564.0	116.0	118.0	234.0	106.0	103.0	209.0	76.0	76.0	152.0	41.4	39.1	40.2	41.3	41.7	41.3	11.5	10.4	10.8
" 1899.....	723.5	830.0	1553.5	140.0	103.0	243.0	67.0	69.0	136.0	24.0	12.0	36.0	32.0	62.0	60.0	43.3	29.4	36.1	47.9	67.0	56.0	9.1	8.9	9.1
Average of 5 Years.....	642.0	713.8	1355.8	294.0	283.0	577.0	121.0	121.0	242.0	126.0	132.0	258.0	78.0	69.0	143.0	45.8	39.7	42.6	41.1	42.9	42.0	11.5	9.6	10.5
Year 1900.....	946.0	982.0	1928.0	488.0	495.0	983.0	153.0	153.0	306.0	12.0	16.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	54.0	53.1	33.4	33.4	60.2	58.9	50.6	8.6	11.0	9.9
" 1901.....	947.0	987.0	1934.0	103.0	121.0	224.0	60.0	59.0	115.0	20.0	34.0	54.0	21.0	23.0	49.0	38.6	43.2	50.7	58.3	45.5	51.3	7.9	10.9	9.0
" 1902.....	210.0	266.0	476.0	95.0	102.0	201.0	49.0	40.0	89.0	4.0	6.0	11.0	1.0	2.0	4.0	47.1	38.3	42.2	49.5	39.2	44.3	8.6	10.9	9.9

APPENDIX A.—TABLE IX.—*continued.*  
 The Results of Treatment in different classes of Establishments for each Year from 1858 to 1902.  
 (d) *Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licences.*

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.	Average Number Resident.			Admissions (Including Transfers).			Recoveries.			Deaths.			Proportion of Admissions per cent, on Number Resident.			Proportion of Re- coveries per cent, on Admissions.			Proportion of Deaths per cent, on Number Resident.		
	M.			F.			M.			F.			M.			F.			M.		
	T.	F.	T.	T.	F.	T.	T.	F.	T.	T.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
YEAR 1858.....	121.0	193.5	314.5	21	35	56	5	5	12	15	32	35	17.3	18.0	17.8	14.3	8.9	9.9	8.2	8.9	9.0
" 1859.....	129.5	225.0	354.5	51	60	111	1	5	12	23	19	13	32	39.3	26.6	1.9	6.6	4.5	14.7	5.7	9.0
Average of 5 Years, 1860-1864.....	153.9	229.7	383.6	39	49	88	3	6	11	16	27	15	36	25.1	21.3	8.3	13.1	10.2	9.5	9.3	9.4
Average of 5 Years, 1865-1869.....	233.2	345.4	578.6	57	97	154	4	6	22	44	66	21	45	24.3	28.1	7.8	6.4	6.5	9.2	7.0	7.8
Average of 5 Years, 1870-1874.....	257.2	339.0	596.2	51	64	115	3	6	14	26	40	19	27	19.8	18.9	5.9	9.0	7.8	7.5	8.0	7.7
Average of 5 Years, 1875-1879.....	286.6	354.8	641.4	46	60	106	5	6	11	20	34	16	23	15.9	17.0	11.4	10.3	10.4	5.7	6.6	6.1
YEAR 1880.....	311.0	374.0	685.0	57	60	117	2	5	10	19	29	19	24	18.3	16.0	17.1	8.5	6.0	6.1	6.4	6.3
" 1881.....	323.0	393.0	716.0	48	59	107	1	4	5	24	28	25	21	14.9	15.0	14.9	2.1	6.8	4.7	7.7	6.4
" 1882.....	323.5	393.5	717.0	47	65	112	...	...	...	27	45	72	17	14.5	16.5	15.6	...	...	5.3	6.4	5.9
" 1883.....	325.5	392.0	717.5	50	63	113	7	7	14	26	33	59	16	15.4	16.1	15.7	14.0	11.1	12.4	4.9	5.4
" 1884.....	324.5	397.5	742.5	68	79	147	2	7	9	30	44	74	18	22	40	19.7	19.9	19.8	2.9	8.9	6.1
Average of 5 Years.....	325.6	390.0	715.6	54	65	119	2	5	7	23	34	57	19	23	42	16.6	16.7	16.6	4.4	7.1	5.9
YEAR 1885.....	386.5	418.5	805.0	144	136	280	13	7	20	54	72	126	16	31	47	37.3	32.5	34.8	9.0	5.1	7.1
" 1886.....	427.5	427.0	854.5	102	94	196	4	7	11	54	56	110	20	34	54	23.9	22.0	22.9	3.9	7.4	5.6
" 1887.....	436.5	431.5	868.0	76	98	174	7	4	11	45	63	108	13	20	37	17.4	20.0	20.0	9.2	4.1	6.3
" 1888.....	443.5	435.0	878.5	74	58	132	6	3	9	36	31	67	29	28	57	16.7	13.3	15.0	8.1	5.2	6.8
" 1889.....	441.5	435.5	877.0	57	58	115	4	1	5	41	28	69	19	24	43	12.9	13.3	13.1	7.0	1.7	4.3
Average of 5 Years.....	427.1	429.5	856.6	91	89	180	7	4	11	46	50	96	19	27	46	21.3	20.7	21.0	7.7	4.5	6.1
YEAR 1890.....	441.0	438.0	879.0	74	55	129	8	6	14	41	31	72	19	16	35	16.8	12.6	14.7	10.8	10.9	10.9
" 1891.....	439.5	439.0	878.5	52	73	125	11	5	16	32	45	77	18	21	39	11.8	16.6	14.2	21.2	6.8	12.8
" 1892.....	435.0	440.5	875.5	80	96	176	4	3	7	55	60	115	21	32	53	18.4	21.8	20.1	5.0	3.1	4.0
" 1893.....	433.5	442.0	875.0	54	69	123	2	4	6	53	46	99	17	22	39	12.5	15.7	14.1	3.7	5.8	4.9
" 1894.....	418.5	440.5	860.5	66	82	148	6	3	9	45	52	97	12	23	35	15.8	18.6	17.2	9.1	3.7	5.0
Average of 5 Years.....	433.5	440.0	873.5	65	75	140	6	4	10	45	47	92	17	23	40	15.0	17.0	16.1	9.5	5.6	7.4
YEAR 1895.....	417.5	435.0	852.5	63	64	127	4	3	7	45	49	94	19	30	49	15.1	14.7	14.9	6.3	4.7	5.5
" 1896.....	415.0	432.0	847.0	46	57	103	4	2	6	29	26	55	14	17	31	11.1	13.2	12.2	8.7	3.5	6.0
" 1897.....	430.5	436.0	866.5	86	124	210	4	4	8	33	63	96	16	21	27	20.0	23.7	23.7	4.7	3.2	3.8
" 1898.....	447.0	468.5	915.5	51	72	123	2	4	6	34	55	89	15	24	39	11.4	15.3	13.4	3.9	5.6	3.4
" 1899.....	447.0	460.5	907.5	66	66	132	6	3	9	36	49	85	23	20	43	14.8	14.5	14.5	9.1	4.5	6.1
Average of 5 Years.....	431.4	450.4	881.8	62	77	139	4	3	7	35	48	83	17	22	39	14.5	17.0	15.8	6.4	4.2	5.2
YEAR 1900.....	528.5	521.0	1049.5	94	78	172	5	1	6	48	68	106	21	26	47	17.8	15.0	16.4	5.3	1.3	3.5
" 1901.....	559.0	521.0	1080.0	127	79	206	3	5	8	45	29	74	20	25	47	22.7	15.9	19.1	2.4	6.3	3.9
" 1902.....	500.5	543.5	1134.0	89	79	168	4	3	7	37	37	74	38	16	43	15.1	14.5	14.8	4.5	3.8	4.2



The Annual Number of Deaths and Classification of the Causes of Death of Patients who Died in Asylums and other Establishments for each Year from 1870 to 1902.

YEARS.	NUMBER OF DEATHS OF MALES AND FEMALES FROM SPECIFIC CAUSES.																																					
	Average Number Resident.		Total Number of Deaths.		Number of foregoing Deaths which took place within a Year after Admission.		Proportion per cent. of Deaths which took place within a Year after Admission on Total Number of Deaths.		CEREBRAL AND SPINAL AFFECTIONS.								THORACIC AFFECTIONS.				ABDOMINAL AFFECTIONS.						Fever, Erysipelas, Cancer, &c.		General Debility and Old Age.		Suicides and Accidents.		Cause Unknown.					
									Apoplexy and Paralysis.		Epilepsy and Convulsions.		General Paralysis.		Maniacal and Melancholic Exhaustion.		Organic Disease of Brain, Tumours, &c.		Consumption.		Inflammation of Lungs and Membranes, and other forms of Pulmonary Disease.		Disease of the Heart, Aneurism, &c.		Inflammation of Stomach, Intestines, or Peritoneum.								Disease of Liver, Kidneys, &c.		Dysentery and Diarrhoea.		M.	F.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
1870	2816.5	3154.0	259	282	118	129	45.6	45.7	19	23	15	16	41	8	8	23	40	19	30	62	26	32	15	17	8	7	4	6	8	6	8	11	26	48	8	4	3	.
Absolute Annual Average of the 5 years, 1870-1874.	2928.8	3268.7	264.6	270.4	117.6	114.4	44.4	42.3	20.2	21.0	16.4	13.4	42.8	12.2	6.2	16.0	32.6	26.6	33.8	52.0	32.4	27.4	16.2	17.4	9.0	7.2	5.6	8.6	5.8	9.8	7.4	10.4	28.0	42.2	7.6	5.6	0.6	0.6
Average Percentage of Each Cause of Death									7.6	7.8	6.2	5.0	16.2	4.5	2.3	5.9	12.3	9.8	12.8	19.2	12.2	10.1	6.1	6.4	3.4	2.7	2.1	3.2	2.2	3.6	2.8	3.8	10.6	15.6	2.9	2.1	0.2	0.2
1875	3159.5	3331.5	294	267	136	102	46.3	38.2	29	17	20	15	63	9	9	11	23	20	41	41	27	32	11	18	2	7	8	13	7	12	9	15	30	51	15	6	.	
1876	3329.0	3735.0	297	288	143	118	49.8	41.0	33	25	13	15	57	11	16	17	20	20	44	47	36	31	16	27	5	14	7	3	5	7	8	14	27	53	10	4	.	
1877	3422.5	3846.0	290	271	124	100	42.8	36.9	27	20	22	16	54	14	6	19	32	24	30	47	34	20	22	17	8	11	8	15	2	5	16	14	24	49	5	5	.	
1878	3548.7	3974.0	295	283	146	123	49.5	43.5	22	30	12	17	56	10	11	25	27	15	37	43	34	30	26	21	9	6	6	15	4	9	12	9	33	44	6	4	.	
1879	3710.5	4071.2	337	282	137	88	40.7	31.2	28	22	35	18	41	4	10	17	34	15	39	48	58	37	28	29	11	9	7	4	4	9	9	12	29	57	4	1	.	
Absolute Annual Average	3434.0	3831.5	302.6	278.2	138.2	106.2	45.7	38.2	27.8	22.8	20.4	16.2	54.2	9.6	10.4	17.8	27.2	18.8	38.2	45.2	37.8	30.0	20.6	22.4	7.0	9.4	7.2	10.0	4.4	8.4	10.8	12.8	28.6	50.8	8.0	4.0	.	.
Average Percentage of Each Cause of Death									9.2	8.2	6.7	5.8	17.9	3.4	3.4	6.4	9.0	6.8	12.6	16.2	12.5	10.8	6.8	8.1	2.3	3.4	2.4	3.6	1.5	3.0	3.6	4.6	9.5	18.3	2.6	1.4	.	.
1880	3833.0	4167.0	287	323	119	119	41.5	36.8	31	25	19	12	47	12	5	18	30	23	29	51	36	35	27	32	13	17	7	13	5	14	12	27	22	38	4	6	.	.
1881	4001.1	4326.6	316	323	139	128	44.0	39.6	42	22	17	10	51	11	10	14	35	28	36	51	36	46	18	32	6	10	9	8	6	7	16	15	26	66	8	3	.	.
1882	4019.5	4384.5	351	322	134	121	38.2	37.6	39	29	27	14	58	13	7	16	33	27	37	65	42	32	30	25	7	11	12	8	5	6	12	21	34	55	8	.	.	
1883	4047.0	4429.5	343	364	150	128	43.7	36.2	39	31	21	18	58	15	7	21	31	35	42	55	52	31	24	41	9	14	7	7	2	3	10	19	31	57	10	7	.	.
1884	4098.0	4488.5	356	324	141	137	39.6	42.3	27	20	20	11	55	10	17	16	35	42	42	40	55	44	36	36	7	12	9	11	5	5	11	27	31	46	6	4	.	.
Absolute Annual Average	3999.7	4359.2	330.6	329.2	136.6	126.6	41.3	38.5	35.6	25.4	20.8	13.0	53.8	12.2	9.2	17.0	32.8	31.0	37.2	52.4	44.2	37.6	27.0	33.2	8.4	12.8	8.8	9.4	4.6	7.0	12.2	21.8	28.8	52.4	7.2	4.0	.	.
Average Percentage of Each Cause of Death									10.7	7.7	6.3	3.9	16.3	3.7	2.8	5.2	9.9	9.4	11.2	15.9	13.4	11.4	8.2	10.1	2.5	3.9	2.7	2.9	1.4	2.1	3.7	6.6	8.7	15.9	2.2	1.2	.	.
1885	4163.0	4526.5	349	349	142	139	40.7	39.8	28	30	27	17	61	14	7	18	36	29	37	48	48	35	30	49	13	16	11	7	1	10	14	23	28	52	8	1	.	.
1886	4229.0	4519.5	342	333	136	118	39.8	35.4	25	29	20	16	59	10	8	14	35	38	49	50	47	30	31	39	8	9	9	18	2	2	13	22	28	49	8	7	.	.
1887	4296.0	4550.0	358	326	154	133	43.0	40.8	39	19	18	7	49	17	9	20	46	37	40	52	64	47	37	31	11	10	8	11	2	2	10	23	18	46	7	4	.	.
1888	4411.5	4675.0	348	361	133	146	38.2	40.4	30	26	19	13	71	20	8	22	36	33	39	53	39	42	35	49	17	9	14	14	.	1	15	21	21	52	4	6	.	.
1889	4521.0	4809.0	359	333	151	119	42.1	35.7	34	20	19	15	82	23	11	19	53	47	38	40	30	44	20	31	11	10	14	12	1	2	10	28	28	37	8	5	.	.
Absolute Annual Average	4324.1	4616.0	351.2	340.4	143.2	131.0	40.8	38.5	31.2	24.8	20.6	13.6	64.4	16.8	8.6	18.6	41.2	36.8	40.6	48.6	45.6	39.6	30.6	39.8	12.0	10.8	11.2	12.4	1.2	3.4	12.4	23.4	24.6	47.2	7.0	4.6	.	.
Average Percentage of Each Cause of Death									8.9	7.3	5.9	4.0	18.3	4.9	2.4	5.5	11.7	10.8	11.6	14.3	13.0	11.6	8.7	11.7	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.6	0.3	1.0	3.5	6.9	7.0	13.9	2.0	1.3	.	.
1890	4609.0	4937.5	416	362	153	144	36.8	39.8	30	23	29	14	90	18	18	21	43	54	34	49	56	56	37	34	9	12	14	10	5	2	19	26	29	42	8	1	.	.
1891	4703.0	5085.0	466	462	191	183	41.0	39.6	32	32	18	10	92	28	17	18	57	55	57	71	53	59	50	57	8	15	10	12	1	5	33	48	29	48	9	4	.	.
1892	4777.5	5222.5	473	393	196	161	41.4	41.0	24	31	23	26	97	12	14	21	65	47	58	59	61	53	41	49	19	13	14	7	1	3	19	27	24	40	13	5	.	.
1893	4871.0	5320.5	458	409	194	148	42.4	36.2	24	30	33	22	104	22	19	22	53	58	62	51	45	50	35	44	8	18	13	6	1	1	26	27	30	54	5	4	.	.
1894	5039.5	5448.0	416	402	174	168	41.8	41.8	22	24	22	15	97	18	11	30	57	62	52	59	48	40	44	51	13	18	12	14	1	2	9	28	16	39	12	2	.	.
Absolute Annual Average	4800.0	5202.7	445.8	405.6	181.6	160.8	40.7	39.6	26.4	28.0	25.0	17.4	96.0	19.6	14.8	22.4	55.0	55.2	52.6	57.8	52.6	51.6	41.4	47.0	11.4	15.2	12.6	9.8	1.8	2.6	21.2	31.2	25.6	44.6	9.4	3.2	.	.
Average Percentage of Each Cause of Death									5.9	6.9	5.6	4.3	21.5	4.8	3.3	5.5	12.3	13.6	11.8	14.3	11.8	12.7	9.3	11.6	2.6	3.7	2.8	2.4	0.4	0.6	4.8	7.7	5.7	11.0	2.1	0.8	.	.
1895	5252.5	5664.0	490	449	213	180	43.5	40.1	26	41	37	15	103	16	12	30	44	46	68	55	58	62	42	57	19	15	7	13	1	6	30	38	35	50	8	4	.	.
1896	5306.5	5839.0	438	414	183	189>																																









The Number of Pauper Lunatics belonging to each County who were placed on the Register and sent to Asylums or other Establishments,\* or left in Private Dwellings in each year from 1860 to 1902.

Populations for 1901.	SCOTLAND.	Aberdeen.	Argyll.	Ayr.	Banff.	Berwick.	Bute.	Caithness.	Clackmannan.	Dumfries.	Edinburgh.	Elgin.	Fife.	Forfar.	Haddington.	Inverness.	Kincardine.	Kilross.	Kirkcudbright.	Lanark.	Linlithgow.	Nairn.	Orkney.	Peebles.	Perth.	Renfrew.	Ross.	Roxburgh.	Selkirk.	Shetland.	Stirling.	Sutherland.	Wigtown.																																				
	4,472,000	312,806	72,665	254,486	61,487	30,816	18,780	33,899	32,019	113,870	72,569	487,912	44,808	218,849	284,078	38,662	90,792	31,532	6,980	39,407	1,314,772	66,434	8,721	28,698	15,066	123,262	293,451	76,421	48,793	23,339	28,185	142,308	21,650	32,683																																			
Ways in which the Patients were provided for.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Private Dwellings.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Private Dwellings.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Private Dwellings.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Private Dwellings.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Private Dwellings.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Private Dwellings.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Private Dwellings.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Private Dwellings.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Private Dwellings.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Private Dwellings.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Private Dwellings.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Private Dwellings.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Private Dwellings.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Private Dwellings.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Private Dwellings.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Private Dwellings.	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Private Dwellings.																																			
1860	1015	328	82	9	10	9	13	8	11	3	9	2	10	...	8	14	3	1	17	2	19	3	179	4	17	3	40	3	72	6	11	2	17	6	17	...	3	19	1	230	7	13	...	1	...	3	2	4	1	40	8	72	2	13	19	13	2	4	...	1	...	24	2	5	2	8	3		
Absolute Annual Average of the 5 Years 1860-1864	993.0	310.4	80.8	6.8	18.2	7.2	43.0	5.2	11.0	2.2	8.6	1.4	5.8	0.6	7.4	6.2	4.0	1.8	14.8	0.8	23.2	2.0	146.6	4.2	14.0	2.0	39.0	3.8	74.8	3.6	10.4	1.2	12.2	6.4	12.4	0.6	1.0	...	14.2	1.8	244.0	11.4	10.8	1.0	1.3	...	12	9	44	2	32	6	70	1	14	9	6	15	9	3.2									
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on Populations of 1861)	32	4	36	3	23.4	9	22	3	19	4	24	4	36	4	18	15	17	8	27	1	31	3	53	2	32	5	25	2	37	2	28	3	12	6	7	36	2	14	...	33	4	38	2	28	3	22	...	12	9	44	2	32	6	70	1	14	9	6	15	9	3.2								
Absolute Annual Average of the 5 Years 1865-1869	1210.0	108.6	92.0	8.0	29.9	8.0	56.8	9.2	16.2	4.2	8.6	1.6	4.0	0.8	8.8	4.6	5.0	0.8	17.2	0.8	29.6	3.0	175.6	5.6	13.2	2.2	44.8	3.4	97.0	5.8	15.2	2.4	26.2	6.8	11.0	1.8	3.6	0.2	11.8	2.0	321.0	6.6	11.6	0.6	2.4	0.8	2.4	1.4	2.6	0.8	43.6	6.6	80.8	2.2	17.0	6.4	14.0	1.4	3.2	0.4	3.0	3.8	28.4	0.4	4.6	2.2	9.4	3.8	
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on the Mean of 1861-71)	38	3	39	3	38	10	28	5	27	7	24	4	24	5	21	11	21	3	30	1	39	4	58	2	30	5	28	2	44	3	40	6	30	8	32	5	50	3	28	5	46	1	29	1	26	9	8	4	22	7	33	5	42	1	21	8	26	3	27	3	9	12	30	...	19	9	23	9	1.6
Absolute Annual Average of the 5 Years 1870-1874	1465.8	65.6	100.0	7.8	37.4	4.0	77.0	3.0	18.2	1.4	8.8	1.6	9.0	0.2	7.6	3.4	9.0	0.6	23.6	0.4	29.6	1.0	189.0	4.6	16.8	1.6	54.4	2.0	104.0	2.2	14.0	0.2	33.2	3.2	11.8	1.2	1.2	0.8	11.4	2.2	405.8	3.4	13.4	0.2	1.6	0.2	3.4	2.2	4.8	0.2	51.0	3.2	113.6	1.8	27.8	5.6	21.0	0.2	6.0	...	5.4	2.4	40.4	2.2	4.2	1.0	10.8	1.6	
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on the Populations of 1871)	44	2	41	3	49	5	38	1	30	2	24	4	53	1	19	8	34	2	39	1	40	1	58	1	39	4	34	1	44	1	39	1	38	4	34	3	19	12	27	5	52	...	32	...	19	2	11	7	39	2	40	3	58	1	34	7	39	...	45	...	17	8	43	2	18	4	28	4	
1875	1693	138	109	8	46	4	91	4	26	6	9	5	7	2	16	4	14	...	34	...	23	7	205	11	22	11	58	4	122	5	16	2	37	12	15	1	8	...	17	...	450	5	16	1	2	...	6	8	4	...	71	15	115	2	40	9	31	1	6	...	9	5	47	3	11	4	16	4	
1876	1807	132	109	8	66	10	98	4	19	6	8	...	9	...	16	14	5	2	27	1	28	4	256	6	24	3	48	3	135	8	18	1	25	12	7	2	2	...	13	1	568	2	24	2	5	...	2	11	2	...	69	9	125	...	34	13	16	...	4	1	8	4	49	3	7	4	16	1	
1877	1894	90	127	3	45	5	35	2	22	4	15	4	6	...	11	10	13	1	27	1	35	7	231	5	24	3	74	2	137	5	14	...	25	9	14	1	...	13	...	579	8	16	...	5	...	12	4	7	...	74	8	134	...	28	7	19	...	8	...	7	1	60	1	7	4	10	1		
1878	1861	111	118	8	40	1	139	7	17	4	18	2	13	3	9	6	9	...	25	3	37	2	256	3	20	6	50	4	150	2	12	...	29	10	11	...	8	1	571	13	15	...	4	1	10	3	7	...	74	5	115	...	34	9	16	1	8	...	11	7	56	4	6	4	13	1			
1879	1800	93	123	5	50	2	100	6	14	4	14	1	12	3	11	3	13	1	30	...	42	2	229	6	20	2	64	6	132	2	22	1	40	12	8	1	5	...	13	1	488	12	8	...	3	...	9	...	6	...	65	3	115	3	35	9	19	...	8	...	12	5	60	1	7	...	13	2	
Absolute Annual Average	1811.0	112.8	117.2	5.8	47.4	4.4	97.4	4.6	19.6	4.8	12.8	2.4	9.4	1.6	12.6	7.4	10.8	0.8	28.6	1.0	33.0	3.4	235.2	6.2	21.2	5.4	58.8	3.8	133.2	3.4	16.4	0.8	31.2	11.0	11.0	1.0	2.2	...	12.6	0.6	531.2	8.0	18.2	0.6	3.8	0.2	7.8	4.8	5.2	...	68.6	8.0	128.0	1.0	34.2	9.4	20.2	0.4	5.8	0.2	9.4	4.4	54.4	2.4	7.6	3.2	13.2	1.8	
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on the Mean of 1871-81)	51	3	46	2	62	6	47	2	32	8	36	7	54	9	31	18	39	3	41	1	44	5	66	2	48	12	35	2	53	1	43	2	35	12	31	3	35	...	30	1	51	1	43	1	44	2	25	15	40	...	54	6	57	...	42	12	35	1	36	1	31	14	54	2	33	14	34	5	
1880	1970	144	122	18	50	5	102	6	31	5	8	3	9	...	17	7	12	...	35	...	44	2	289	12	26	3	73	2	138	7	11	2	69	16	1	2	...	16	1	581	20	24	1	8	...	13	4	4	1	65	8	131	...	45	10	29	1	5	...	6	53	1	10	3	13	1			
1881	2089	133	139	9	62	6	97	1	30	4	16	2	13	1	10	7	10	...	38	1	41	2	24	2	163	7	16	4	76	4	178	4	30	1	51	18	17	...	5	...	22	2	565	13	27	...	10	...	14	5	5	...	72	12	146	2	30	1	9	6	64	1	6	8	17	2			
1882	1992	124	140	8	62	4	103	2	19	2	6	2	10	...	12	5	16	1	35	...	38	4	231	6	32	2	79	5	141	6	23	1	46	20	12	2	1	15	...	539	18	24	1	5	...	11	5	5	...	57	9	131	2	28	3	24	...	9	...	6	7	51	2	12	2	11	4		
1883	2080	142	123	8	61	9	111	3	22	9	16	1	8	1	19	8	13	1	36	2	32	2	275	14	23	...	67	3	174	4	31	2	46	18	...	8	...	16	1	571	18	28	1	5	...	10	2	2	...	74	9	126	1	38	12	26	...	12	...	19	7	67	4	10	...	11	2		
1884	2043	92	127	6	50	3	111	1	26	...	12	1	8	...	16	6	13	1	35	...	35	...	271	11	30	2	82	2	165	3	28	...	41	17	14	...	6	...	12	...	608	9	18	2	3	...	11	3	6	...	65	4	116	1	26	4	29	1	5	...	10	2	40	2	11	7	13	4	
Absolute Annual Average	2024.6	127.0	130.2	9.2	57.0	5.4	104.8	2.6	25.6	4.0	11.2	1.8	9.6	0.4	14.8	6.6	12.6	0.6	34.8	0.6	34.0	2.2	259.8	10.0	25.2	2.2	75.4	3.2	159.2	4.8	24.6	1.2	50.6	17.8	16.0	0.6	3.4	0.2	16.2	0.8	562.8	15.6	23.4	1.0	6.2	...	11.8	3.8	4.4	0.2	66.6	8.4	130.0	1.2	33.4	8.4	27.0	0.6	8.0	...	0.2	5.6	53.0	2.0	9.8	3.4	13.0	2.6	
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on the Populations of 1881)	54	3	49	3	74	7	48	1	42	7	32	5	54	2	37	17	44	2	45	1	45	3	67	3	57	5	44	2	60	2	64	3	56	20	45	2	56	3	38	2	60	2	53	2	70	...	37	12	32	1	52	7	58	1	42	11	45	1	43	...	34	19	49	2	44	15	34	7	
1885	2011	122	127	11	88	2	135	5	32	1	12	2	8	1	13	9	4	1	43	1	31	2	240	12	24	2	78	7	164	6	21	...	66	22	14	...	1	1	28	2	582	13	19	...	7	...	16	2	4	...	70	1	141	1	42	10	24	...	10	...	8	1	48	1	9	2	9	4	
1886	1926	107	105	9	84	3	122	4	27	4	13	3	8	...	13	6	9	...	38	...	31	1	240	6	25	2	75	2	122	9	20	1	42	11	13	...	4	...	19	1	538	9	24	...	10	...	8	2	7	...	77	9	139	...	36	11	24	...	2	...	14	5	50	1	9	3	13	5	
1887	1933	119	112	4	66	7	134	5	24	4	12	...	11																																																								





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The Number of Pauper Lunatics chargeable to each County who were resident in Establishments\* or in Private Dwellings respectively on 1st January of each Year from 1861 to 1903.

	SCOTLAND.	Aberdeen.	Argyll.	Ayr.	Banff.	Berwick.	Bute.	Caithness.	Clackmannan.	Dumfries.	Dumfries.	Edinburgh.	Elgin.	Fife.	Forfar.	Haddington.	Inverness.	Kincardine.	Kinross.	Kirkcubright.	Lang.	Leith.	Midlothian.	Na h-Eile.	Orkney.	Perth.	Renfrew.	Ross.	Roxburgh.	Selkirk.	Shetland.	Stirling.	Sutherland.	Wigtown.																																		
Populations for 1901	4,472,000	318,806	78,665	254,436	61,487	30,616	18,786	33,850	32,019	118,870	72,669	487,912	44,808	218,843	284,078	88,662	90,762	21,532	6,880	39,407	1,214,772	66,494	8,731	28,696	15,066	123,362	293,451	76,421	48,793	23,339	28,185	142,388	21,450	33,683																																		
Places in which the Patients were Resident.	Establishments.	Private Dwellings.	Establishments.	Private Dwellings.	Establishments.	Private Dwellings.	Establishments.	Private Dwellings.	Establishments.	Private Dwellings.	Establishments.	Private Dwellings.	Establishments.	Private Dwellings.	Establishments.	Private Dwellings.	Establishments.	Private Dwellings.	Establishments.	Private Dwellings.	Establishments.	Private Dwellings.	Establishments.	Private Dwellings.	Establishments.	Private Dwellings.	Establishments.	Private Dwellings.	Establishments.	Private Dwellings.	Establishments.	Private Dwellings.	Establishments.	Private Dwellings.																																		
1861	3470	1787	290	116	90	182	138	122	84	58	29	32	30	29	70	21	12	52	17	99	53	529	78	84	34	189	76	329	64	68	37	84	180	53	29	12	6	57	27	580	102	87	11	14	9	16	33	13	8	215	150	153	32	51	130	42	44	8	9	17	26	85	43	18	35	41	47	
Absolute Annual Average of the 5 Years, 1861-1865	3617.6	1690.6	301.2	112.0	97.2	120.0	138.0	106.0	44.0	45.2	31.0	29.0	18.6	17.0	36.6	64.6	22.6	9.6	51.8	19.0	98.8	46.4	539.2	79.0	54.0	32.8	189.6	71.8	352.4	64.0	59.0	34.4	81.6	121.2	55.6	24.6	9.8	5.4	62.0	29.0	631.6	106.8	37.4	11.2	13.6	8.4	21.2	34.4	13.2	5.8	218.8	143.8	152.8	29.4	66.0	117.4	46.2	49.6	7.6	7.8	19.0	29.0	85.4	39.6	18.6	32.4	43.2	44.0
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on the Populations of 1861)	118	55	135	50	122	151	69	53	76	78	85	79	114	104	87	153	96	41	96	35	130	61	197	29	125	76	122	46	172	31	157	91	92	136	160	71	137	76	146	68	99	17	96	29	163	101	65	106	117	51	164	108	91	17	80	142	85	91	78	80	60	92	96	45	77	134	103	105
Absolute Annual Average of the 5 Years, 1866-1870	4282.8	1521.2	337.6	108.8	136.4	109.2	180.0	89.8	71.0	47.2	38.0	22.2	19.2	16.2	36.2	55.2	28.0	9.0	62.8	18.4	127.4	35.0	582.2	77.8	60.0	33.0	208.6	61.4	410.0	60.6	65.2	27.6	121.4	101.6	58.4	23.2	14.2	7.2	60.6	35.8	798.6	104.4	45.8	10.2	15.2	5.0	22.2	29.8	21.8	2.2	233.2	129.0	175.6	23.4	94.4	85.2	51.8	45.4	9.8	7.8	20.6	28.0	105.8	28.8	20.0	26.8	50.8	47.2
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on the Mean of 1861-71)	133	47	145	47	176	141	90	45	118	79	104	61	115	97	88	134	118	34	111	33	169	46	193	26	138	76	132	39	186	27	173	73	137	115	168	7	198	100	144	85	114	15	114	25	164	54	70	94	185	19	179	99	12	116	117	96	84	82	66	65	89	113	31	84	112	126	117	
Absolute Annual Average of the 5 Years, 1871-1875	5009.0	1454.2	401.2	111.6	151.0	105.8	250.6	80.0	90.8	45.8	47.6	18.0	28.2	16.0	47.2	50.4	33.6	11.8	77.2	17.0	133.8	31.8	624.6	84.4	63.0	33.2	212.0	75.2	492.8	55.8	69.4	19.0	141.4	92.2	64.6	18.0	166.9	90.6	66.4	32.8	965.0	103.8	48.6	8.8	13.8	5.2	21.8	27.8	24.6	5.8	260.4	115.6	216.4	32.4	124.8	82.2	76.2	31.4	13.0	4.6	21.2	27.8	128.8	36.8	22.4	21.4	60.0	42.8
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on the Populations of 1871)	149	43	163	45	200	140	125	40	150	75	131	49	166	94	115	123	125	44	126	28	179	42	190	26	145	76	132	47	208	24	184	50	160	104	184	51	257	139	159	78	123	13	117	21	165	62	70	83	201	47	204	91	111	17	152	100	141	58	97	39	96	92	155	110				
1876	5531	1381	441	94	164	96	279	75	96	36	55	20	40	17	119	123	125	44	126	28	179	42	190	26	145	76	132	47	208	24	184	50	160	104	184	51	257	139	159	78	123	13	117	21	165	62	70	83	201	47	204	91	111	17	152	100	141	58	97	39	96	92	155	110				
1877	5775	1418	462	94	167	97	288	75	101	42	56	17	41	18	123	125	125	44	126	28	179	42	190	26	145	76	132	47	208	24	184	50	160	104	184	51	257	139	159	78	123	13	117	21	165	62	70	83	201	47	204	91	111	17	152	100	141	58	97	39	96	92	155	110				
1878	6008	1385	473	91	166	87	292	71	102	46	59	20	46	14	123	125	125	44	126	28	179	42	190	26	145	76	132	47	208	24	184	50	160	104	184	51	257	139	159	78	123	13	117	21	165	62	70	83	201	47	204	91	111	17	152	100	141	58	97	39	96	92	155	110				
1879	6292	1398	492	95	163	82	351	68	107	42	67	24	48	14	123	125	125	44	126	28	179	42	190	26	145	76	132	47	208	24	184	50	160	104	184	51	257	139	159	78	123	13	117	21	165	62	70	83	201	47	204	91	111	17	152	100	141	58	97	39	96	92	155	110				
1880	6474	1415	619	90	222	76	364	65	106	44	71	20	51	18	123	125	125	44	126	28	179	42	190	26	145	76	132	47	208	24	184	50	160	104	184	51	257	139	159	78	123	13	117	21	165	62	70	83	201	47	204	91	111	17	152	100	141	58	97	39	96	92	155	110				
Absolute Annual Average	6022.0	1399.4	477.4	92.8	194.4	86.8	324.8	70.8	102.4	42.0	61.6	20.2	45.2	16.8	60.8	58.2	40.4	9.4	101.2	13.8	146.4	28.4	667.6	87.0	74.6	37.8	251.8	78.6	586.8	51.8	76.6	16.2	161.2	102.6	61.0	12.2	21.4	7.2	69.6	22.4	1222.8	98.0	53.4	10.2	14.2	3.8	32.2	33.4	24.4	5.0	287.4	108.0	295.2	30.6	157.0	100.7	97.8	22.6	17.4	2.2	30.4	37.6	166.2	35.8	37.8	23.0	75.6	33.6
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on the Mean of 1871-81)	170	39	186	36	255	114	155	34	168	69	172	56	261	97	150	144	146	34	145	20	194	38	186	24	170	86	153	47	226	21	201	42	180	115	173	35	342	115	166	53	141	11	125	24	165	44	102	105	188	39	224	84	140	15	194	125	172	40	108	14	99	123	165	36	166	101	195	87
1881	6722	1616	543	99	233	72	369	66	114	47	72	21	54	15	70	63	44	8	117	13	156	29	119	89	99	37	304	86	619	52	82	16	190	126	67	12	34	4	62	24	1337	157	62	11	18	2	41	33	23	6	291	126	358	30	173	116	108	18	23	2	38	48	185	32	45	26	78	32
1882	7007	1668	568	98	258	77	366	65	125	49	76	20	58	14	70	62	41	9	123	15	166	27	722	106	94	41	323	90	662	53	100	17	190	139	62	12	31	4	68	23	1431	156	76	11	23	2	41	35	23	6	308	130	371	37	169	113	118	15	21	2	34	48	186	50	44	50	84	33
1883	7017	1698	587	100	255	76	377	65	119	50	73	20	56	14	70	60	40	7	120	14	164	30	706	129	104	41	306	109	677	60	97	15	198	168	60	11	16	8	66	23	1445	200	75	14	19	2	43	39	22	4	295	140	373	47	168	107	116	12	21	1	37	47	163	30	51	29	82	33
1884	7078	1811	584	107	256	91	396	65	128	53	69	26	47	18	76	58	40	7	123	16	142	42	737	152	111	39	307	107	680	59	100	17	191	168	67	10	17	6	62	27	1462	230	70	14	22	2	42	35	21	5	291	139	374	45	173	106	102	18	21	1	46	50	200	34	35	27	71	35
1885	7174	1861	591	103	260	88	402	66	136	51	64	37	49	17	76	57	42	5	122	16	119	43	760	167	117	38	327	105	675	78	111	16	195	178	72	9	17	6	61	24	1515	248	70	16	19	2	47	33	24	5	302	123	377	49	165	103	108	19	19	3	45	48	191	38	60	31	56	38
Absolute Annual Average	6995.6	1689.8	574.4	101.4	252.4	80.8	380.0	65.4	121.4	50.0	70.8	24.8	52.8	15.6	72.4	60.0	41.4	7.2	123.0	14.8	149.4	34.2	726.8	126.6	103.0	39.2	313.4	99.4	662.6	50.4	98.0	16.2	191.8	153.8	65.6	10.8	18.0	5.2	63.8	24.2	1442.2	198.2	70.6	13.2	20.2	2.2	42.8	35.0	22.6	5.0	297.4	131.4	369.6	41.6	169.6	108.8	109.4	16.4	21.0	2.2	39.0	48.2	189.0	32.8	51.0	28.6	74.2	34.2
Annual Average per 100,000 of Population (calculated on the Populations of 1881)	187	45	214	38	329	105	175	30	198	82	201	70	299	88	144	144	144	25	155	19	196	45	187	33	207	89	182	58	249	23	254	42	170</																																			





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[illegible]





Return showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics of each Sex chargeable to each County in Scotland on 1st January 1903, and the manner of their disposal.

COUNTIES.	Population in 1901.	DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.																			
		Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1903.				In Establishments.				In Private Dwellings and under sanction of the Board.											
						In Asylums and in Wards of Poorhouses with Unrestricted Licences.				In Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licences.				With Relatives, and Alone.				With Strangers.			
		M.	F.	T.		M.	F.	T.		M.	F.	T.		M.	F.	T.		M.	F.	T.	
1. Aberdeen,	313,825	486	547	1,033	340	373	713		103	97	200		21	26	47		22	51	73		
2. Argyll,	73,642	204	213	417	163	164	327		56	52	108		13	26	41		26	23	49		
3. AYR,	254,468	328	362	690	250	271	521		56	52	108		15	21	34		9	18	27		
4. Bann,	61,488	111	125	236	85	86	171		...	...	...		14	16	30		12	23	35		
5. Berwick,	30,824	53	55	108	40	42	82		...	...	...		6	8	14		7	5	12		
6. Bute,	18,787	35	49	84	32	36	68		...	...	...		...	30	55		3	10	13		
7. Caithness,	33,870	83	106	189	49	57	106		2	5	7		...	3	3		7	14	21		
8. Clackmannan,	32,029	39	46	85	32	35	67		2	2	4		...	3	3		5	6	11		
9. Dunbarton,	113,865	125	123	248	94	71	165		22	29	51		...	2	3		8	21	29		
10. Dumfries,	72,571	91	92	183	79	82	161		...	...	...		1	7	12		5	5	10		
11. Edinburgh—																					
Urban Dist.,	488,061	563	650	1,213	291	376	667		138	92	230		15	20	35		119	162	281		
Mid-Lothian Dist.,		129	116	245	116	98	214		6	4	10		5	7	12		2	7	9		
12. Elgin (or Moray),	44,800	82	95	177	69	73	142		...	...	...		10	11	21		3	11	14		
13. Fife,	218,840	286	327	613	252	265	517		...	...	...		13	16	29		21	46	67		
14. Forfar,	284,082	467	597	1,064	321	367	688		88	94	182		14	27	41		44	109	153		
15. Haddington,	38,665	71	94	165	61	77	138		5	8	13		3	8	11		2	1	3		
16. Inverness,	90,674	249	256	505	151	140	291		6	9	15		64	69	133		34	47	81		
17. Kincardine,	31,537	32	53	85	23	41	64		...	...	...		...	2	2		2	1	3		
18. Kinross,	6,981	7	21	28	5	19	24		...	...	...		...	1	1		2	1	3		
19. Kirkcudbright,	39,383	46	67	113	42	53	95		...	...	...		...	4	8		...	6	6		
20. Lanark,	1,314,810	1,819	1,855	3,674	1,469	1,364	2,833		123	117	240		36	60	96		191	294	485		
21. Linlithgow,	66,443	84	59	143	63	44	107		14	9	23		3	5	8		4	1	5		
22. Nairn,	8,721	25	19	44	18	16	34		...	...	...		14	1	5		3	2	5		
23. Orkney,	28,699	53	68	121	31	44	75		...	...	...		...	14	28		8	10	18		
24. Peebles,	15,066	19	21	40	19	20	39		...	...	...		...	1	1		...	...	...		
25. Perth,	123,283	249	256	505	177	193	370		18	16	34		18	11	29		36	36	72		
26. Renfrew,	293,487	326	342	668	286	287	573		...	5	5		8	15	23		32	35	67		
27. Ross and Cromarty,	76,450	202	204	406	115	112	227		...	...	...		67	73	140		20	19	39		
28. Roxburgh,	48,804	75	100	175	68	84	152		...	...	...		...	11	14		4	5	9		
29. Selkirk,	23,356	24	44	68	21	41	62		...	...	...		...	2	2		4	1	1		
30. Shetland,	28,166	56	66	122	34	37	71		1	2	3		...	...	39		4	5	9		
31. Stirling,	142,291	173	168	341	159	127	286		3	4	7		17	5	10		6	27	33		
32. Sutherland,	21,440	43	59	102	33	33	66		...	...	...		...	...	29		2	5	7		
33. Wigtown,	32,685	46	50	96	27	28	55		11	10	21		7	9	16		1	3	4		
Totals,	4,472,103	6,681	7,285	13,966	5,015	5,156	10,171		598	555	1,153		423	564	987		645	1,010	1,655		

## APPENDIX A.—TABLE XVII.

The Manner in which the Pauper Lunatics chargeable to each County, placed on the Register of the Board during 1902, were disposed of, and the Changes that have taken place during the year in the Disposal of those on the Register on 1st January of that year.

COUNTIES.	No. of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1902.			Number intimated during the Year 1902.			Placed in Establishments.			Discharged from Establishments.			Died.			B. Disposal of Single Patients.				
	In Establishments.		In Private Dwellings as Single Patients.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Died.
	M.	F.																		
1. Aberdeen	416	451	45	75	105	143	167	139	108	103	108	47	47	3	7	34	35	2	2	3
2. Argyll	171	167	43	48	20	20	20	73	18	20	18	14	15	1	1	17	9	1	1	1
3. AY.	284	322	27	38	73	60	70	35	29	35	29	4	4	1	1	13	24	1	1	1
4. Banff	85	80	25	40	12	27	6	6	15	6	15	2	2	2	2	2	3	1	1	1
5. Berwick.	40	40	13	15	8	6	15	6	15	6	15	2	2	2	2	2	3	1	1	3
6. Bute	29	28	3	13	6	16	6	6	15	6	15	2	2	2	2	2	3	1	1	3
7. Cathness	51	61	30	47	10	9	17	13	13	9	17	3	3	3	3	4	4	1	1	3
8. Clackmannan	32	30	6	9	10	13	43	24	43	24	43	1	1	1	1	1	10	5	1	3
9. Dumbarton	102	109	8	21	43	24	10	13	13	10	13	14	19	5	3	13	10	2	2	3
10. Dumfries	89	81	12	11	11	13	13	13	13	10	13	7	9	3	3	10	5	1	1	3
11. Edinburgh—																				
Urban District	430	435	132	186	143	167	139	139	132	430	435	48	61	18	17	69	53	4	5	6
Midlothian	120	96	7	18	30	29	15	16	16	17	11	11	4	1	8	9	9	8	2	4
12. Egin	65	60	14	23	13	16	59	57	57	17	11	2	2	2	4	11	11	4	1	3
13. Fife	239	264	31	39	63	58	101	108	101	101	108	24	26	7	5	15	17	3	9	5
14. Forfar	398	479	59	136	104	112	124	150	124	150	124	35	39	12	7	42	60	3	3	7
15. Haddington	162	74	5	7	15	24	4	5	21	6	21	6	6	2	2	4	6	3	10	1
16. Inverness	131	139	9	118	55	43	15	31	31	8	1	24	21	2	2	19	9	5	14	1
17. Kincardine	30	51	9	2	7	12	7	12	7	12	7	1	5	5	7	19	7	10	3	9
18. Kinross	4	11	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	3	2
19. Kirkcubright	48	51	5	15	7	10	7	10	7	10	7	3	3	3	3	14	138	4	12	2
20. Kirkcaldy	1615	1378	296	356	529	472	625	460	17	22	246	216	38	38	14	148	133	27	23	13
21. Leith	77	51	5	9	24	18	22	18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	4	2	1	4
22. Linlithgow	18	14	4	2	4	6	4	6	4	6	4	1	3	3	3	9	4	2	1	1
23. Nairn	33	45	23	24	6	4	2	4	2	4	2	1	3	3	3	1	2	1	1	1
24. Peebles	18	16	1	2	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	1	3	3	3	1	2	1	1	1
25. Perth	904	197	57	50	95	85	90	84	2	2	14	23	2	2	4	17	20	2	2	3
26. Renfrew	272	292	37	51	32	23	22	18	2	2	48	41	9	9	9	19	32	5	6	3
27. Ross & Cromarty	114	113	81	90	27	23	10	10	2	2	12	3	2	2	1	7	7	2	3	5
28. Roxburgh	64	85	5	13	3	7	15	6	15	6	15	3	3	3	3	1	2	1	1	2
29. Selkirk	26	34	2	23	6	11	5	9	9	9	9	3	3	3	3	7	2	1	1	3
30. Shetland	36	38	20	38	6	11	5	9	9	9	9	3	3	3	3	1	2	1	1	1
31. Shirling	157	131	10	33	51	5	52	9	5	5	5	20	21	6	4	13	21	1	4	1
32. Southland	31	35	12	24	5	7	11	7	11	7	11	1	5	5	5	3	3	3	4	1
33. Wigtown	39	32	7	14	7	11	7	11	7	11	7	4	4	4	4	3	3	1	1	1
TOTALS	5442	5508	1051	1580	1539	1557	1493	1497	50	62	666	680	125	94	514	506	514	60	73	71

\* Inmates of Schools for Imbeciles are not included in this Table.

## APPENDIX A.—TABLE XVIII.

Proportion for each County, per 100,000 of Population, of Pauper Lunatics annually placed on the Register in the Years 1893-1902, also of those at 1st January 1903 in Asylums, Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, and in Private Dwellings, and the Proportion of Registered Paupers of all classes.

COUNTIES.	Proportion per 100,000 of Population.*								
	Average number intimated as Pauper Lunatics during the years 1893-1902.			Total number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st Jan. 1903.	Pauper Lunatics in Establishments at 1st Jan. 1903.			Pauper Lunatics in Private Dwellings at 1st Jan. 1903.	Paupers of all Classes at 15th May 1902.
	Sent to Asylums.	Left in Private Dwellings.	Total.		In Asylums and in Wards of Poorhouses with Unrestricted Licences.	In Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licences.	Total in Establishments.		
1. Aberdeen, . .	52	2	54	329	227	63	290	38	1430
2. Argyll, . . .	71	5	76	566	444	...	444	122	2264
3. Ayr, . . . .	55	1	56	271	205	42	247	24	1382
4. Banff, . . .	56	5	61	384	278	...	278	105	1734
5. Berwick, . .	38	5	43	350	266	...	266	84	1411
6. Bute, . . . .	62	...	62	447	362	...	362	85	1224
7. Caithness, .	50	17	67	558	313	20	333	224	2799
8. Clackmannan,	52	3	55	265	209	12	221	44	1055
9. Dumbarton, .	52	...	52	218	145	45	190	28	1205
10. Dumfries, .	49	1	50	252	222	...	222	30	1349
11. Edinburgh, .	68	2	70	299	181	49	230	69	1283
12. Elgin, . . .	83	5	88	395	317	...	317	78	2257
13. Fife, . . . .	46	2	48	280	236	...	236	44	1025
14. Forfar, . . .	70	2	72	375	242	64	306	68	1495
15. Haddington, .	78	3	81	427	357	34	391	37	1627
16. Inverness, .	78	15	93	557	321	...	321	236	2710
17. Kincardine, .	52	...	52	270	203	47	250	19	1097
18. Kinross, . .	67	3	70	401	344	...	344	57	902
19. Kirkcudbright,	44	2	46	287	241	...	241	46	1836
20. Lanark, . . .	60	2	62	278	216	18	234	44	1375
21. Linlithgow, .	45	1	46	215	161	35	196	20	1213
22. Nairn, . . .	92	7	99	505	390	...	390	115	1949
23. Orkney, . . .	47	14	61	422	261	...	261	160	2181
24. Peebles, . .	42	...	42	265	259	...	259	7	843
25. Perth, . . .	69	2	71	410	300	28	328	82	1347
26. Renfrew, . .	63	1	64	228	195	2	197	31	1195
27. Ross and Cromarty, }	62	17	79	531	297	...	297	234	3104
28. Roxburgh, .	55	4	59	359	311	...	311	47	1311
29. Selkirk, . .	70	4	74	291	265	...	265	26	1169
30. Shetland, . .	48	11	59	433	252	11	263	170	2755
31. Stirling, . . .	58	2	60	240	201	5	206	34	1303
32. Sutherland, .	76	8	84	476	308	...	308	163	3368
33. Wigtown, . .	47	4	51	294	168	64	232	61	2307
SCOTLAND, . .	60	3	63	312	227	26	253	59	1462

\* Calculated on Populations of 1901.



## APPENDIX A.—TABLE XIX.

Return exhibiting the Number of Orders granted by the Sheriffs for Admission of Lunatics into any Public, Private, District, or Parochial Asylum or House, stating the Asylum or House to which such Order was sent, during the Year ended 31st December 1902.

Orders granted by the Sheriffs of the County of	For the Admission of Patients into the Asylum or House of	No. of Orders Granted.	Total.
1. Aberdeen . . . .	Royal Asylum, Aberdeen . . . . . Do. Perth . . . . .	289 1	290
2. Argyll . . . . .	District Asylum, Argyll . . . . .	42	
3. Ayr . . . . .	Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries . . . . . Royal Asylum, Glasgow . . . . . District Asylum, Ayr . . . . .	4 2 137	143
4. Banff . . . . .	District Asylum, Banff . . . . .	41	
5. Berwick . . . . .	District Asylum, Roxburgh . . . . .	9	9
6. Bute . . . . .	District Asylum, Argyll . . . . .	20	
7. Caithness . . . . .	Royal Asylum, Montrose . . . . . District Asylum, Inverness . . . . .	10 3	13
8. Clackmannan . . . .	District Asylum, Stirling . . . . .	11	
9. Dumbarton . . . . .	Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries . . . . . Private Asylum, Westernmains . . . . . District Asylum, Glasgow (Woodilee) . . . . . Do. Govan . . . . . Do. Lanark . . . . . Do. Stirling . . . . .	1 1 3 1 1 19	26
10. Dumfries . . . . .	Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries . . . . .	133	
11. Edinburgh . . . . .	Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries . . . . . Royal Asylum, Edinburgh . . . . . Do. Montrose . . . . . Private Asylum, Mavisbank . . . . . Do. Saughton Hall . . . . . District Asylum, Fife . . . . . Do. Midlothian . . . . . Do. Roxburgh . . . . .	1 378 1 21 9 1 90 1	502
12. Elgin . . . . .	Royal Asylum, Aberdeen . . . . . District Asylum, Elgin . . . . .	2 35	
13. Fife . . . . .	Royal Asylum, Dundee . . . . . Do. Murray's, Perth. . . . . District Asylum, Fife . . . . . Do. Midlothian . . . . .	1 2 121 1	125
14. Forfar . . . . .	Royal Asylum, Aberdeen . . . . . Do. Dundee . . . . . Do. Montrose . . . . .	1 143 117	
15. Haddington . . . .	District Asylum, Haddington . . . . .	33	33
16. Inverness . . . . .	District Asylum, Inverness, . . . . .	115	
17. Kincardine . . . . .	Royal Asylum, Montrose . . . . .	11	11
Carry Forward . . . . .			
			1,812

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XIX.—*continued.*

Orders granted by the Sheriffs of the County of	For the Admission of Patients into the Asylum or House of	No. of Orders Granted.	Total.
	Brought Forward . . . . .		1,812
18. Kinross . . . . .	Royal Asylum, Murray's, Perth . . . . .	1	
	District Asylum, Fife . . . . .	2	3
19. Kirkcudbright . . . . .	Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries . . . . .	4	4
20. Lanark . . . . .	Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries . . . . .	3	
	Royal Asylum, Dundee . . . . .	1	
	Do. Edinburgh . . . . .	1	
	Do. Glasgow . . . . .	99	
	Do. Murray's, Perth . . . . .	1	
	District Asylum, Glasgow (Gartloch) . . . . .	264	
	Do. Glasgow (Woodilee) . . . . .	289	
	Do. Govan . . . . .	231	
	Kirklands Asylum, Bothwell . . . . .	95	
	District Asylum, Lanark . . . . .	149	
	Do. Perth . . . . .	1	
	Do. Stirling . . . . .	1	
	Parochial Asylum, Paisley (Riccartbar) . . . . .	11	1,146
21. Linlithgow . . . . .	District Asylum, Stirling . . . . .	19	19
22. Nairn . . . . .	District Asylum, Inverness . . . . .	10	10
23. Orkney . . . . .	Royal Asylum, Edinburgh . . . . .	12	
	District Asylum, Lanark . . . . .	1	13
24. Peebles . . . . .	District Asylum, Midlothian . . . . .	5	5
25. Perth . . . . .	Royal Asylum, Montrose . . . . .	2	
	Do. Murray's, Perth . . . . .	40	
	District Asylum, Perth . . . . .	82	124
26. Renfrew . . . . .	Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries . . . . .	3	
	Royal Asylum, Glasgow . . . . .	4	
	District Asylum, Glasgow (Gartloch) . . . . .	1	
	District Asylum, Glasgow (Woodilee) . . . . .	1	
	Do. Govan . . . . .	3	
	Do. Lanark . . . . .	9	
	Parochial Asylum, Greenock . . . . .	75	
	Do. Paisley (Craw Road) . . . . .	19	
	Do. Do. (Riccartbar) . . . . .	66	181
27. Ross . . . . .	District Asylum, Inverness . . . . .	25	25
28. Roxburgh . . . . .	Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries . . . . .	1	
	District Asylum, Roxburgh . . . . .	45	46
29. Selkirk . . . . .	District Asylum, Roxburgh . . . . .	1	1
30. Shetland . . . . .	Royal Asylum, Montrose . . . . .	15	15
31. Stirling . . . . .	Royal Asylum, Murray's, Perth . . . . .	1	
	District Asylum, Perth . . . . .	1	
	Do. Stirling . . . . .	189	191
32. Sutherland . . . . .	District Asylum, Inverness . . . . .	3	3
33. Wigtown . . . . .	Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries . . . . .	14	
	District Asylum, Ayr . . . . .	1	15
	TOTAL, . . . . .		3,613

## APPENDIX A.—TABLE XX.

Return exhibiting the Number of Licences granted by the General Board of Commissioners in Lunacy for Scotland, for the Continuance, Establishment, or Renewal of Charitable Institutions, Private Asylums, and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, and the Transfer of any such Licence from any one Asylum to another, during the year ended 31st December 1902.

Name.	Number of Licences granted for Continuance or Renewal.	Number of Licences granted for Establishment.	Number of Licences Transferred.	Total.
1. Charitable Institutions . . . .	2	...	...	2
2. Private Asylums . . . . .	3	...	...	3
3. Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses . . . .	18	...	...	18
TOTAL . . . . .	23	...	...	23



## APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXI.

Average Number of Patients Resident, and the Results of Treatment in each Asylum or other Establishment, for the Year 1902

(a) *Royal and District Asylums.*

ROYAL AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.		Average Number Resident.		Admissions (including Transfers).		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered (including Transfers).		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Average Number Resident.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Aberdeen Royal Asylum,	{ Private patients,	119.5	132.5	25	48	32	19	7	5	6	13	128.0	39.6	5.0	9.8
	{ Pauper do.	327.5	364.0	119	112	40	49	19	23	29	33	33.6	43.8	8.9	9.1
{ Total,		447.0	496.5	144	160	72	68	26	28	55	46	50.0	42.5	7.8	9.3
2. Argyll District Asylum,	{ Private patients,	12.5	20.0	28	39	38	8	8	5	10	12	37.1	57.1	7.1	5.5
	{ Pauper do.	288.0	272.5	78	97	35	31	8	14	10	23	42.3	46.3	6.3	8.4
{ Total,		300.5	292.5	106	136	73	39	16	19	20	35	79.4	103.4	13.4	13.9
3. Argyll District Asylum,	{ Private patients,	207.5	295.0	48	64	26	33	17	8	10	17	34.2	55.6	6.9	3.6
	{ Pauper do.	183.0	157.0	26	27	17	16	4	2	13	8	36.8	43.2	4.8	7.6
{ Total,		390.5	352.0	74	91	43	49	21	10	23	25	71.0	98.8	11.7	15.2
4. Banff District Asylum,	{ Private patients,	36.0	44.0	8	9	7	8	3	2	2	2	8.5	13.5	0.4	5.1
	{ Pauper do.	145.5	138.5	59	76	17	27	19	25	18	24	38.5	38.5	6.4	6.5
{ Total,		181.5	182.5	67	85	24	35	22	27	20	26	47.0	52.0	12.8	11.6
5. Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries,	{ Private patients,	188.0	176.5	25	29	15	11	11	6	16	18	35.8	41.3	19.4	11.1
	{ Pauper do.	278.0	299.5	159	190	44	61	57	86	57	47	69.0	39.2	8.5	10.9
{ Total,		466.0	476.0	184	227	59	72	68	92	73	65	104.8	80.5	20.5	22.8
6. Dundee Royal Asylum,	{ Private patients,	74.5	100.0	16	20	6	11	3	4	15	37.5	32.1	33.7	15.7	13.7
	{ Pauper do.	249.0	288.5	72	75	25	29	15	25	16	18	34.7	55.0	5.4	15.0
{ Total,		323.5	388.5	88	95	31	40	18	29	31	55	69.4	110.5	10.8	30.7
7. Edinburgh Royal Asylum,	{ Private patients,	175.0	239.0	56	54	20	22	17	25	17	11	35.7	40.7	9.7	4.6
	{ Pauper do.	305.0	293.5	140	144	67	59	21	28	31	30	47.9	41.0	10.2	10.2
{ Total,		480.0	532.5	196	198	117	81	38	53	48	41	83.6	81.7	20.9	20.4
8. Elgin District Asylum,	{ Private patients,	247.0	231.0	134	118	66	54	30	16	28	28	45.8	45.8	11.3	12.1
	{ Pauper do.	66.0	81.5	17	25	8	9	1	...	6	7	47.1	36.0	9.1	8.6
{ Total,		313.0	312.5	151	143	74	63	31	16	34	35	92.9	81.8	20.4	20.7
9. Eile District Asylum,	{ Private patients,	319.0	301.5	98	70	38	26	11	26	22	22	38.8	54.3	8.2	7.3
	{ Pauper do.	103.5	99.0	58	42	21	15	15	11	15	8	36.2	35.7	14.5	8.1
{ Total,		422.5	400.5	156	112	59	41	26	37	37	30	75.0	90.0	22.7	15.4
10. Glasgow Royal Asylum, Gartloch,	{ Private patients,	143.0	139.0	53	70	20	18	9	11	12	13	37.7	25.7	7.1	8.4
	{ Pauper do.	46.0	66.0	15	20	8	11	...	...	2	2	58.3	55.0	17.4	16.7
{ Total,		189.0	205.0	68	90	28	29	9	11	14	15	96.0	80.7	24.5	25.1
11. Glasgow District Asylum, Gartloch,	{ Private patients,	320.0	370.0	60	72	27	24	11	6	27	46	45.0	33.3	9.9	15.1
	{ Pauper do.	69.0	61.0	23	26	4	3	13	17	5	4	17.4	11.5	7.2	6.6
{ Total,		389.0	431.0	83	98	31	27	24	23	32	50	62.4	44.8	17.1	21.7
12. Glasgow District Asylum, Woodlee,	{ Private patients,	181.5	189.0	20	32	12	22	8	12	16	20	41.4	35.5	8.8	10.6
	{ Pauper do.	140.0	176.0	28	35	12	10	7	5	11	10	42.9	28.6	7.9	5.7
{ Total,		321.5	365.0	48	67	24	32	15	17	27	30	84.3	64.1	15.7	16.3
13. Haddington District Asylum,	{ Private patients,	361.5	327.5	143	118	52	54	25	33	40	38	30.4	45.8	13.6	11.6
	{ Pauper do.	561.5	586.0	1829	1963	745	763	402	423	538	553	40.7	38.8	9.6	9.4
{ Total,		923.0	913.5	3252	3181	1290	1527	804	846	1076	1131	71.1	84.6	23.2	21.0
14. Haddington District Asylum,	{ Private patients,	319.0	301.5	98	70	38	26	11	26	22	22	38.8	54.3	8.2	7.3
	{ Pauper do.	103.5	99.0	58	42	21	15	15	11	15	8	36.2	35.7	14.5	8.1
{ Total,		422.5	400.5	156	112	59	41	26	37	37	30	75.0	90.0	22.7	15.4
15. Inverness District Asylum,	{ Private patients,	143.0	139.0	53	70	20	18	9	11	12	13	37.7	25.7	7.1	8.4
	{ Pauper do.	46.0	66.0	15	20	8	11	...	...	2	2	58.3	55.0	17.4	16.7
{ Total,		189.0	205.0	68	90	28	29	9	11	14	15	96.0	80.7	24.5	25.1
16. Kilmacdonnell Asylum at Bothwell,	{ Private patients,	320.0	370.0	60	72	27	24	11	6	27	46	45.0	33.3	9.9	15.1
	{ Pauper do.	69.0	61.0	23	26	4	3	13	17	5	4	17.4	11.5	7.2	6.6
{ Total,		389.0	431.0	83	98	31	27	24	23	32	50	62.4	44.8	17.1	21.7
17. Lanark District Asylum,	{ Private patients,	181.5	189.0	20	32	12	22	8	12	16	20	41.4	35.5	8.8	10.6
	{ Pauper do.	140.0	176.0	28	35	12	10	7	5	11	10	42.9	28.6	7.9	5.7
{ Total,		321.5	365.0	48	67	24	32	15	17	27	30	84.3	64.1	15.7	16.3
18. Midlothian District Asylum,	{ Private patients,	361.5	327.5	143	118	52	54	25	33	40	38	30.4	45.8	13.6	11.6
	{ Pauper do.	561.5	586.0	1829	1963	745	763	402	423	538	553	40.7	38.8	9.6	9.4
{ Total,		923.0	913.5	3252	3181	1290	1527	804	846	1076	1131	71.1	84.6	23.2	21.0
19. Montrose Royal Asylum,	{ Private patients,	319.0	301.5	98	70	38	26	11	26	22	22	38.8	54.3	8.2	7.3
	{ Pauper do.	103.5	99.0	58	42	21	15	15	11	15	8	36.2	35.7	14.5	8.1
{ Total,		422.5	400.5	156	112	59	41	26	37	37	30	75.0	90.0	22.7	15.4
20. Murray's Royal Asylum, Perth,	{ Private patients,	143.0	139.0	53	70	20	18	9	11	12	13	37.7	25.7	7.1	8.4
	{ Pauper do.	46.0	66.0	15	20	8	11	...	...	2	2	58.3	55.0	17.4	16.7
{ Total,		189.0	205.0	68	90	28	29	9	11	14	15	96.0	80.7	24.5	25.1
21. Perth District Asylum,	{ Private patients,	320.0	370.0	60	72	27	24	11	6	27	46	45.0	33.3	9.9	15.1
	{ Pauper do.	69.0	61.0	23	26	4	3	13	17	5	4	17.4	11.5	7.2	6.6
{ Total,		389.0	431.0	83	98	31	27	24	23	32	50	62.4	44.8	17.1	21.7
22. Roxburgh District Asylum,	{ Private patients,	181.5	189.0	20	32	12	22	8	12	16	20	41.4	35.5	8.8	10.6
	{ Pauper do.	140.0	176.0	28	35	12	10	7	5	11	10	42.9	28.6	7.9	5.7
{ Total,		321.5	365.0	48	67	24	32	15	17	27	30	84.3	64.1	15.7	16.3
23. Stirling District Asylum,	{ Private patients,	361.5	327.5	143	118	52	54	25	33	40	38	30.4	45.8	13.6	11.6
	{ Pauper do.	561.5	586.0	1829	1963	745	763	402	423	538	553	40.7	38.8	9.6	9.4
{ Total,		923.0	913.5	3252	3181	1290	1527	804	846	1076	1131	71.1	84.6	23.2	21.0
GENERAL RESULTS,		5611.5	5862.0	1829	1963	745	763	402	423	538	553	40.7	38.8	9.6	9.4

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXI.—*continued.*

Average Number of Patients Resident, and the Results of Treatment in each Asylum or other Establishment, for the Year 1902.

(b) *Private Asylums.*

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.	Average Number Resident.		Admissions (including Transfers).		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered (including Transfers).		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Average Number Resident.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Mavisbank,.....	19.5	22.5	10	13	3	8	2	2	2	6	30.0	61.5	10.3	26.7
2. Saughton Hall,.....	23.5	48.0	3	7	...	5	3	1	1	3	...	71.4	4.3	6.2
3. Westermains,.....	2.0	12.0	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	16.7
GENERAL RESULTS,...	45.0	82.5	13	21	3	13	5	4	3	11	23.1	61.9	6.7	13.3

(c) *Parochial Asylums.*

(Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Unrestricted Licences.)

PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.	Average Number Resident.		Admissions (including Transfers).		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered (including Transfers).		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Average Number Resident.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Greenock,.....	67.0	117.5	44	40	21	18	6	16	9	11	47.7	45.0	13.4	9.4
2. Paisley, Craw Rd.	40.0	54.5	15	8	6	2	18	19	3	2	40.0	25.0	7.5	3.7
2. „ Riccartonbar,	103.0	94.0	40	54	22	20	24	30	6	16	55.0	37.0	5.8	17.0
GENERAL RESULTS,	210.0	266.0	99	102	49	40	48	65	18	29	40.5	39.2	8.6	10.0

APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXI.—*continued.*

Average Number of Patients Resident, and the Results of Treatment in each Asylum or other Establishment, for the Year 1902.

(d) *Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licences.*

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.	Average Number Resident.		Admissions (including Transfers).		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered (including Transfers).		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Average Number Resident.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Aberdeen (East),.....	43·5	39·0	8	7	...	...	3	4	2	3	...	...	4·6	7·7
2. Aberdeen (West),.....	24·5	27·5	5	5	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Buchan (New Maud), ...	26·0	26·0	...	4	...	1	...	3	...	...	25·0	...	...	...
4. Cunninghame (Irvine),.	48·0	46·0	5	4	...	...	1	1	4	1	...	...	8·3	2·2
5. Dumbarton,.....	27·5	30·5	5	2	1	...	4	1	3	...	20·0	...	10·9	...
6. Dundee East,.....	43·0	55·0	9	11	...	1	6	9	3	3	...	9·1	7·0	5·5
7. Dundee West, .....	39·0	38·0	10	8	...	...	2	2	4	4	...	...	10·3	10·5
8. Edinburgh (City),.....	130·5	83·0	24	8	2	...	7	3	10	1	8·3	...	7·7	1·2
9. Govan (Glasgow).....	93·5	88·5	10	14	...	...	3	2	4	3	...	...	4·3	3·4
10. Inveresk (Musselburgh),.	15·5	15·5	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Kincardine (Stonehaven),	20·0	20·5	2	5	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	10·0	4·9
12. Linlithgow,.....	17·0	17·0	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Old Monkland, .....	24·0	22·5	1	6	1	...	...	3	...	...	100·0	...	...	...
14. Perth,.....	19·0	19·5	6	3	...	1	5	1	1	...	...	33·3	5·3	...
15. Wigtown (Stranraer),.....	19·5	15·0	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
GENERAL RESULTS,...	590·5	543·5	89	79	4	3	37	37	33	16	4·5	3·8	5·6	2·9



APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXI.—*continued.*

Average Number of Patients Resident, and the Results of Treatment in each Asylum or other Establishment, or the Year 1902.

(e) *Training Schools for Imbecile Children.*

INSTITUTIONS.	Average Number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Baldovan, .....	67·0	41·5	21	11	...	...	4	3	18	13
Larbert, .....	186·0	102·5	44	19	...	...	21	19	8	9
TOTAL, ...	253·0	144·0	65	30	...	...	25	22	26	22

## Classification of the Causes of Death of Patients who died in Asylums and other Establishments in the Year 1902.

(a) *Royal and District Asylums.*

## NUMBER OF DEATHS OF MALES AND FEMALES FROM SPECIFIC CAUSES.

ROYAL AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.	Average Number Resident.		Total Number of Deaths.		Number of foregoing Deaths which took place within a Year after Admission.		Cerebral and Spinal Affections.						Thoracic Affections.				Abdominal Affections.				General Debility and Old Age.		Suicides and Accidents.		Cause unknown.							
							Apoplexy and Paralysis.		Epilepsy and Convulsions.		General Paralysis.		Melancholic Exhaustion.		Organic Disease of Brain, Tumours, etc.																	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Aberdeen . . . . .	447-0	496-5	35	46	18	19	2	4	3	2	9	4	1	5	1	2	1	4	5	5	5	6	4	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Argyll . . . . .	212-5	220-0	15	12	3	4	3	4	2	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Banff . . . . .	86-5	84-5	6	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Crichton Royal . . . . .	360-5	382-0	23	25	7	9	1	3	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dundee . . . . .	181-5	242-5	22	24	10	14	1	6	3	7	1	1	1	8	7	9	6	10	5	7	7	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Edinburgh . . . . .	466-0	476-0	73	65	29	36	1	2	...	3	4	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Elgin . . . . .	74-5	100-0	4	15	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Fife . . . . .	249-0	288-5	16	18	4	5	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Glasgow Royal . . . . .	175-0	239-0	17	11	8	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Glasgow District (Carlloch) . . . . .	305-0	293-5	31	30	16	16	2	1	1	...	8	3	3	...	3	2	4	6	2	2	3	2	4	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Glasgow District (Woodlee) . . . . .	457-5	417-0	40	42	26	16	4	4	3	4	14	2	3	...	3	1	8	5	4	4	4	4	6	...	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Govan . . . . .	247-0	231-0	28	28	16	14	2	5	...	2	9	...	1	1	5	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Haddington . . . . .	66-0	81-5	6	7	1	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	8	8	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Inverness . . . . .	319-0	301-5	26	22	12	4	4	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	5	2	2	8	8	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Kirklands . . . . .	103-5	99-0	15	8	10	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Linark . . . . .	407-5	374-5	29	32	13	11	2	2	...	1	6	2	1	...	3	3	2	8	10	5	3	2	4	...	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	
Midlothian . . . . .	143-0	139-0	12	13	6	7	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Montrose . . . . .	320-0	370-0	35	57	17	22	1	2	...	...	7	1	1	6	4	7	10	4	4	14	5	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Murray's Royal . . . . .	69-5	61-0	5	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Perth . . . . .	181-5	189-0	16	20	6	9	...	...	...	...	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Roxburgh . . . . .	140-0	176-0	11	10	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Stirling . . . . .	361-5	327-5	49	38	20	20	3	4	...	...	14	3	...	2	4	2	6	7	8	5	9	7	2	...	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	
TOTAL, . . . . .	5611-5	5862-0	538	553	231	233	27	45	23	16	134	35	14	29	47	41	71	86	61	73	61	72	23	25	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	

\* In 1 case death resulted from injuries inflicted prior to admission to Asylum.

(b) *Private Asylums.*

NUMBER OF DEATHS OF MALES AND FEMALES FROM SPECIFIC CAUSES.																															
PRIVATE ASYLUMS.	Average Number Resident.			Total Number of Deaths.		Number of foregoing place within a Year after Admission.		Cerebral and Spinal Affections.						Thoracic Affections.				Abdominal Affections.					Fever, Erysipelas, Cancer, etc.		General Debility and Old Age.		Suicides and Accidents.		Cause unknown.		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	M.	F.	Apoplexy and Paralysis.	Epilepsy and Convulsions.	General Paralysis.	Maniacal and Melancholic Exhaustion.	Organic Disease of Brain, Tumours, etc.	Consumption.	Inflammation of Lungs and Membranes, and other forms of Pulmonary Disease.	Disease of the Heart, Aneurism, etc.	Inflammation of Stomach, Intestines, or Peritonæum.	Disease of Liver, Kidneys, etc.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Fever, Erysipelas, Cancer, etc.	General Debility and Old Age.	Suicides and Accidents.	Cause unknown.									
Mavisbank.	19.5	22.5	26	2	5	5	5	...	...	1	...	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Saughton Hall	23.5	48.0	11	3	2	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Westermains	2.0	12.0	...	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
TOTALS.	45.0	82.5	311	3	8	8	8	...	...	1	...	1	...	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
(c) <i>Parochial Asylums.</i> (Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Unrestricted Licences.)																															
PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS	117.0																														
Greenock	67.0	117.5	911	2	4	4	4	1	3	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	3	2	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
Paisley (Craw Road)	40.0	54.5	32	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" (Riccartonbar)	103.0	94.0	616	4	9	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS.	210.0	266.0	1829	8	13	2	...	2	3	3	2	2	...	9	...	2	...	7	2	2	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...



(d) *Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licences.*

[illegible]

# APPENDIX A.—

## RETURN of Expenditure for each County on Account of

COUNTIES.		Number of Pauper Lunatics Relieved during the Year.		Number of Days during the Year on which Relief was granted to Patients.								Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.		
				In Royal Asylums.	In District Asylums.	In Parochial Asylums.	In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licences.	In Training Schools for Imbecile Children.	In Private Dwellings.		TOTAL.	In Royal, District, and Parochial Asylums, and Training Schools for Imbecile Children.	In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licences.	In Private Dwellings.
									With Relatives.	With Strangers.				
1	Aberdeen, ... ..	M. 524 F. 603	239,853	2,015	...	70,983	5,555	17,759	26,302	362,467	68·3	19·6	12·1	
2	Argyll, ... ..	251 241	...	125,740	66	...	780	15,467	18,114	160,117	79·0	...	21·0	
3	Ayr, ... ..	386 481	427	182,074	...	38,569	3,961	12,375	11,425	248,881	74·9	15·5	9·6	
4	Banff, ... ..	129 137	176	58,462	...	...	780	11,478	13,216	84,062	70·6	...	29·4	
5	Berwick, ... ..	59 59	...	29,230	...	...	365	5,480	4,855	39,930	74·1	...	25·9	
6	Bute, ... ..	37 48	...	20,914	...	...	365	1,460	4,837	27,576	77·2	...	22·8	
7	Caithness, ... ..	97 122	37,644	1,435	...	2,605	363	20,606	7,880	70,533	55·9	3·7	40·4	
8	Clackmannan, ... ..	47 47	...	20,883	...	1,625	365	1,384	3,983	28,240	75·2	5·8	19·0	
9	Dumbarton, ... ..	145 156	...	58,573	365	17,234	1,660	1,251	9,474	88,557	68·4	19·5	12·1	
10	Dumfries, ... ..	119 109	62,038	350	...	...	...	4,261	4,311	70,960	87·9	...	12·1	
11	Edinburgh, ... ..	844 912	195,763	114,635	365	83,645	9,648	16,710	104,569	525,535	61·0	15·9	23·1	
12	Elgin, ... ..	98 126	...	53,957	...	...	365	8,030	5,475	67,827	80·1	...	19·9	
13	Fife, ... ..	330 383	638	184,714	...	...	2,210	10,902	23,164	221,628	84·6	...	15·4	
14	Forfar, ... ..	557 721	241,732	2,980	70	65,638	9,948	13,303	57,630	391,301	65·1	16·8	18·1	
15	Haddington, ... ..	82 100	253	44,791	...	4,745	991	3,296	1,679	55,755	82·6	8·5	8·9	
16	Inverness, ... ..	287 289	27	99,811	84	...	365	46,220	32,733	179,240	56·0	...	44·0	
17	Kincardine, ... ..	42 65	24,038	342	...	5,544	365	1,095	1,095	32,479	76·2	17·1	6·7	
18	Kinross, ... ..	7 23	...	8,365	...	...	...	365	1,123	9,853	84·9	...	15·1	
19	Kirkcudbright, ... ..	54 77	32,749	...	...	...	1,011	4,756	2,372	40,888	82·6	...	17·4	
20	Lanark, ... ..	2,264 2,144	929	961,099	796	83,665	41,087	37,852	234,758	1,360,186	73·8	6·2	20·0	
21	Linlithgow, ... ..	102 72	189	36,808	...	8,130	365	2,316	1,706	49,514	75·5	16·4	8·1	
22	Nairn, ... ..	27 22	...	11,531	...	...	...	1,471	1,673	14,675	73·6	...	21·4	
23	Orkney, ... ..	59 73	14,377	13,268	...	...	...	9,657	7,465	44,767	61·8	...	38·2	
24	Peebles, ... ..	19 25	22	12,635	...	...	365	718	365	14,105	92·3	...	7·7	
25	Perth, ... ..	290 305	351	132,823	...	11,636	3,784	10,270	28,086	186,950	73·3	6·2	20·5	
26	Renfrew, ... ..	397 424	394	10,103	193,422	76	1,906	2,204	29,462	237,567	86·7	...	13·3	
27	Ross, ... ..	220 219	209	78,961	...	...	1,584	51,529	13,675	145,958	55·3	...	44·7	
28	Roxburgh, ... ..	78 103	131	51,971	...	...	215	4,115	3,038	59,470	83·0	...	12·0	
29	Selkirk, ... ..	35 45	23	20,602	...	...	...	1,898	365	22,888	90·1	...	9·9	
30	Shetland, ... ..	61 75	24,996	120	...	1,095	...	12,825	4,702	43,738	57·4	2·5	40·1	
31	Stirling, ... ..	202 204	...	99,732	...	3,102	1,840	5,030	10,728	120,432	84·3	2·6	13·1	
32	Sutherland, ... ..	50 64	1	23,294	...	202	...	10,341	2,667	36,505	63·8	0·6	35·6	
33	Wigtown, ... ..	53 58	17,219	163	...	7,273	730	6,332	1,460	33,177	54·6	21·9	23·5	
Totals and Averages, ...		7,952 8,482	894,179	2,462,381	195,168	405,767	90,873	352,756	674,387	5,075,511	71·8	8·0	20·2	



# TABLE XXIII.

Pauper Lunatics during the Year ending 15th May 1902.

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Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients during the Year.											COUNTIES.
In Royal Asylums.	In District Asylums.	In Parochial Asylums.	In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses with Restricted Licences.	In Training Schools for Imbecile Children.	In Private Dwellings.		Extra Expenditure for Certificates of Lunacy, Trial, etc., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients, etc.	Total Expenditure during the Year.	Amount of Expenditure Repaid or Contributed by Relatives or Others.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure Contributed by Government.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
21,115 4 4	118 15 11	...	3,601 13 0	402 2 1	693 3 10	1,194 10 9	295 3 1	27,420 13 0	967 2 5	8,465 15 3	1. Aberdeen.
...	9,660 1 7	5 17 10	...	48 15 0	621 15 4	875 8 10	400 9 10	11,612 8 5	338 14 10	3,750 1 4	2. Argyll.
28 2 6	18,096 17 3	...	1,811 19 0	343 9 2	462 17 8	525 15 4	567 3 0	16,836 3 11	1,787 17 1	5,494 10 9	3. Ayr.
15 12 7	2,949 7 9	...	...	50 5 5	423 12 1	606 18 10	166 2 9	4,211 19 5	146 1 4	1,711 2 5	4. Banff.
...	2,193 11 2	...	...	25 0 0	203 3 11	254 6 7	38 16 11	2,714 18 7	98 11 0	919 17 2	5. Berwick.
...	1,639 2 2	...	...	25 0 0	65 2 8	227 14 5	61 7 5	2,018 6 8	198 18 11	621 7 7	6. Bute.
3,317 19 9	98 15 6	...	167 8 11	29 6 3	666 14 11	344 1 3	213 13 9	4,833 0 4	72 11 7	1,482 18 9	7. Caithness.
...	1,611 19 5	...	112 14 9	32 17 0	50 7 6	231 7 11	67 6 7	2,106 13 2	139 8 7	667 3 10	8. Clackmannan.
...	4,518 6 3	32 10 0	731 6 5	143 11 3	61 11 8	534 7 9	314 7 2	6,336 0 6	643 7 0	1,988 4 5	9. Dumbarton.
4,090 9 6	26 8 11	...	...	...	188 1 7	215 12 6	123 15 10	4,584 8 4	89 18 6	1,723 11 11	10. Dumfries.
17,436 0 7	10,536 6 8	32 11 9	5,366 5 5	748 13 11	740 16 2	6,409 12 9	1,024 18 5	42,295 5 8	2,313 19 8	12,570 5 5	11. Edinburgh.
...	3,163 14 3	...	...	33 2 0	313 3 10	264 17 1	114 12 5	3,389 9 7	162 5 11	1,561 4 8	12. Elgin.
55 10 2	13,989 0 7	...	...	167 13 5	495 19 10	1,219 3 8	453 17 4	16,381 10 0	1,803 19 8	5,080 0 0	13. Fife.
22,090 3 1	230 10 5	6 5 0	3,361 12 10	702 7 6	618 1 5	3,313 4 11	571 18 5	30,394 3 7	776 16 3	9,422 1 2	14. Forfar.
22 13 10	2,800 6 3	...	201 0 0	68 15 0	114 18 3	97 1 9	132 2 1	3,436 17 2	173 3 0	1,293 16 1	15. Haddington.
1 15 6	7,173 5 0	7 10 0	...	32 9 0	1,538 12 3	1,396 3 5	585 18 7	10,735 13 9	227 9 7	3,707 15 11	16. Inverness.
2,108 13 10	29 5 10	...	267 8 1	25 0 0	49 18 8	48 7 9	83 8 0	2,612 2 2	101 19 8	755 14 2	17. Kincardine.
...	640 0 5	...	...	...	17 12 0	56 7 8	4 17 5	718 17 6	149 6 8	203 5 5	18. Kinross.
2,169 17 11	...	...	...	77 9 8	209 5 6	130 5 8	66 7 3	2,653 6 0	92 17 2	981 4 5	19. Kirkcudbright.
84 8 2	68,737 0 2	69 14 6	5,142 5 3	3,057 16 10	1,493 3 5	10,427 2 5	2,059 10 6	91,071 1 3	4,947 10 9	30,969 19 5	20. Lanark.
13 12 2	2,910 11 3	...	487 13 0	32 15 6	95 4 0	101 17 2	175 6 3	3,816 19 4	188 5 1	1,193 7 7	21. Linlithgow.
...	826 3 9	...	...	...	72 3 6	89 12 1	46 18 10	1,034 18 2	72 17 3	327 7 4	22. Nairn.
1,305 1 9	1,115 6 10	...	...	...	306 2 2	321 12 9	139 18 6	3,188 2 0	131 10 4	979 17 10	23. Orkney.
1 19 9	1,157 2 6	...	...	32 7 6	29 18 9	20 16 0	20 4 6	1,262 9 0	70 0 0	343 16 8	24. Peebles.
30 19 3	9,545 14 3	...	656 19 2	272 12 4	490 5 8	1,612 12 0	417 7 6	13,026 10 2	1,373 15 4	4,201 2 0	25. Perth.
36 12 9	857 2 6	13,545 7 7	4 12 3	138 6 0	106 7 11	1,719 16 9	397 7 2	16,805 12 11	1,330 13 0	5,590 11 10	26. Renfrew.
33 8 3	5,670 17 0	...	...	90 17 5	1,608 17 6	550 2 4	443 17 9	8,398 0 3	311 15 7	2,879 12 1	27. Ross.
7 17 6	3,957 19 2	...	...	16 16 6	189 14 5	175 17 7	93 14 6	4,441 19 8	389 13 0	1,410 18 0	28. Roxburgh.
2 1 7	1,562 17 1	...	...	...	82 5 3	20 10 6	58 19 3	1,726 13 8	177 13 11	525 14 11	29. Selkirk.
2,290 14 10	10 6 2	...	62 9 2	...	364 11 10	113 17 2	203 10 9	3,045 9 11	97 8 9	853 2 3	30. Shetland.
...	7,793 19 4	...	172 4 9	165 17 0	233 10 9	629 16 7	262 11 1	9,257 19 6	705 2 9	2,864 13 1	31. Stirling.
0 1 8	1,669 9 1	...	15 6 8	...	316 4 3	105 8 8	84 15 4	2,191 5 8	117 5 4	721 9 8	32. Sutherland.
1,119 7 10	13 17 0	...	364 1 6	58 7 6	276 18 4	73 3 10	143 7 10	2,049 3 10	49 2 0	787 18 4	33. Wigtown.
77,318 9 1	180,304 1 5	13,699 16 8	22,527 0 2	6,821 18 3	13,200 6 10	33,907 14 8	9,833 16 0	357,613 3 1	20,247 1 11	116,004 11 3	Totals and Averages.





## APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXIV.

Expenditure by Parish Councils on account of Pauper Lunatics for each Year from 1859 to 1901–1902.

YEARS.	In Asylums, and Schools for Imbeciles.	In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	For Certifi- cates, Cost of Trans- port, &c.	Total Expenditure.
Average of 5 Years 1859–1863 ..	61,735	14,695	14,763	4031	95,225
Average of 5 Years .....	73,416	19,241	15,157	4400	112,214
1869 .....	99,754	11,415	15,509	5032	131,710
1870 .....	102,243	10,978	15,826	4547	133,593
1871 .....	102,769	10,799	16,167	4447	134,182
1872 .....	104,545	10,869	17,013	4738	137,165
1873 .....	115,778	10,702	17,211	5267	148,959
Average of 5 Years .....	105,018	10,952	16,345	4806	137,122
1874–75 .....	124,663	11,758	17,098	4288	157,807
1875–76 .....	130,776	12,530	17,340	4616	165,261
1876–77 .....	137,879	13,302	17,890	4517	173,588
1877–78 .....	147,015	13,029	18,088	5252	183,383
1878–79 .....	151,056	13,332	18,518	5373	188,280
Average of 5 Years .....	138,278	12,790	17,787	4809	173,664
1879–80 .....	155,333	13,101	19,366	5787	193,586
1880–81 .....	161,145	13,788	20,533	5603	201,068
1881–82 .....	168,448	13,958	21,830	6314	210,551
1882–83 .....	168,140	13,970	24,593	6506	213,209
1883–84 .....	166,938	14,148	26,449	6730	214,265
Average of 5 Years .....	164,001	13,793	22,554	6188	206,536
1884–85 .....	169,681	14,641	23,184	6241	218,747
1885–86 .....	170,170	15,855	31,203	6823	224,052
1886–87 .....	169,725	16,604	33,107	6546	225,982
1887–88 .....	168,336	16,186	34,717	6551	225,789
1888–89 .....	170,688	15,887	35,662	7110	229,347
Average of 5 Years .....	169,720	15,835	32,575	6654	224,783
1889–90 .....	174,671	15,962	38,256	7376	236,265
1890–91 .....	180,627	16,665	39,175	7646	244,113
1891–92 .....	186,831	17,115	39,435	8247	251,628
1892–93 .....	189,102	16,476	40,781	8663	255,021
1893–94 .....	191,590	16,570	42,389	9035	259,585
Average of 5 Years .....	184,564	16,558	40,007	8193	249,322
1894–95 .....	197,994	15,842	44,172	9331	267,339
1895–96 .....	207,691	15,023	44,959	9193	276,866
1896–97 .....	215,849	15,646	44,618	9259	285,372
1897–98 .....	228,486	16,280	43,994	10,118	298,878
1898–99 .....	237,514	17,265	44,832	9,745	309,356
Average of 5 Years .....	217,507	16,011	44,515	9529	287,562
1899–1900 .....	253,541	17,446	45,883	9,246	326,116
1900–1901 .....	265,602	24,142	46,672	9,244	345,660
1901–1902 .....	278,144	22,527	47,108	9,384	357,613

## APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXV.

The Average Daily Cost of Maintenance of Pauper Lunatics in the different Classes of Establishments and in Private Dwellings in each of the Ten Years 1892–93 to 1901–1902.

ASYLUMS.	1892–3	1893–4	1894–5	1895–6	1896–7	1897–8	1898–9	1899–1900	1900–1901	1901–1902
In Royal and District Asylums, Private Asylums, Parochial Asylums, and Schools for Imbeciles, . . .	s. d. 1 4½	s. d. 1 4½	s. d. 1 4½	s. d. 1 4½	s. d. 1 4½	s. d. 1 5	s. d. 1 5	s. d. 1 5½	s. d. 1 6	s. d. 1 6½
In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, . . .	s. d. 1 0½	s. d. 1 0½	s. d. 1 0½	s. d. 1 1½	s. d. 1 0½	s. d. 1 0	s. d. 1 0½	s. d. 1 0½	s. d. 1 3	s. d. 1 1½
In Private Dwellings, . . .	s. d. 0 10½	s. d. 0 10½	s. d. 0 10½	s. d. 0 11	s. d. 0 11	s. d. 0 11	s. d. 0 11	s. d. 0 11½	s. d. 0 11½	s. d. 0 11
GENERAL AVERAGES, . . .	s. d. 1 3½	s. d. 1 3½	s. d. 1 3½	s. d. 1 3½	s. d. 1 3½	s. d. 1 3½	s. d. 1 4½	s. d. 1 4½	s. d. 1 5	s. d. 1 5

## APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXVI.

The Daily Rate of Maintenance for each mode of providing for Pauper Lunatics in each County during the Year ending 15th May 1902.

COUNTIES.	In Royal, District, and Parochial Asylums, and Training Schools for Imbecile Children.		In Licensed Wards of Poor-houses with Restricted Licences.		In Private Dwellings.		General Averages. (This also includes the Extra Expenditure for Certificates of Lunacy, Cost of Transport, &c.)		Percentage of Patients.		
	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	In Royal, District, and Parochial Asylums, and Training Schools for Imbecile Children.	In Licens'd Wards of Poor-houses with Restricted Licences.	In Private Dwellings.
1. Aberdeen, . . . . .	1	9	1	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	6	68·3	19·6	12·1
2. Argyll, . . . . .	1	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	0	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	79·0	...	21·0
3. Ayr, . . . . .	1	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	10	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	74·9	15·5	9·6
4. Banff, . . . . .	1	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	0	10	1	0	70·6	...	29·4
5. Berwick, . . . . .	1	6	...	...	0	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	74·1	...	25·9
6. Bute, . . . . .	1	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	...	0	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	77·2	...	22·8
7. Caithness, . . . . .	1	9	...	...	0	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	55·9	3·7	40·4
8. Clackmannan, . . . . .	1	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	5	75·2	5·8	19·0
9. Dumbarton, . . . . .	1	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	68·4	19·5	12·1
10. Dumfries, . . . . .	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	0	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	87·9	...	12·1
11. Edinburgh, . . . . .	1	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	61·0	15·9	23·1
12. Elgin, . . . . .	1	2	...	...	0	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	2	80·1	...	19·9
13. Fife, . . . . .	1	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	1	0	1	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	84·6	...	15·4
14. Forfar, . . . . .	1	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	7	65·1	16·8	13·1
15. Haddington, . . . . .	1	3	0	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	82·6	8·5	8·9
16. Inverness, . . . . .	1	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	0	9	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	56·0	...	44·0
17. Kincardine, . . . . .	1	9	0	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	76·2	17·1	6·7
18. Kinross, . . . . .	1	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	1	0	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	84·9	...	15·1
19. Kirkcudbright, . . . . .	1	4	...	...	0	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	82·6	...	17·4
20. Lanark, . . . . .	1	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	73·8	6·2	20·0
21. Linlithgow, . . . . .	1	7	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	75·5	16·4	8·1
22. Nairn, . . . . .	1	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	1	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	5	78·6	...	21·4
23. Orkney, . . . . .	1	9	...	...	0	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	5	61·8	...	38·2
24. Peebles, . . . . .	1	10	...	...	0	11	1	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	92·3	...	7·7
25. Perth, . . . . .	1	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	73·3	6·2	20·5
26. Renfrew, . . . . .	1	5	...	...	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	5	86·7	...	13·3
27. Ross, . . . . .	1	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	0	8	1	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	55·3	...	44·7
28. Roxburgh, . . . . .	1	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	1	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	88·0	...	12·0
29. Selkirk, . . . . .	1	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	0	11	1	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	90·1	...	9·9
30. Shetland, . . . . .	1	10	...	...	0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	57·4	2·5	40·1
31. Stirling, . . . . .	1	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	84·3	2·6	13·1
32. Sutherland, . . . . .	1	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	0	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	63·8	0·6	35·6
33. Wigtown, . . . . .	1	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	0	0	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	54·6	21·9	23·5
GENERAL AVERAGES, . . . . .	1	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	11	1	5	71·8	8·0	20·2



## APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXVII.

Present Rates of Board per annum in Royal and District Asylums and in Training Schools, and the estimated Annual Cost of Patients in Parochial Asylums and Poorhouses.

ROYAL OR CHARTERED ASYLUMS.		Rates for Pauper Patients.		Minimum Rates for Private Patients.*	
		From the District.	From beyond the District.	Special or District Rate.	General Rate.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Aberdeen Royal Asylum,		32 0 0	...	25 0 0	30 0 0
Crichton " "		24 0 0	...	25 0 0	40 0 0
Dundee " "		32 10 0	32 10 0	32 10 0	32 10 0
Edinburgh " "		33 0 0	33 0 0	...	31 0 0
Glasgow " "		...	...	...	40 0 0
Montrose " "		32 0 0	34 0 0	25 0 0	42 0 0
Murray's " "		...	...	52 0 0	84 0 0
DISTRICT ASYLUMS.					
Argyll & Bute District Asylum,		28 12 0	...	28 12 0	39 0 0
Ayr " "		27 6 0	...	...	...
Banff " "		15 5 0	...	...	...
Elgin " "		22 0 0	30 0 0	25 0 0	30 0 0
Fife " "		25 0 0	...	33 0 0	...
Glasgow District Asylum (Gartloch)		24 14 0	...	...	...
Glasgow " " (Woodilee)		24 14 0	...	...	...
Govan " "		31 4 0	...	32 0 0	32 0 0
Haddington " "		24 0 0	29 0 0	24 0 0	30 0 0
Inverness " "		26 0 0	...	26 0 0	35 0 0
Kirklands Asylum, Bothwell,		24 14 0	...	...	...
Lanark District Asylum,		24 5 4	32 0 0	...	32 0 0
Midlothian " "		31 0 0	...	32 0 0	40 0 0
Perth " "		26 0 0	...	...	...
Roxburgh " "		28 0 0	...	28 0 0	40 0 0
Stirling " "		28 0 0	33 0 0	35 0 0	52 0 0
PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.					
	†Estimated Annual Cost of Patients belonging to Parish or Combination.	Rates charged for Boarders from other Parishes.	PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS. (Continued.)	†Estimated Annual Cost of Patients belonging to Parish or Combination.	Rates charged for Boarders from other Parishes.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Greenock Parochial Asylum,	24 11 10	32 10 0	Paisley (Riccartbar),	26 0 0	32 10 0
Paisley (Craw Road),	25 8 1	32 10 0			
LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.					
			(Continued.)		
Aberdeen (East),	28 18 2	23 8 0	Govan,	25 17 10	...
Aberdeen (West),	21 0 4	23 8 0	Inveresk,	20 9 6	...
Buchan,	14 2 9	...	Kincardine,	18 17 0	20 0 0
Cunninghame,	21 13 8	...	Linlithgow,	23 6 11	22 16 3
Dumbarton,	20 1 11	...	Old Monkland	21 13 4	22 2 0
Dundee, East,	19 18 8	...	Perth,	21 4 8	...
Dundee, West,	17 1 3	...	Wigtown,	18 14 0	23 8 0
Edinburgh,	23 14 9	...			
TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR IMBECILE CHILDREN.		Rates charged for Pauper Patients.		Minimum Rate for Private Patients.	
		£25		£ s. d.	
Baldovan				25 0 0	
Larbert		£27 10 0 and £30		42 0 0	

\* Most, if not all, of the Royal Asylums receive special cases at lower rates.

† The rent is taken as the proportion allocated to the lunatic wards of the gross rental in the valuation roll for the year, divided by the number of inmates for which the wards are licensed.

## APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXVIII.

The Expenditure of District Lunacy Boards during the Financial Year 1901-1902, in Providing, Building, Repairing, and Fitting up, and Furnishing District Asylums; and the amount of Monies Borrowed and Assessed for by District Lunacy Boards under the provisions of the Act 20 & 21 Vict. c. 71.

Providing Expenditure from 15th May 1901 to 15th May 1902.														
DISTRICT ASYLUMS.	Land.		Buildings, Improve-ments, Altera-tions, and Additions.	Expendi-ture on Farm (Erection of Build-ings and Improve-ments).	Furni-ture and Fur-nishings.	Miscel-laneous Expenses.	Interests on Monies Borrowed.	Total Ex-penditure under Heads 1 to 8.	† Deduct Proportion pay-able to the Pro-viding Account of Profit on Keeping Private Patients, Rent of Lands, &c.	Net Providing Expenditure exclusive of Loans repaid. (See col. 14.)	Amount of Monies Borrowed and due at 15th May 1902.	Assessments for Lunacy Purposes on the Landward parts of Counties and Burghs of each District in the year to 15th May 1902.	Amount of Assessment raised for, or applied to, Retraction of Debt.	
	Purchase of Land other than Fenc'd Lands.	* Rent or Fen-duty of Asylums Grounds.												
														1.
	£	£	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1. Aberdeen.	-	528	528	25,792	-	724	925	27,969	528	27,441	43,067	2,250	467	
2. Argyll & Bute, §	-	333	333	1,626	-	453	556	3,445	140	3,263	{ 3,780 1,734	3,300	635	
3. Argyll.	-	148	148	1,293	-	63	71	1,115	167	948	26,910	3,500	1,500	
4. Banff.	-	24	24	3,007	-	117	733	2,368	145	2,223	810	671	90	
5. Edinburgh.	-	89	89	8,493	69	42	247	3,186	555	13,001	79,787	2,500	2,857½	
6. Elgin.	-	32	32	2,286	-	17	326	13,556	191	13,001	8,092	1,000	425	
7. Fife.	-	-	-	-	-	18	643	731	469	2,471	33,398	4,000	1,725	
8. Glasgow	-	-	-	1,027	-	-	-	2,940	304	10,065	223,553	15,610½	17,935	
9. (Gartloch),	-	7	7	2,047	746	47	1,141	6,391	245	18,987	131,549	16,270	7,895	
10. Govan.	-	19	19	15,250	45	262	4,328	21,495	883	9,993	178,457	18,530	884	
11. Haddington.	-	5	5	1,597	1,277	242	1,880	5,875	106	4,620	10,270	800	5,400	
12. Inverness.	-	388	388	4,524	-	981	311	7,798	108	8,094	56,473	5,400	2,022	
13. Lanark.	-	107	107	1,838	-	68	647	8,262	1,547	8,547	203,669	17,900	10,433	
14. Midlothian.	1,133	171	1,304	6,728	190	1,351	6,040	10,094	139	11,727	64,598	6,750	3,281	
15. Perth.	-	15	15	1,050	40	95	1,933	11,866	92	1,862	22,409	2,900	1,319	
16. Roxburgh.	-	-	-	8,051	-	242	724	1,954	123	9,939	48,110	4,100	2,114	
17. Stirling.	-	108	108	1,471	121	42	726	2,216	374	4,310	72,134	6,500	2,610	
Totals.	1,133	1,976	3,109	88,220	2,488	4,041	13,689	37,035	8,314	140,268	1,243,800	112,916	56,436	

\* Rents or fen-duities of farm lands proper form a part of the Maintenance Expenditure, and appear in Table XXXII., showing the receipts and expenses of Asylum farms.

† Under this heading appears such expenditure as is needed for the equipment of the Asylum and additions to it, and articles rendered necessary by increase of population. The Current Expenditure under this heading is given in the Table following.

‡ The profit from private patients is divided equally between the Providing and Maintenance Accounts.

§ The Counties of Argyll and Bute, although served by one District Asylum, have each a Board under other heads are, however, shown separately.

|| Of this sum, £2,500 was paid out of assessment, and the balance (£2,610) out of capital.





## The Expenditure of District Boards of Lunacy on the Maintenance and

## MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURE FROM

ASYLUMS.	Average Number of Patients Resident during the Financial Year.	1.		2.		3.		4.		5.		6.		7.		8.		9.		10.		11.		12.		13.	
		Butcher Meat, Fresh, Cured, and Tinned; Condensed Preparations of Meat, Poultry, and Game.		Fish, Fresh and Cured.		Milk.		Butter, Suet, Lard, Eggs, and Cheese.		Bread, Flour, Meal, Barley, Pease, Rice, &c.		Potatoes, Green Vegetables, Turnips, &c.		Sugar.		Treacle.		Tea and Coffee.		Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.		Fresh and Dry Fruits and Minor Articles of Food.		Tobacco.		Household Requisites.	
		Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Male Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.
		£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
1. Argyll, . . .	433	1408	3 5 0	263	0 12 2	1027	2 7 5	793	1 16 8	968	2 4 9	434	1 0 1	151	0 7 0	3	0 0 2	230	0 10 7	37	0 1 9	110	0 5 1	135	0 12 5	91	0 4 2
2. Ayr, . . .	480	1232	2 11 4	176	0 7 4	592	1 4 8	1009	2 2 1	1340	2 15 10	468	0 19 6	173	0 7 3	18	0 0 9	281	0 11 9	96	0 4 0	109	0 4 7	152	0 13 10	88	0 3 8
3. Banff, . . .	164	417	2 10 10	46	0 5 7	368	2 4 11	152	0 18 6	462	2 16 4	81	0 9 11	36	0 4 5	3	0 0 4	55	0 6 8	24	0 2 11	30	0 3 8	37	0 8 10	22	0 2 8
4. Elgin, . . .	180	486	2 14 0	38	0 4 3	226	1 5 1	230	1 5 7	397	2 4 1	88	0 9 9	60	0 6 8	8	0 0 11	99	0 11 0	46	0 5 1	79	0 8 9	51	0 13 7	80	0 8 11
5. Fife, . . .	534	1977	3 14 1	118	0 4 5	861	1 12 3	864	1 12 4	1453	2 14 5	338	0 12 8	152	0 5 8	2	0 0 1	168	0 6 4	69	0 2 7	292	0 10 11	122	0 10 0	272	0 10 2
6. Glasgow (Gartloch),	568	1578	2 15 7	217	0 7 8	959	1 13 9	644	1 2 8	1165	2 1 0	476	0 16 9	156	0 5 6	12	0 0 5	276	0 9 9	11	0 0 5	225	0 7 11	100	0 6 10	267	0 9 5
7. Glasgow (Woodilee),	856	2631	3 1 6	462	0 10 10	1614	1 17 9	1033	1 4 2	1583	1 17 0	505	0 11 10	295	0 6 11	10	0 0 3	470	0 11 0	27	0 0 8	192	0 4 6	245	0 11 0	166	0 3 11
8. Govan, . . .	458	1390	3 0 8	172	0 7 6	934	2 0 9	598	1 6 1	732	1 12 0	362	0 15 10	215	0 9 5	8	0 0 4	248	0 10 10	34	0 1 6	168	0 7 4	153	0 13 1	101	0 4 5
9. Haddington, . . .	142	399	2 16 2	38	0 5 4	253	1 15 8	184	1 5 11	384	2 14 1	67	0 9 5	45	0 6 4	1	0 0 2	74	0 10 5	50	0 7 1	73	0 10 3	60	0 18 9	61	0 8 7
10. Inverness, . . .	590	2098	3 11 1	201	0 6 9	860	1 9 2	785	1 6 7	1538	2 12 2	309	0 10 6	150	0 5 1	8	0 0 3	28	0 9 8	141	0 4 9	209	0 7 1	201	0 13 5	364	0 12 4
11. Kirklands, . . .	193	535	2 15 5	75	0 7 9	291	1 10 2	207	1 1 5	433	2 4 10	160	0 16 7	72	0 7 6	1	0 0 1	116	0 12 0	72	0 7 6	119	0 12 4	50	0 10 1	53	0 5 6
12. Lanark, . . .	741	1519	2 1 0	477	0 12 10	1137	1 10 8	744	1 0 1	1393	1 17 7	587	0 15 10	288	0 7 9	.	.	364	0 9 10	59	0 1 7	211	0 5 8	201	0 10 2	300	0 9 1
13. Midlothian, . . .	262	545	2 1 7	82	0 6 3	508	1 18 9	354	1 7 0	702	2 13 7	173	0 13 2	100	0 7 8	4	0 0 4	113	0 8 8	55	0 4 2	88	0 6 9	47	0 6 10	172	0 13 2
14. Perth, . . .	366	1122	3 1 4	88	0 4 10	497	1 7 2	409	1 2 4	1014	2 15 5	314	0 17 2	123	0 6 9	.	.	171	0 9 4	35	0 1 11	105	0 5 9	78	0 8 6	170	0 9 3
15. Roxburgh, . . .	304	923	3 0 9	151	0 9 11	850	2 15 11	438	1 8 10	768	2 10 6	192	0 12 8	103	0 6 9	2	0 0 2	186	0 12 3	47	0 3 1	100	0 6 7	77	0 11 1	117	0 7 8
16. Stirling, . . .	681	2274	3 6 9	230	0 6 9	1070	1 11 5	1069	1 11 5	1372	2 0 4	478	0 14 0	245	0 7 2	22	0 0 8	364	0 10 8	144	0 4 3	281	0 8 3	238	0 13 7	513	0 15 1
Totals and Averages,	6952	20534	2 19 1	2834	0 8 2	12047	1 14 8	9513	1 7 4	15704	2 5 2	5032	0 14 6	2364	0 6 10	102	0 0 4	3499	0 10 1	947	0 2 9	2391	0 6 11	1947	0 11 2	2837	0 8 2

<sup>1</sup> GENERAL NOTES.—(a) The expenses detailed in this Table relate solely to those payable out of the Poor Rate. The expenses in

(b) Fractions of 1d. which are under  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. have been omitted, and all fractions above  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. have been reckoned

\* The cost of furniture and furnishings included in this Table refers only to the replacement or repair of what has been worn

TABLE XXIX.

Management of Pauper Lunatics during the Financial Year 1901-1902.<sup>1</sup>

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15TH MAY 1901 TO 15TH MAY 1902.

14.		15.		16.		17.		18.								19.		20.		21.		22.		23.		ASYLUMS.
Laundry Requisites.		Clothing, Boots, and Shoes.		Medicines and Surgical Appliances.		Fuel, Light, and Water.		Salaries and Wages								Fees, Taxes, Amusements, Funeral Expenses, Carriage of Articles, Conveyance, and Incidental Expenses.		Furniture and Furnishings. <sup>2</sup>		TOTAL MAINTENANCE EXPENSES.		DEDUCT OR ADD, AS THE CASE MAY BE:—Profit or Loss on Farm and Garden, Profit from keeping Private Patients, Receipts for Work done by Patients or Attendants other than for Asylums, &c.		NET MAINTENANCE EXPENSES.		
								of Officers.		of Attendants and Servants.		of Artisans.		Total of Salaries and Wages.												
Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.	Total.	Per Patient.		Total.	Per Patient.				
£ 85 0 3 11	£ s. d. 589 1 7 2	£ 81 0 3 9	£ s. d. 1215 2 16 1	£ 1273 2 18 10	£ s. d. 1752 4 0 11	£ 323 0 15 4	£ s. d. 3358 7 15 1	£ 477 1 2 0	£ s. d. 447 1 0 8	£ 1190 2 27 9 9	£ — 51	£ 11851 27 7 5	1. Argyll.													
176 0 7 4	784 1 12 8	151 0 6 4	1900 3 19 2	1387 2 17 9	1726 3 11 11	275 0 11 6	3388 7 1 2	561 1 3 5	731 1 12 7	13475 28 1 6	— 549	12926 26 18 7	2. Ayr.													
53 0 6 6	229 1 7 11	67 0 8 2	406 2 9 6	390 2 7 7	451 2 15 0	39 0 4 9	880 5 7 4	111 0 13 6	164 1 0 0	3643 22 4 3	— 404	3239 19 15 0	3. Banff.													
48 0 5 4	291 1 12 4	51 0 5 8	445 2 9 5	404 2 4 11	548 3 0 10	.	952 5 5 9	152 0 16 11	207 1 3 0	4034 22 8 3	— 117	3917 21 15 3	4. Elgin.													
323 0 12 1	1102 2 1 3	148 0 5 7	1507 2 16 5	1207 2 5 2	1871 3 10 1	258 0 9 8	3386 6 4 11	740 1 7 9	545 1 0 5	14389 26 18 11	— 978	13411 25 2 3	5. Fife.													
141 0 5 0	1253 2 4 1	152 0 5 4	2015 3 10 11	1561 2 14 11	2566 4 10 5	197 0 6 11	4324 7 12 3	1087 1 18 3	377 0 13 3	15435 27 3 6	— 487	14948 26 6 4	6. Glasgow (Gartloch).													
306 0 7 2	1414 1 13 0	170 0 4 0	1933 2 5 2	2227 2 12 0	3432 4 0 2	555 0 13 0	6214 7 5 2	978 1 2 10	1401 1 12 9	21649 25 5 10	— 679	20970 24 9 11	7. Glasgow (Woodilee).													
116 0 5 1	554 1 4 2	126 0 5 6	2013 4 7 11	1341 2 18 7	2328 5 1 8	117 0 5 1	3786 8 5 4	1198 2 12 4	141 0 6 2	13049 28 9 10	— 188	12861 28 1 7	8. Govan.													
25 0 3 6	157 1 2 1	54 0 7 7	257 1 16 2	455 3 4 1	374 2 12 8	66 0 9 4	895 6 6 1	230 1 12 5	510 3 11 10	3817 26 17 7	— 481	3336 23 9 10	9. Haddington.													
218 0 7 5	1315 2 4 7	113 0 3 10	1408 2 7 9	1470 2 9 10	2699 4 11 6	156 0 5 3	4325 7 6 7	687 1 3 3	808 1 7 5	16022 27 3 1	— 260	15762 26 14 4	10. Inverness.													
54 0 5 7	320 1 13 2	74 0 7 8	372 1 18 7	664 3 8 10	662 3 8 7	132 0 13 8	1458 7 11 1	249 1 5 10	171 0 17 9	4882 25 5 11	— 17	4865 25 4 2	11. Kirklands.													
140 0 4 0	1259 1 14 0	239 0 6 5	1718 2 6 4	2336 3 3 1	3034 4 1 11	291 0 7 10	5661 7 12 10	1463 1 19 6	555 0 15 0	18324 24 14 7	— 836	17488 23 12 0	12. Lanark.													
66 0 5 0	448 1 14 2	50 0 3 10	493 1 17 8	1030 3 18 8	1126 4 5 11	172 0 13 2	2328 8 17 9	772 2 18 11	202 0 15 5	7302 27 17 5	— 325	6977 26 12 7	13. Midlothian.													
135 0 7 5	764 2 1 9	109 0 5 11	1008 2 15 1	1067 2 18 4	1321 3 12 2	321 0 17 6	2709 7 8 0	494 1 7 0	677 1 17 0	10022 27 7 8	— 169	9853 26 18 5	14. Perth.													
112 0 7 4	524 1 14 6	51 0 3 4	1239 4 1 6	1167 3 16 9	1028 3 7 8	172 0 11 4	2367 7 15 9	449 1 9 6	357 1 3 6	9053 29 15 7	— 303	8750 28 15 8	15. Roxburgh.													
224 0 6 7	1333 1 19 2	307 0 9 0	1734 2 10 11	1548 2 5 6	2621 3 17 0	654 0 19 2	4823 7 1 8	1388 2 0 9	794 1 3 4	18903 27 15 2	— 204	18699 27 9 2	16. Stirling.													
2231 0 6 5	12336 1 15 6	1943 0 5 7	19663 2 16 7	19527 2 16 2	27539 3 19 3	3738 0 10 9	50804 7 6 2	11036 1 11 9	8137 1 3 5	185901 26 14 10	— 6048	179853 25 17 5	Totals and Averages.													

connection with land, buildings, furnishings, &amp;c., payable out of the County Assessments, are given in the Table preceding.

as is

out or destroyed. The cost of furniture and furnishings required for original buildings or additions is given in the Table preceding.







# APPENDIX A.—

The Quantity per Inmate of the various Articles of Dietary, and of Tobacco and Fuel, supplied

ASYLUMS.	Average Number of Inmates.			1.		2.		3.		4.		5.		6.		7.		8.		9.		10.		11.		12.		13.		14.	
				Fresh Butcher Meat.		Cured Butcher Meat.		Tinned Butcher Meat.		Poultry and Game.		Fresh Fish.		Cured Fish.		Unskimmed Milk.		Skimmed Milk.		Butter.		Suet, Lard, &c.		Eggs.		Cheese.		Bread.		Flour.	
	Patients.	Officers and Servants Boarded.	Total.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per gal.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per gal.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.
				lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	gals.	£ s. d.	gals.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.
1. Argyll, . . .	433	65	498	113	2 8 1	3	3 7 5	13	2 8 7	(2).	.	26	0 11 8	38	1 3 1	49	0 0 10	.	.	19	5 9 11	6	1 16 6	9	4 11 3	11	2 1 6	.	.	308	0 10 2
2. Ayr, . . .	480	78	558	94	2 2 6	1	4 15 11	16	2 15 2	(2).	.	22	1 10 0	2	1 6 1	37	0 0 7	.	.	23	5 14 5	2	2 4 2	7	3 18 6	13	3 1 0	149	0 11 7	214	0 8 11
3. Banff, . . .	164	22	186	81	2 18 2	.	.	1	3 0 8	7	2 0 8	7	1 2 11	10	1 17 9	48	0 0 10	.	.	10	5 13 4	3	2 18 3	.	2 16 0	8	1 12 8	413	0 9 4	7	0 11 0
4. Elgin, . . .	180	26	206	87	2 17 1	2	5 10 8	.	.	2	2 16 0	13	0 19 7	6	1 6 2	33	0 0 8	.	.	12	5 19 4	4	2 2 0	4	3 3 5	13	2 9 2	268	0 11 6	17	1 0 4
5. Fife, . . .	534	76	610	116	2 13 11	(2).	.	12	3 16 5	1	2 17 11	24	0 14 4	4	1 1 9	38	0 0 9	.	.	15	5 3 9	5	2 17 2	7	3 14 1	18	2 9 0	384	0 9 2	23	0 9 8
6. Glasgow (Gartloch),	568	92	660	88	2 10 7	3	3 9 1	10	2 12 9	5	2 1 4	31	0 19 2	6	1 4 7	35	0 0 10	.	.	23	3 3 7	.	.	6	3 13 4	5	2 13 1	305	0 10 0	12	0 8 6
7. Glasgow (Woodilee),	856	124	980	94	2 13 11	4	3 12 0	12	2 12 9	1	2 18 0	37	0 19 2	19	0 19 0	40	0 0 10	.	.	21	3 7 9	1	2 7 10	8	3 10 9	6	2 9 11	77	0 11 1	208	0 7 10
8. Govan, . . .	458	82	540	112	2 6 3	9	3 6 2	.	.	(2).	.	22	0 19 10	11	1 4 11	45	0 0 9	.	.	23	3 9 1	4	1 19 3	7	3 12 0	5	2 10 11	.	.	216	0 9 1
9. Haddington, . . .	142	19	161	73	3 10 11	2	3 7 8	.	.	.	3 3 1 7	21	1 5 1	.	.	48	0 0 8	.	.	14	6 10 0	4	3 1 0	7	2 9 3	3	3 0 5	342	0 10 3	21	0 11 1
10. Inverness, . . .	590	97	687	118	2 14 9	1	4 17 1	3	2 16 0	(2).	.	35	0 18 7	.	.	38	0 0 8	.	.	18	5 1 1	3	3 5 4	3	3 16 8	7	2 16 0	320	0 9 5	23	0 9 11
11. Kirkcaldy, . . .	193	35	228	89	2 6 6	4	4 18 0	14	2 10 2	(2).	.	36	0 18 10	2	1 6 5	36	0 0 9	.	.	17	3 13 0	4	1 10 5	6	3 12 6	5	2 13 2	302	0 9 5	26	0 10 11
12. Lanark, . . .	741	121	862	87	2 4 6	(2).	.	(2).	.	(2).	.	30	1 3 7	27	0 19 9	37	0 0 9	.	.	17	3 15 2	8	1 16 2	2	4 7 2	4	2 18 8	.	.	248	0 9 4
13. Midlothian, . . .	262	40	302	75	2 5 8	1	5 1 5	10	2 11 0	(2).	.	34	0 16 4	2	1 10 11	40	0 0 10	.	.	14	5 12 6	4	2 9 0	3	5 0 8	11	2 12 0	367	0 9 6	19	0 9 9
14. Perth, . . .	366	59	425	89	2 11 11	1	5 1 1	22	2 13 5	(2).	.	26	0 15 0	3	0 19 7	32	0 0 9	.	.	14	3 15 11	2	1 16 9	8	3 2 5	10	2 3 1	392	0 9 8	18	0 9 9
15. Roxburgh, . . .	304	38	342	95	2 13 0	2	4 0 8	15	2 13 3	1	3 16 11	44	1 1 11	1	1 9 9	57	0 0 10	.	.	18	5 6 4	3	1 16 1	6	3 5 10	10	2 12 6	385	0 9 5	15	0 9 9
16. Stirling, . . .	681	110	791	95	2 10 11	2	5 5 3	22	2 18 0	1	4 0 0	31	0 17 8	3	1 11 4	35	0 0 9	.	.	23	4 5 11	5	1 13 8	7	3 7 6	8	2 4 7	.	.	325	0 8 2
Totals & Averages,	6952	1084	8036	94	2 11 10	3	4 7 1	13	2 15 8	3	2 19 1	27	0 19 7	10	1 5 10	41	0 0 9	.	.	18	4 15 8	4	2 4 11	6	3 12 7	9	2 10 6	(1)348 113	0 10 0	(1)253 19	0 10 0

(1) These figures are the averages of the quantities of bread and

(2) In the cases marked thus, the article also formed part of the

TABLE XXX.

to each District Asylum during the Financial Year 1901-1902, and the Price of each Article supplied.

15.		16.		17.		18.		19.		20.		21.		22.		23.		24.		25.		26.		27.		28.		29.		ASYLUMS.
Meal.		Barley.		Peas, &c.		Rice, &c.		Potatoes.		Green Vegetables, Turnips, &c.		Fresh Fruits.		Dry Fruits.		Sugar.		Treacle.		Tea.		Wines and Spirits.		Malt Liquors.		Tobacco.		Fuel.		
Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per gal.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per gal.	Quantity per Male Patient.	Price per cwt.	Quantity per Inmate.	Price per ton.	
lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	lbs.	£ s. d.	gills.	£ s. d.	pints.	£ s. d.	ozs.	£ s. d.	cwts.	£ s. d.	
82	0 10 2	16	0 9 1	8	0 10 3	15	0 12 1	380	0 2 9	171	0 5 3	4	0 18 2	4	1 15 3	42	0 16 1	1	0 11 9	6	8 11 10	3	0 15 9	1	0 0 10	52	21 5 11	56	0 12 10	1. Argyll.
86	0 11 6	7	0 9 7	31	0 12 2	27	0 10 9	307	0 3 10	98	0 7 2	3	1 12 3	1	2 7 10	38	0 18 2	2	1 16 10	7	7 19 3	6	1 0 0	.	.	62	19 17 8	71	0 10 7	2. Ayr.
110	0 10 11	12	0 9 0	20	0 10 1	10	0 12 7	208	0 2 9	61	0 6 8	7	0 18 8	2	2 7 6	23	0 19 0	3	0 11 9	4	8 2 9	3	0 19 4	6	0 1 0	38	20 19 2	26	1 0 1	3. Banff.
56	0 11 3	15	0 6 9	9	0 8 0	8	0 10 0	212	0 2 0	100	0 5 4	14	0 10 6	5	2 7 6	40	0 16 2	6	0 14 0	8	6 15 10	4	0 16 11	25	0 0 9	59	20 10 8	29	0 19 9	4. Elgin.
84	0 11 4	11	0 8 8	25	0 11 5	17	0 11 4	259	0 2 4	146	0 4 4	5	1 2 2	8	2 0 4	33	0 16 8	1	0 9 4	4	6 16 10	3	0 15 2	4	0 1 5	41	21 11 8	62	0 9 10	5. Fife.
50	0 10 0	6	0 9 11	10	0 12 3	11	0 10 8	361	0 3 2	118	0 4 1	12	0 19 11	4	1 12 9	34	0 15 7	3	0 14 9	6	7 18 8	1	0 15 9	.	.	33	18 7 5	99	0 8 3	6. Glasgow (Gartloch).
44	0 12 0	12	0 10 9	23	0 12 8	13	0 12 4	234	0 3 3	110	0 3 6	7	0 18 10	3	1 10 9	44	0 15 3	2	0 14 11	6	7 18 8	1	0 14 9	1	0 2 0	52	18 17 0	62	0 9 2	7. Glasgow (Woodlee).
104	0 6 7	3	0 7 7	9	0 10 4	27	0 10 3	239	0 2 11	128	0 6 3	1	1 6 1	2	1 19 2	59	0 15 0	3	0 11 4	6	7 14 5	2	0 19 2	.	.	57	20 8 11	109	0 9 1	8. Govan.
96	0 12 7	16	0 8 3	16	0 9 9	12	0 11 3	130	0 3 4	92	0 5 4	16	1 5 1	3	3 2 6	28	1 2 6	2	0 10 1	5	8 4 3	6	0 16 11	26	0 0 11	77	21 18 1	44	0 10 10	9. Haddington.
58	0 11 11	18	0 8 3	26	0 10 5	26	0 10 9	155	0 2 8	87	0 6 10	2	1 9 0	2	2 11 3	28	0 17 7	1	1 0 9	6	7 18 8	5	0 18 2	5	0 1 6	57	20 19 2	47	0 16 9	10. Inverness.
53	0 11 4	6	0 9 10	24	0 11 10	9	0 14 2	253	0 4 0	142	0 3 11	14	1 1 3	4	2 0 10	41	0 17 4	(2)	.	7	7 11 3	9	0 17 11	6	0 2 0	43	21 0 10	55	0 8 8	11. Kirklands.
65	0 12 5	9	0 9 2	17	0 14 10	11	0 14 10	305	0 3 1	127	0 4 6	9	0 15 11	3	1 14 1	4	0 17 1	.	.	6	7 8 4	2	0 15 7	3	0 2 0	43	21 3 10	97	0 7 11	12. Lanark.
82	0 12 10	9	0 8 11	30	0 9 2	11	0 12 5	240	0 2 5	176	0 4 0	21	0 10 1	3	1 19 2	45	0 16 6	2	0 14 0	5	8 5 4	8	0 12 7	3	0 1 3	32	19 7 0	106	0 6 2	13. Midlothian.
77	0 11 2	11	0 9 1	26	0 10 7	14	0 10 11	360	0 2 1	162	0 5 7	4	1 11 9	2	1 18 2	37	0 17 6	(2)	.	5	8 4 0	2	0 10 9	11	0 0 9	38	20 6 6	53	0 14 7	14. Perth.
65	0 11 7	10	0 9 5	24	0 10 2	13	0 12 7	220	0 3 1	117	0 5 0	8	1 2 3	2	2 1 9	38	0 17 9	2	0 7 9	7	8 17 4	1	1 3 6	12	0 1 6	45	21 15 3	76	0 14 6	15. Roxburgh.
63	0 11 3	19	0 7 9	24	0 9 0	12	0 12 7	220	0 2 9	197	0 3 9	4	1 9 2	3	1 15 8	42	0 16 6	3	0 18 6	5	7 11 10	4	0 16 7	7	0 1 10	62	19 11 5	77	0 7 6	16. Stirling.
74	0 11 3	11	0 8 11	20	0 10 10	15	0 11 10	255	0 2 11	127	0 5 1	8	1 1 11	3	2 1 6	39	0 16 7	2	0 15 1	6	7 17 5	4	0 16 10	7	0 1 4	49	20 10 0	67	0 11 8	Totals & Averages.

Flour used respectively in asylums which do, and which do not, bake their own bread.

asylum dietary, but the quantity used was below 1-lb. per inmate during the year.





## APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXXI.

Quantities and Estimated Values of Articles supplied to District Asylums from Asylum Farms and Gardens during the Financial Year 1901–1902; and the Prices at which the Produce supplied has been Estimated.

FARMS AND GARDENS* OF DISTRICT ASYLUMS.		QUANTITIES AND ESTIMATED VALUE OF SUPPLIES TO ASYLUMS FROM ASYLUM FARMS AND GARDENS.											PRICES AT WHICH PRODUCE SUPPLIED TO ASYLUMS HAS BEEN ESTIMATED.											FARMS AND GARDENS* OF DISTRICT ASYLUMS.																		
		Butcher Meat.			Poultry and Game.		Milk.		Butter.		Eggs.		Potatoes.		Green Vegetables.		Fresh Fruits.		Sundries.		Total Estimated Value.																					
		cwt.	£	lbs.	£	gals.	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	cwt.	£	lbs.	£	cwt.	£	lbs.	£	£	£	£	£																			
1. Argyll.	193	440	67	2	24438	1016	.	.	.	.	360	65	736	194	875	8	87	1822	2	5	7	3	6	10	0	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1. Argyll.					
2. Ayr.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	448	163	426	6	.	169	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2. Ayr.					
3. Banff.	75	228	1264	23	8886	368	.	.	994	25	346	47	100	33	1052	9	76	809	3	0	10	2	0	9	0	10	.	2	16	4	0	2	9	0	6	7	0	19	2	3. Banff.		
4. Elgin.	.	.	400	10	6777	226	.	.	734	19	389	39	185	49	2562	6	.	349	.	2	16	0	0	8	.	.	.	.	2	18	0	2	0	5	4	0	5	3	4. Elgin.			
5. Fife.	657	1779	.	.	22972	861	.	.	.	.	.	1413	166	795	171	1672	18	30	3025	2	14	2	.	0	0	9	.	.	.	.	.	0	2	4	0	4	1	4	1	5. Fife.		
6. Glasgow (Gartloch).	474	1229	3294	61	23246	959	883	51	1904	75	1433	187	660	132	1856	23	525	3242	2	11	10	2	1	6	0	10	6	9	5	4	8	3	0	2	7	0	4	0	1	7	9	6. Glasgow (Gartloch).
7. Glasgow (Woodlee).	826	2224	500	13	38745	1614	.	.	2310	96	1563	230	962	170	3018	31	411	4789	2	13	10	2	18	3	0	10	.	.	4	13	1	0	2	11	0	3	6	1	3	0	7. Glasgow (Woodlee).	
8. Govan.	.	.	38	2	24116	934	235	15	791	26	883	111	521	172	.	.	219	1479	.	5	17	11	0	9	7	3	0	3	13	8	0	2	6	0	6	7	.	.	8. Govan.			
9. Haddington.	21	58	471	13	7679	253	.	.	1054	23	187	31	131	35	2594	29	22	464	2	15	3	3	1	10	0	8	.	.	2	8	11	0	3	4	0	5	4	1	5	1	9. Haddington.	
10. Inverness.	321	995	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	889	113	533	181	.	.	74	1363	3	2	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	2	7	0	6	10	.	10. Inverness.		
11. *Kirklands.	2	4	66	3	.	.	.	.	173	6	396	79	290	56	2804	23	.	171	2	0	0	5	1	10	.	.	.	.	3	17	8	0	4	0	3	10	0	18	4	11. *Kirklands.		
12. Lanark.	2	4	217	6	32251	1137	716	42	1436	66	1585	211	958	215	2535	21	48	1740	2	0	0	3	1	11	0	8	6	11	5	4	7	4	0	2	8	0	4	6	0	18	7	12. Lanark.
13. Midlothian.	3	9	100	3	12184	508	.	.	566	24	566	64	459	86	5899	23	123	840	3	0	0	3	7	2	0	10	.	.	4	15	0	2	3	0	3	9	0	8	9	13. Midlothian.		
14. Perth.	.	.	55	1	11867	420	.	.	220	6	572	83	612	169	1755	12	30	721	.	2	0	9	0	8	.	.	.	3	1	1	0	2	11	0	5	6	0	15	4	14. Perth.		
15. *Roxburgh.	54	137	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	142	25	358	89	1987	20	11	282	2	10	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0	3	0	5	0	1	2	7	15. *Roxburgh.	
16. Stirling.	76	206	.	.	.	.	.	.	35	1	1187	141	1275	250	2461	30	92	720	2	14	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	4	0	0	2	5	0	3	11	1	7	4	16. Stirling.	
Totals and Averages.	2704	7313	6472	137	213141	8296	1834	108	10217	357	11911	1592	9023	2165	31496	259	1748	21985	2	14	1	2	7	5	0	9	6	11	11	3	18	3	0	2	8	0	4	10	0	18	5	{ Totals and Averages.

\* Those marked with an asterisk are gardens only.

## APPENDIX A.—TABLE XXXII.

Acreeage of Farms attached to District Asylums; Receipts and Expenses of such Farms and Gardens during the Financial Year 1901–1902; and Profit shown on the Year's Transactions.

Farms and Gardens* OF DISTRICT ASYLUMS.	Average of Farm and Garden.		Receipts.														Expenditure.											Profit + or Loss—					
	Arable or in Per- manent Pasture.	Non-Arable.	Total.	1. Valuation of Stock at 15th May 1902.	2. Butcher Meat.	3. Poultry and Game.	4. Milk.	5. Butter and Cheese.	6. Eggs.	7. Potatoes.	8. Green Vegetables.	9. Fresh Fruits.	10. Glaiv.	11. Live Stock.	12. Wool, Hides, Skins.	13. Grazing, Cartage, and Sundries.	14. Total.	1. Valuation of Stock at 1st May 1901.	2. Interest on Un- paid Outlay from Providing Account of Stock and Implements.	3. Live Stock.	4. Implements and Harness.	5. Seeds and Plants. Fodder, Roots, and Feeding Stuffs.	6. Manures.	7. Paid Labour.	8. Miscellaneous.	9. Total.							
1. Argyll.	20	19	39	1121	440	2	1062	£	65	194	8	£	177	24	200	3293	1085	40	£	604	32	29	1148	£	193	£	147	3339	—	46			
2. Ayr.	69	69	150	£	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	86	16	28	•	53	12	1	526	+	549	+	•		
3. Banff.	206	10	216	1441	228	23	368	£	50	23	9	144	£	287	17	36	2661	1507	156	•	45	51	34	216	70	133	49	2261	+	400	+	•	
4. Edinburgh.	660	113	773	3294	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	314	•	48	203	76	368	127	5150	—	153	—	•		
5. Elgin.	108	5	113	1051	10	226	£	19	39	81	6	55	£	365	•	10	1862	1000	262	•	238	40	51	46	44	42	74	1797	+	65	+	•	
6. Fife.	229	5	234	1540	1801	•	868	£	•	166	171	18	222	£	492	112	34	5424	1450	392	•	1706	30	65	294	43	430	126	4536	+	888	+	•
7. Glasgow (Gartloch).	178	140	318	2197	1249	61	1024	£	51	187	132	23	26	£	147	80	499	5757	1943	166	33	1212	134	119	622	146	669	229	5273	+	484	+	•
8. Glasgow (Woodlee).	409	5	414	3011	2273	14	1783	£	100	230	170	31	263	£	252	143	171	8441	2968	512	•	1896	242	152	1114	130	520	242	7776	+	665	+	•
9. Govan.	248	47	295	2590	•	2	1792	£	15	26	111	174	£	162	506	•	219	5597	2639	410	51	465	72	109	814	45	430	348	5443	+	154	+	•
10. Haddington.	135	6	141	1090	58	13	253	£	23	102	35	29	288	£	567	•	4297	2755	998	480	•	407	59	64	55	38	194	41	2836	+	419	+	•
11. Inverness.	119	60	179	1138	995	•	•	£	•	113	184	•	35	£	120	32	47	2664	1044	97	•	629	25	115	149	161	116	78	2414	+	250	+	•
12. *Kirklands.	15	15	•	•	4	3	•	£	6	89	56	23	12	£	85	•	5	283	•	30	•	•	•	60	41	2	130	5	273	+	10	+	•
13. Lanark.	246	325	571	2070	4	7	1137	£	42	66	215	21	•	£	1515	16	54	5352	1934	200	•	1169	46	43	730	164	319	212	4817	+	535	+	•
14. Midlothian.	235	3	238	1373	9	8	552	£	24	64	142	23	•	£	993	•	355	3568	1360	277	•	772	63	53	227	113	368	113	3346	+	222	+	•
15. Perth.	69	34	103	435	•	1	420	£	6	86	169	54	•	£	218	•	30	1419	365	50	•	211	58	74	363	22	119	8	1270	+	149	+	•
16. *Roxburgh.	38	18	56	118	137	•	•	£	•	25	89	20	11	£	114	11	28	553	118*	•	•	117	19	27	•	22	60	14	377	+	176	+	•
17. Stirling.	69	•	69	930	206	•	•	£	1	141	250	30	12	£	774	24	83	2451	967	154	•	684	75	128	71	82	181	123	2464	—	13	—	•

\* Those marked with an asterisk are gardens only.

† Includes £147 from sale of stones from Quarry, and £22 for Rent of House.



## APPENDIX B.

### ENTRIES MADE BY THE COMMISSIONERS IN THE PATIENTS' BOOK OF ASYLUMS AND POORHOUSES.

#### ROYAL AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.

ABERDEEN ROYAL ASYLUM,  
24th, 25th, and 26th March 1902.

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Since the date of the last visit the following changes have occurred in the population of the asylum :—

Aberdeen Royal Asylum.

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
I. Certificated Inmates—					
On Register 9th September 1901,	120	133	305	353	911
Admitted, . . . . .	22	16	52	50	140
Discharged recovered, . . . .	12	6	14	22	54
Discharged unrecovered, . . .	2	2	12	13	29
Died, . . . . .	4	8	15	11	38
On Register 24th March 1902, .	125	134	315	356	930
II. Voluntary Inmates—					
Resident at last visit, . . . .	1	1	—	—	2
Admitted, . . . . .	3	—	—	—	3
Left, . . . . .	3	—	—	—	3
Died, . . . . .	1	—	—	—	1
Resident at this date, . . . .	—	1	—	—	1

In the above figures relating to certificated patients, effect has been given to the transference of 2 men and 2 women from the private to the pauper list, and of 3 men and 3 women from the pauper to the private list.

The assigned causes of the 39 deaths are as follows :—Heart disease in 9 cases, gross disease of the nervous system in 6 cases, general paralysis in 6 cases, phthisis in 4 cases, senile decay in 4 cases, pneumonia and congestion of the lungs in 4 cases, exhaustion following acute mental affections in 3 cases, epilepsy in 2 cases, and extravasation of urine followed by gangrene in 1 case. *Post mortem* examinations were held in only 11 instances.

There are 91 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion referring to the restraint of 3 female patients on 61, 7, and 23 occasions respectively for the purpose of preventing them from doing injury to themselves or to others. There are no entries in the Register of Accidents.

Two patients escaped and were absent for at least one night before being brought back.

Five hundred and twenty-seven patients—243 men and 284 women—were industrially employed at the time of the visit. These numbers include 63 men and 45 women who form the total population of the branch establishment at Daviot.

Appendix B. The changes among the attendants have been as follows :—Four men and 15 women have resigned, and 5 men and 17 women have been engaged. The Commissioners' ordinary nursing staff consists of 35 men, 7 of whom are on night duty, and Entries. of 48 women, 6 of whom are night attendants.

Royal and The absence of noise and excitement among the inmates of every class District during the three days over which the visit extended was a noticeable and gratifying feature, and one which reflects creditably upon the administration of the institution. The patients of both sexes were invariably found neatly Asylums. and suitably dressed, and the bed-coverings wherever examined were found to be sufficiently warm and in excellent order. None of the female patients made any statement indicative of discontent, but several men demanded and were accorded private interviews, during which they each submitted reasons why they considered themselves unjustly confined. In no instance, however, was there any reasonable doubt as to the insanity of these men. An innovation in the medical treatment of the acute and recent cases attracted very favourable attention. One half of the large sick ward in each hospital is now devoted to the bed treatment of patients suffering from acute and curable forms of mental affections. The result has been so satisfactory and encouraging that Dr. Reid purposes converting one of the dayrooms in the south block of the female hospital into a ward with beds for the treatment of cases of physical sickness and infirmity, and devoting the whole of the present large sickroom to the bed treatment of purely mental cases. It is not desirable here to attempt to estimate the consequences, either medical or social, of this important departure in asylum administration, but it is recorded with much gratification that the very fine hospitals in connection with this asylum are to be made to subserve more exclusively the function of hospitals for acute cases of insanity.

The various parts of the institution were found in excellent order. It is true that most of the wards in the old portion of the main asylum continue to present a very unfavourable contrast to the more recent parts, such as the hospital and the branch asylum at Daviot. It is understood, however, that the reconstruction of these apartments, and the erection of such necessary adjuncts as new dining and recreation halls, will at the first favourable opportunity receive full consideration from the Directors.

The old mansion house at Daviot has been suitably reconstructed, and is now occupied by 27 male patients. The male dayrooms in the new mansion house have been comfortably refurnished.

The books and registers were examined and found correct.

ABERDEEN ROYAL ASYLUM,  
2nd, 3rd, and 4th October 1902.

There were 931 patients on the registers of the asylum on the 2nd instant. Of these, 2 gentlemen and 1 lady are voluntary inmates, 115 males and 129 females are private patients, and 323 men and 361 women are paupers. Since last visit 1 male and 5 females have been transferred from the private to the pauper list, and 5 males and 2 females from the pauper to the private list. Two males and 1 female were absent on statutory probation, and 1 female and 2 males were absent on pass. The number resident is 925.

Since 24th March 1902, one of the dates of last visit, the following changes have taken place :—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted, . . . . .	10	22	60	61	153
Discharged recovered, . .	18	16	25	29	88
Discharged unrecovered, .	3	3	8	10	24
Died, . . . . .	3	5	15	20	43

Two gentlemen have been admitted as voluntary inmates.

The number of private patients on the register has since last visit decreased by 15 and that of paupers has increased by 13. Of the 684 paupers, 249 are chargeable to the parish of Aberdeen.

The deaths are registered as due to exhaustion from acute mental affections in 7 cases, to brain lesions in 3 cases, to general paralysis in 6 cases, to heart disease in 7 cases, to senile asthenia in 7 cases, to broncho-pneumonia in 4

cases, to cancer in 2 cases, to phthisis pulmonalis in 2 cases, to pyelitis in 2 cases, and to gangrene of the foot, strangulated hernia, and caries of the spine in 1 case each. In the cases of 17, or 39·5 per cent. of the deaths, a *post mortem* examination was made. The mortuary and the room for making these examinations are far behind what are at present provided in asylums of this size and character. The mortuary is small and dingy, and is not such as to give a good impression to persons visiting their deceased relatives. There is also no pathological room in which microscopic and scientific work can be undertaken.

Appendix B.  
Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Aberdeen Royal Asylum.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 14 entries. Eleven of these refer to the use of restraint in the case of a female patient in order to prevent self-injury, and three entries refer to the use of seclusion in the treatment of two patients. Two accidents are recorded, (1) a fracture of the right fibula due to a patient's being pushed over by a fellow-patient, and (2) a compound dislocation of the right wrist. The lady who sustained the latter injury precipitated herself from a window about 22 feet from the ground. She had been admitted nine days previous to the accident, and her admission schedule did not indicate any suicidal tendency. Two escapes have occurred in which the patients were absent for at least one night before being brought back.

The following changes have taken place in the staff since last visit:—6 attendants and 9 nurses have resigned, 3 attendants and 1 nurse have been dismissed, and 7 attendants and 9 nurses have been engaged. The causes of dismissal were dishonesty, unsuitability, and striking a patient. Exclusive of head attendants, the staff comprises for day duty 40 attendants and 52 nurses, and for night duty 7 attendants and 7 nurses. The duration of service is on the whole satisfactory; 30 per cent. of the men and 22 per cent. of the women can count over five years' service, and 21 per cent. of the men and 22 per cent. of the nurses have not yet completed a year's service.

The distribution of the patients throughout the various sections is as follows:—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Elmhill House, . . . . .	32	26	58
Elmhill Cottage, . . . . .	0	19	19
Hospital, . . . . .	103	109	212
Gate Cottage, . . . . .	0	15	15
Daviot, . . . . .	64	46	110
Main Asylum, . . . . .	237	274	511
	<u>436</u>	<u>489</u>	<u>925</u>

The accommodation at Elmhill House has been greatly improved by utilising the recreation-room as a general dining hall, and by the conversion of the two former dining-rooms into sickroom-dormitories. These rooms, being on the ground floor, are convenient for the staff, and, as they are handsome and well-lighted apartments, they will form admirable sickroom accommodation. The dining hall has been suitably furnished, and the number of tables will admit of a proper mental and social classification of the patients at meal times. The equipage and appointments of these tables were all that could be desired for patients paying the higher rates of board. This establishment is maintained in admirable order, and the patients are admirably provided for.

The Daviot branch is now fully occupied; the new house contains 37 men and 46 women, and the old house, which has been put into good order and suitably furnished, accommodates 27 men. The condition of the patients and of both houses was highly satisfactory, and left a pleasing impression. The healthy surroundings of this branch, the comfort of its accommodation, and the abundance and variety of employment cannot fail to have a beneficial effect on those resident there. Fifty-three, or 82·8 per cent., of the men work on the farm and garden, and their labour, besides being advantageous to their bodily health, is also profitable in many ways. The paid farm staff would have to be considerably increased were it not for the assistance of the patients. This establishment is visited by Dr. Reid or one of the medical officers about twice a week, and it is understood that a medical practitioner is easily available in any case of emergency. It is recommended that



Appendix B. telephonic communication be instituted between this branch and the central asylum.

Commissioners' Eutries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Aberdeen Royal Asylum.

The arrangements in the female division of the hospital for the care and treatment of recent and acute cases have been improved by converting a dayroom into a dormitory for sick and infirm patients, and by reserving the large wards solely for mental cases. This change allows of a better classification of hospital cases, and has been found to be productive of good results. Similar arrangements have not yet been made in the male division, but it is hoped that so desirable an improvement will soon be effected. The two wings for convalescent patients are serving their purpose in an excellent manner: these wards are kept free from overcrowding, and the environments of the patients are such as to conduce to complete recovery. It was noted with satisfaction that the ground to the north of the hospital is being put into order, and that a tennis green is in course of construction.

The main asylum contains 34 patients less than it did two years ago, but many of its wards continue to be seriously overcrowded. However, by keeping the patients out of doors as much as possible, the disadvantages and evils of overcrowding are lessened. A hope is again expressed that when the Aberdeen paupers are removed to the Kingseat Asylum, which it is expected will be ready for occupation by the end of next year, the Directors will see their way to proceed with the reconstruction of the accommodation in this section of the institution. The urgent necessity for remodelling its arrangements was apparent in a great many directions.

The patients are well cared for, and the general management of the asylum indicates clearly the zeal and ability of Dr. Reid in the discharge of his duties.

The books and registers were examined and found accurately and regularly kept.

Argyll and Bute District Asylum.

#### ARGYLL AND BUTE DISTRICT ASYLUM, 12th and 13th February 1902.

There were on the 12th instant 439 patients on the register of the asylum. Of these, 11 men and 18 women are private patients, and 208 males and 202 females are paupers. Since last visit 1 male and 1 female have been transferred from the private to the pauper list, and effect has been given to these changes in the above figures. The number resident is 435, four men being absent on statutory probation in order to test their fitness for liberation before removing their names from the register.

Since 9th October 1901, the date of previous visit, the following changes have taken place:—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted, . . . . .	1	2	10	8	21
Discharged recovered, . .	0	0	9	2	11
Discharged unrecovered, .	1	0	1	4	6
Died, . . . . .	0	1	3	2	6

The number on the register is 2 less than at last visit. The admissions of paupers during the last four years show a steady decrease—one which is infrequent in the experience of all who have to deal with the statistics of pauper lunacy in Scotland. Generally a low admission rate for one year has been followed within a year or two by a large influx of patients. Argyll and Bute will indeed be fortunate should the admission rate continue to show that their growth of pauper lunacy is not increasing. The number resident chargeable to Bute has for the last ten years practically remained stationary, the increase being only 2, whereas the number chargeable to Argyll has increased from 297 in 1891 to 338 in 1901.

The mortality has been very low. The deaths are registered as due to congestion of the lungs in 2 cases, and to pernicious anæmia, double pneumonia, cancer, and choking in 1 case each. In 3 instances, or in 50 per cent. of the deaths, a *post mortem* examination was made. The fullness of the records both in the pathological journal and in the case books is creditable to the medical staff. It is understood that the District Board have decided to convert the present joiners' shop into a mortuary and to provide a new workshop on a convenient site,

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 1 entry, referring to the use of restraint for 13 hours in the case of a patient who was excited and violent. Nine accidents are recorded, six of which call for no remark, as they are not of a serious character. Two involved the fracture of a bone, one due to a fall from a chair, and the other to a patient's being pushed over by a fellow-patient. The choking accident occurred in the case of a man 79 years of age and the subject of heart disease; he stole a piece of meat, and it became impacted in his hurry to swallow it. Though it was speedily removed, he died from the strain on his heart. There have been no escapes.

The changes among the male attendants have, owing chiefly to circumstances which formed the subject of correspondence with the General Board, been numerous. Two men were dismissed for neglect of duty, 11 for insubordination, 4 for intemperance, and 1 for ill-usage of a patient. One attendant and 4 nurses have resigned, and 19 attendants and 6 nurses have been engaged. The present staff consists of 23 attendants and 26 nurses for day duty, and of 3 attendants and 5 nurses for night duty. Ten of the staff have passed the examination and obtained the certificate granted by the Medico-Psychological Association for proficiency in mental nursing. An increase in the wages to the extent of £2 is granted to those who are successful at this examination. Two lectures a week during the four winter months are given to the attendants and nurses, and in addition there are practical nursing demonstrations in the wards. The nurses' accommodation has been improved by the conversion of a dormitory into cubicles. These are most comfortably furnished and are well kept. A prize is given to the nurse who keeps her bedroom in the best order.

It is satisfactory to understand that steps are being taken to increase the water supply to the institution. A site for an additional reservoir, about 6 acres in extent, has been favourably reported on, and a hope is expressed that the formation of this reservoir will be begun without delay. During last summer the water supply was so small that the majority of the closets were put out of use and outside privies substituted, the bathing of the patients had to be partially curtailed, and the monthly practice of the fire brigade had to be gone through without water.

An analysis of the water, after it has passed through Reeves' Patent Filter, now in use at this asylum, has been made, and the filtered water has been reported as of good dietetic quality.

Good progress is being made with the building of the new male wing, two-thirds of the mason work being completed. The quarrying and hewing of the stones, as well as the building operations, are being done by the patients and artisan attendants.

The patients in all sections bore evidence of satisfactory and judicious care. They were with few exceptions quiet and orderly in behaviour, and the dress of both sexes was neat, tidy, and suitable to the season. The report by Dr. J. C. Dunlop, of Edinburgh, on the dietary of this asylum is as follows:—"The quality of the diet appears to be excellent, the use of fresh vegetable and condiment is ample, and variety is sufficient. The special wants of the working patients are allowed for." Twelve men and 9 women were confined to bed, and it was evident that they were skilfully treated and carefully nursed. There are 11 men and 4 women who are epileptic, and one man who is a general paralytic. The night nursing arrangements are more complete on the female than on the male side, but it is understood that the night male staff will be increased when the new observation dormitory is ready for occupation.

The industrial employment of the inmates receives active and efficient attention, and consequently the number engaged in useful occupations, especially those of an artisan character, is very large. Of the male patients, 53 work daily with the tradesmen-attendants, and 120 are otherwise engaged. It is needless to detail the nature and amount of work they have done during the past year in maintaining, improving, and extending the asylum, but its value must be considerable.

The institution was throughout scrupulously clean and in excellent order. The appearance of the dayrooms and dormitories is kept bright and cheerful by repainting and redecoration, and it was evident that every section of the asylum is kept in a proper state of repair. A large supply of new pictures has recently been provided, which adds to the adornment of the dayrooms. The small kitchen adjoining the female sickroom has been converted into a bathroom, which is a model of what an hospital bathroom should be. It is hand-

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somely tiled, efficiently heated, and the bath and its fittings are of the best design. A suitable kitchen was provided when the new sickroom was built. Two of the lavatories have been retiled and re-equipped with basins and other arrangements of an effective character. The dining and recreation halls are better lighted by means of incandescent burners, and the ventilation of the latter has been improved by the Boyle system. The recommendation contained in the previous report relative to increased facilities for escape in case of fire by the erection of outside iron staircases is, it is understood, about to be carried out.

The registers were examined and found accurately and regularly kept.

ARGYLL AND BUTE DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
2nd and 3rd July 1902.

Since the 12th February of the present year, the date of last visit, the following changes in population have occurred :—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
On the Register,					
12th February 1902, . . .	12	18	207	202	439
Admitted, . . . . .	1	0	14	16	31
Discharged recovered, . . .	0	1	7	8	16
Discharged unrecovered, . .	2	0	4	2	8
Died, . . . . .	0	0	9	7	16
On the Register,					
2nd July 1902, . . . . .	11	17	201	201	430

All the patients on the register were resident and were seen during the visit.

The assigned causes of death, verified in nine instances by *post mortem* examination, are as follows :—Phthisis, 8 cases ; pneumonia and congestion of the lungs, 4 cases ; peritonitis, senile decay, myxoedema, and apoplexy, 1 case each. The proportion of deaths from phthisis is comparatively high, but it has to be pointed out that in three of the cases the patients were probably labouring under the disease at the time of their admission, and that one case was chronic and of long standing. It is gratifying to be able to record that there has been no instance of the use of restraint or seclusion in the asylum since last visit. Four patients escaped and were absent for at least one night before being brought back. Among the entries in the Register of Accidents only two, a fracture of the fibula and a fracture of the wrist, require notice. Both of these accidents occurred in the case of female patients, and they were both of a fortuitous nature. The changes among the nurses and attendants have been comparatively few. Three men and 2 women have resigned, and 4 men and 2 women have been engaged. The ordinary staff of attendants and nurses on day duty numbers 49, which gives the high and efficient average of 1 attendant to 8·7 patients. During the night the proportion is 1 attendant to 41 patients. At the time of the visit there were upwards of 75 per cent. of the inmates engaged in useful work.

It is satisfactory to be able to record a still further drop in the numbers resident in the asylum. Since the year 1898 there has been a steady decline in the number of pauper patients sent to the asylum from parishes in the county of Argyll. It is not at present possible to account for this change, which, it is hoped, may continue until the occurring insanity in this county approximates to the Scottish average, which for many years it has considerably exceeded.

The asylum was found as usual in excellent condition, and uniformly clean in every department. The furniture in the newer wards has all been made in the asylum, and, for comfort and elegance of appearance, will compare favourably with that in any modern institution. The new male wing is being roofed in and slated ; the slating being the only part of the construction for which it has been necessary to call in outside tradesmen. The outside iron staircases for escape in case of fire were in course of erection at the time of the visit. It is learned with regret that the District Board have been unable to proceed with the work of enlarging the water reservoir. Fortunately the rainfall during the present season has been sufficiently large to render a



recurrence of the experiences of last year unlikely. It need scarcely be pointed out that the water supply of an institution of this size ought to be independent of the influence of occasional drought. It was learned with some apprehension that the District Board are contemplating the possibility of lighting the asylum with acetylene gas. Such a proceeding would be of the nature of an experiment which, even if successful, would only have cheapness in cost to recommend it. Of the 23 Royal and District Asylums in Scotland 14 are already lighted by electricity, and 2 are now preparing to introduce it. This light is, for asylums, the safest, the most convenient, the most sanitary, and the only one which experience has as yet shown to be in all respects superior to ordinary gas.

The condition of the patients produced a favourable impression. They were free from excitement and as contented as could be expected; their dress was neat and in good repair, and their general health appeared to be satisfactory. A good substantial dinner was seen being partaken of on the first day of the visit. It was observed that the serving of the food in the dining hall was methodical and expeditious, and that excellent order was maintained during the meal.

The books and registers were examined and found to be carefully and correctly kept.

AYR DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
10th and 11th April 1902.

Ayr District  
Asylum.

There were on the 11th instant 500 patients—225 men and 275 women—on the register of the asylum. One male and 1 female are absent on statutory probation. All the patients in residence were seen in the course of the visit.

The changes in the population since 11th October 1901 are as follows:—

PAUPER PATIENTS.			
	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted, . . . . .	38	40	78
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	20	20	40
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	7	7	14
Died, . . . . .	11	15	26

During the period to which the above figures refer, the number of male patients has remained stationary, and the female inmates have decreased by 2. Of the 14 patients discharged unrecovered or improved, 6 were sent to the care of relatives, 1 was boarded out, 5 were transferred to the lunatic wards of Cunningham's Poorhouse, and 2 were transferred to other asylums.

The deaths are registered as due to cerebral diseases in 9 cases, to heart affections in 8 cases, to inflammatory diseases of the lungs in 3 cases, to senile decay in 3 cases, and to peritonitis, diarrhoea, and phthisis pulmonalis in 1 case each. In 5 instances, or in 19 per cent. of the deaths, was the cause verified by *post mortem* examination. The consent of the relatives was refused in 21 cases. A pathological journal has been instituted, and notes of the *post mortem* examinations are recorded.

The Register of Seclusion and Restraint contains 9 entries. They refer to the use of seclusion for periods varying from 2 to 8 hours in the cases of 5 patients on account of excitement and violence. Two accidents, not of a serious character, are recorded. There has been no escape.

The changes among the staff are as follows:—Six attendants and 9 nurses have resigned, 1 attendant and 1 nurse have been dismissed, and 9 attendants and 9 nurses have been engaged. The night staff consists of 5 attendants and 6 nurses, and yields a ratio of 1 to 46 patients in each division. There are in addition to the admission dormitory three large dormitories on either side in which the patients are under continuous night supervision. The care of the sick, the safety of the suicidal and the epileptic, and an improvement in those of defective habits should be secured by a night staff of this numerical strength.

Plans for the erection of 4 cottages for married attendants have been sanctioned by the Board. It is recommended that the front of these cottages should face the public road in order to keep the families away from the asylum grounds.

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## Appendix B.

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Ayr District Asylum.

Plans for the erection of a male block have been under consideration. As these plans showed a pavilion which was ultimately to be extended to accommodate 100 patients, they did not meet with approval. The development in asylum construction points to small separate buildings, whose accommodation should not exceed 50, as the best provision for securing efficiency in care and treatment. It is recommended that the architect be asked to confer with the General Board on the subject. As indicated in the previous entry, this villa will require special arrangements for the care of senile and infirm patients.

The condition of the inmates was in every respect satisfactory. Their behaviour was, with one exception, tranquil and orderly, and except on the score of detention there were no complaints. The clothing of both sexes was very good, that of the women being bright and neat, as well as suitable and sufficient. The dietaries have been examined scientifically by Dr. J. C. Dunlop of Edinburgh, and the food values have been found to agree with the proteid and energy standards; variety is said to be sufficient, and the use of fresh vegetables ample.

The asylum was found throughout in good order and scrupulously clean. The feature in the furnishing of the day-rooms which always attracts attention is the large number of easy chairs. These chairs are much liked by the patients; they add to their comfort and to their peacefulness and contentment. It was noted with approval that the great majority of the beds have been supplied with pillows. Many of the straw palliasses in the older sections of the asylum are in an unsatisfactory condition, and it is recommended that they should be condemned and wire mattresses substituted. The small dormitory on the female side adjoining the dining-hall is now being used as a mess-room for the nurses. This new dining arrangement is much appreciated by the female staff. It is regretted that the corresponding room on the male side cannot be spared for the same purpose. It is understood that a hot-plate is to be provided in the dining-hall. The food will, when this improvement is effected, be served to the patients in proper condition, instead of being almost cold. Outside iron escape staircases are to be erected in connection with both the male and female villas. It is strongly recommended that a pipe be laid to convey the water in the ditch in the asylum grounds, and the ditch filled in. A patient not long ago committed suicide in this ditch, and it will therefore be evident that it is a source of danger. The water supply is about to be improved by substituting a 6-inch pipe for the present 4-inch one from the main to the asylum.

Sewage purification works have just been completed. They consist of a septic tank with a double set of filter beds. The distribution of the sewage over the filter beds seems to be defective, and consequently the effluent is at present not so clear or free from sewage as it should be. With a tank and a double set of filter beds in proper working order, the results should be most satisfactory.

It is understood that Dr. Skae has resigned the position of Medical Superintendent of this asylum. He has been 33 years in its service, and has on account of his kindly and sympathetic nature gained the esteem of all associated with him in its administration.

The books and registers were examined, and found written up to date and correctly kept.

AYR DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
11th and 12th July 1902.

Since last visit the following changes in population have occurred :—

	PAUPER PATIENTS.		
	M.	F.	TOTALS.
On register, 11th April 1902, . . . .	225	275	500
Admitted, . . . . .	27	17	44
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	6	6	12
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	3	2	5
Died, . . . . .	4	7	11
On Register, 11th July 1902, . . . .	239	277	516

With the exception of 2 men and 2 women who were absent on statutory probation, all the patients were resident and were seen during the visit.

The deaths are registered as due to pneumonia or congestion of the lungs in 3 cases, to cerebral hæmorrhage in 2 cases, to phthisis in 2 cases, and to puerperal disease, atrophy of the bowel, senile decay and epilepsy, in 1 case each. *Post mortem* examinations were made in 5 instances. Appendix B.  
Commissioners' Entries.

There are 22 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the restraint of 2 and the seclusion of 3 persons. Royal and District Asylums.

Three patients have escaped and have each been absent for at least 1 night from the asylum before being brought back. Ayr District Asylum.

Of the entries in the Register of Accidents only one, a fracture of the humerus in a female patient, requires notice. The cause of this accident has not been ascertained.

The changes amongst the nurses and attendants (inclusive of officers and servants) have been as follows :—6 men and 3 women have resigned and 6 men and 4 women have been engaged.

Since the date of last visit Dr. Skae, whose resignation was fittingly referred to in the preceding entry, has left, and Dr. Easterbrook, senior assistant physician in the Royal Edinburgh Asylum, has been appointed Medical Superintendent. Dr. Easterbrook entered upon his duties on the 1st July.

The patients were found in a satisfactory state of bodily health. They were generally free from excitement, and none of them expressed any dissatisfaction with their treatment.

The various sections of the asylum were found clean and generally in good order.

The books and registers were examined and found correct.

BANFF DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
31st January 1902.

Banff District  
Asylum.

On the 25th July 1901, the date of last visit, there were 84 men and 80 women on the register of the asylum. Since then, 10 men and 9 women have been admitted, 4 men and 6 women have been discharged recovered, 2 men and 1 woman have been discharged unrecovered, and 1 man and 2 women have died. The numbers on the register at this date are 167, of whom 87 are men and 80 are women.

The deaths are attributed to heart disease, disease of the spinal cord, and exhaustion from acute mania. *Post mortem* examinations were made in each instance.

There is one entry in the Register of Accidents recording the fracture of the femur in a patient who was pushed and thrown down by a fellow-patient. Two patients escaped and were absent for at least one night before being brought back. There are no entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion.

There have been few changes in the staff.

The patients had every appearance of being well fed, and, with the exception of a few of the women, they were quiet, orderly, and apparently contented. Sixty-six men and 62 women, or 77 per cent. of the total population, were industrially employed at the time of the visit. This is a very creditable proportion.

The new buildings are making satisfactory progress, and it is expected that they may be ready for occupation in the course of the next three or four months. The overcrowding of the male side of the asylum in the meantime urgently demands relief. A start has been made with the operations for erecting the new boiler-house. It is hoped that the boilers may be of sufficient size to heat the whole of the main buildings and the new villa. It was again observed that the temperature of the dormitories in the former was very low at the time of the visit. The asylum continues to be efficiently and economically managed. No doubt an overcrowded institution always promotes cheap administration, but, without reference to that fact, and excluding also the farm profits, it will be found that the cost per patient is one of the lowest in the country. If this is attained without prejudice to the welfare of the inmates, as is believed to be the case, it is right that it should be recognised and acknowledged.

The books and registers were examined and found correct.



## Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Banff District Asylum.

BANFF DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
14th and 15th August 1902.

On the 15th inst. there were 168 patients, 83 men and 85 women, on the register of the asylum. All were resident and seen during the visit, except 1 woman who was absent on statutory probation.

Since 31st January 1902, the date of the preceding report, the following changes have taken place :—

	PAUPER PATIENTS.		
	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted, . . . . .	7	17	24
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	5	9	14
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	1	2	3
Died, . . . . .	5	1	6

It is fortunate, in view of the greatly overcrowded condition of the male division, that there is a decrease of 3 in the number of men. There is, however, an increase of 4 in the number of women. The rate of recovery has been high, the percentage on the admission rate being 58.

The deaths are registered as due to erysipelas in 3 cases, in one of which it was complicated with chronic nephritis, to brain-softening in 1 case, to hæmorrhage from gastric ulcer in 1 case, and to phthisis pulmonalis in 1 case. The occurrence of several cases of erysipelas, a zymotic disease undoubtedly predisposed to by overcrowding, shows that the extension of the asylum is urgently required on hygienic grounds. In 3 instances, or in 50 per cent. of the deaths, a *post mortem* examination was made. Dr. Fergusson rightly abstained from having examinations on those who died from erysipelas, the poison of which is communicable from one individual to another. The danger of conveying contagion was therefore great.

There has been no employment of seclusion or mechanical restraint in the treatment of any patient since last visit. No accident of a serious kind has occurred, a fact which is highly creditable to the management in view of the unavoidable confusion resulting from building operations and the making of large open drains for the new heating arrangements. One escape is registered in which the patient was absent over night before being brought back.

Two attendants and 2 nurses have resigned, 1 attendant has been dismissed, and 3 attendants and 2 nurses have been engaged. An increase of the male staff will be necessary when the new male villa is opened, the present proportion of attendants to patients being a low one.

The building of the block for 50 men is completed, and good progress is being made with its internal equipment. This extension is expected to be ready for occupation in the course of a few months. The building is externally of a plain but pleasing character, and its internal furnishings are of good quality and of recent design. Its accommodation consists of 2 day-rooms, a dining-room, 3 dormitories, 4 single rooms, apartments for a married couple and the staff, kitchen, scullery, lavatories, bathroom, and shoe and cloak rooms. It is learned with satisfaction that this addition has been erected at a moderate cost. With a liberal allowance for furniture and furnishings the cost of the completed building will be about £109 per bed when the value of the labour of excavating the foundations and of carting the stones, estimated at about £200, is deducted. This labour, and also that in connection with the excavation of a wide and deep pipe track from the new boiler-house to the main asylum and new block, has been wholly done by the patients and attendants. This work has been well done and within the time arranged for by the contractors.

The District Board have, with the approval of the General Board, decided not to erect a wing to the male division which was to contain a series of single rooms, and to retain those rooms which adjoin the main dayroom. The appointment of a night attendant has done away with the necessity for increasing the single-room accommodation.

It is hoped that when the new block is opened the District Board will at once proceed with the structural alterations which will provide adequate and better sick-room accommodation, the plan of which has been sanctioned. It is recommended that a similar reconstruction be carried out in the female

division, as improved sick-room arrangements are as much needed there as on the male side. Appendix B.

Satisfactory progress has been made with the building of the boiler-house, and a new boiler is already fixed. A low-pressure hot-water system for heating the new block and the whole of the main asylum is in process of being laid. Radiators are to be provided, and a calorifier placed in each bath-room. By these means an adequate temperature will in winter be maintained in every section of the asylum. Improvements in the kitchen and laundry accommodation and equipment are, it is understood, to be considered. Commissioners' Entries.  
Royal and District Asylums.  
Banff District Asylum.

The water supply has been analysed and reported to be of good dietetic quality. All the springs from which the supply is drawn have been protected so as to prevent their being affected by heavy rainfall and other causes of pollution. The provision of a large storage tank, on the high ground of a field to the south of the railway, is under consideration. The advantages of ample storage at a height to give sufficient pressure in the case of fire and to keep all the cisterns full will be evident. The patients were, in spite of the difficulties under which the asylum is managed, found, generally speaking, quiet and orderly and bearing every evidence of good care. No complaint of a reasonable character was made, and many things seen during the visit showed that the patients are managed in a kindly and judicious manner. Many expressed appreciation of the efforts made to render them comfortable and happy. Industrial occupation continues to be a prominent feature in the administration, and the farm not only affords healthy work and healthy interests to the men, but it is also a source of profit to the ratepayers.

All sections of the asylum which were not in the hands of workmen were scrupulously clean and bright and comfortable in appearance. The beds and bed clothes were in admirable order, the latter being sufficient for the season.

The asylum is energetically and conscientiously managed, and it is pleasing to learn that the District Board have by an increase of salary recognised the faithful and valuable services of Mr. and Mrs. Fowler.

The registers were examined and found regularly and correctly kept.

CRICHTON ROYAL INSTITUTION, DUMFRIES,  
5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th April 1902.

Crichton Royal  
Institution  
Dumfries.

There were on the 7th instant 763 patients on the registers of the institution. The following statement shows the classification of the population:—

I. Certificated Patients:—	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Private, . . . . .	213	225	438
Pauper, . . . . .	158	152	310
II. Voluntary Inmates, . . . . .	11	4	15
	382	381	763

In the above figures, effect has been given to the transference of 1 male from the private to the pauper list, and of 1 male and 2 females from the pauper to the private list. The number resident is 754, all of whom were seen in the course of the visit. There has been since 14th October 1901, an increase of 12 in the number of private patients on the register, and a decrease of 1 in the number of paupers. There are 5 male and 2 female private patients, and 1 male and 1 female paupers absent on statutory probation.

The following changes in the population have taken place since 14th October 1901:—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		
I. Certificated Patients:—	M.	F.	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted, . . . . .	25	21	17	16	79
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	10	9	7	9	35
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	4	4	2	1	11
Died, . . . . .	3	10	5	5	23
II. Voluntary Inmates:—					
Admitted, . . . . .	9	3	—	—	12
Left, . . . . .	7	4	—	—	11

Appendix B.  
Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries.

Of the 23 deaths, 9 are registered as due to cerebral diseases, 3 to pneumonia, 3 to tubercular disease, and to the following causes, each in one case, peritonitis, Bright's disease, stricture of pylorus, heart disease, enteritis, bronchitis, internal hernia, and suicide by hanging. In the cases of 13, or 56·5 per cent. of the deaths, a *post mortem* examination was made.

It is understood with satisfaction that the Directors have approved of plans for the erection of a separate hospital for the isolation and treatment of patients who are the subject of consumption in its acute stage. That such patients are centres of infection is now universally admitted, and their isolation has therefore become a duty. The new methods of treatment can only be properly carried out in a hospital specially designed for the purpose. The Directors and Dr. Rutherford are to be congratulated in being the pioneers among Asylum authorities in Scotland in providing for the isolation and treatment of an infectious class of patients in the manner indicated by scientific medicine.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains one entry referring to the use of restraint in the case of a patient who was acutely violent and destructive. Two accidents are recorded :—(1) fracture of humerus and femur, and (2) a suicide. The patient who committed suicide by hanging himself from the head of his bed by means of his handkerchief, was not stated to be suicidal on his admission last October, and had not exhibited suicidal tendencies during his residence in the asylum. There have been four escapes, in which the patients were absent for at least one night before being brought back.

The changes among the staff are as follows :—11 attendants and 9 nurses have resigned, 1 attendant has been dismissed, and 13 attendants and 9 nurses have been engaged. Attention is again called to the great desirability of increasing the number of cottages for married attendants. The provision of suitable house accommodation will prevent the institution losing the services of trustworthy and efficient attendants who desire to marry. Of the 46 attendants, only 8, or 18·5 per cent., are provided with cottage accommodation. In one asylum in Scotland, out of a staff of 33, 21, or 61 per cent., are married, and suitably provided with cottages. The average duration of service of the male staff in this asylum is most satisfactory.

The general administration of the institution continues to be characterised by energy, ability, and success. The patients in all sections are liberally provided for, and individual requirements receive careful consideration. All had an opportunity of making any statement they desired, and, except on the ground of undue detention by those who manifested symptoms of insanity, no complaints in regard to care and treatment were made. The evidences of contentment were abundant, and the great amount of liberty enjoyed by a large number of the patients is a pleasing feature in their management. Carriage drives, outdoor games, and indoor amusements and entertainments are abundantly provided. Industrial occupation, both for private and pauper inmates, receives systematic attention, and the number registered as usefully employed is 60 private male patients, 106 pauper males, 128 private female patients, and 120 pauper females. The number who attended Divine Service last Sunday was 333 patients, or 43·5 per cent. of the population. The religious ministrations of the patients is as follows :—two Presbyterian services are held each Sunday, an Episcopal service is conducted on alternate Sundays in the Crichton Memorial Church, and the Roman Catholic patients attend mass, which is celebrated four times a year in an apartment in the First House.

The dietaries of the pauper patients in the institution have been scientifically examined by Dr. J. C. Dunlop of Edinburgh. He reports that they fully meet the energy value standard, the proteid allowances are ample, carbo-hydrates are not given to excess, allowances for the special wants of the working patients appear to be made, the routine is varied, and condiments and fresh vegetables are used in reasonable amount. The dinner seen in the Second House on the 5th instant was an abundant and palatable meal, of which appreciation was expressed by the more intelligent patients.

The condition of the First House in regard to good order was highly satisfactory. The various parlours and sleeping rooms presented a bright, comfortable, and well furnished appearance. The present dining-room accommodation is inadequate; one room is especially greatly overcrowded, and



the others more or less so. The comfort of the patients and the orderly service of the meals are from this cause interfered with. It is, however, understood that the question of providing adequate and suitable dining accommodation is under the consideration of the Directors. The want of well-designed hospital wards in this section of the institution has been long felt. Several improvements were observed in the Second House. The male sick wards have been repapered and repainted, and their appearance made more cheerful and pleasing. New grates of good design have been supplied to the day-rooms. A visiting room on the male side for intermediate patients is in course of construction. Similar visiting rooms should also be provided in the female division.

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries.

Johnstone House is now occupied by 17 private and 37 pauper patients. The excellence of its accommodation cannot be too highly commended. The cheerfulness of the rooms, the brightness and good taste of the decorations, and the comfort of the furniture and furnishings constitute environments which cannot fail to have a most beneficial effect on the mental and bodily condition of the patients. The lavatory and sanitary arrangements are of the latest and best design. Each member of the nursing and laundry staff has a good sized and comfortably furnished bedroom, and there is a sitting room for the laundry maids. Altogether, this house is a handsome and well equipped extension of the institution. The Farm Annexe has been tastefully papered and painted, and the vestibule of the back entrance has been converted into a shoe-room.

There are 14 private male patients, 54 private female patients, and 18 female paupers resident in the seven villas and cottages scattered over the Crichton estate. It is needless to re-state the benefits and advantages which have been found to accrue to the patients in these homes. The impression produced by the visit to Hannahfield, in which 13 gentlemen reside, was of such a pleasant character as to cause regret that so few private male patients are provided for in separate homes.

The building of the two infirmary blocks is now making good progress, but it will be some considerable time before they are ready for occupation.

The contributions from the funds of the institution towards the maintenance of private patients in straitened circumstances now amounts to about £1,500 annually. The rate of board for paupers is £24 a year, which is from £8 to £9 lower than the pauper rate charged by the other Royal Asylums in Scotland.

The books and registers were examined and found regularly and correctly kept.

CRICHTON ROYAL INSTITUTION, DUMFRIES,  
6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th July 1902.

Since the institution was last visited the following changes in population have occurred:—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
I. Certificated Patients.					
On Register 7th April 1902, . . .	213	225	158	152	748
Admitted, . . . . .	12	17	7	9	45
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	5	10	4	2	21
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	3	2	1	1	7
Died, . . . . .	2	6	4	2	14
On Register 7th July 1902, . . .	216	225	155	155	751
II. Voluntary Inmates.					
Resident 7th April 1902, . . . . .	11	4	—	—	15
Admitted, . . . . .	4	1	—	—	5
Left, . . . . .	6	1	—	—	7
Resident 7th July 1902, . . . . .	9	4	—	—	13

In the above figures, effect has been given to the transference of 1 female from the private to the pauper list, and of 1 male and 2 females from the pauper to the private list. With the exception of 6 men and 6 women who were absent on statutory probation, and of 1 man who was absent on pass, all the patients were seen during the visit.

Appendix B. The following table shows the manner in which the 751 resident patients were distributed throughout the various sections of the institution at the time of the visit :—

Commissioners Entries.	Royal and District Asylums.	Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries.		PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
				M.	F.	M.	F.	
			First House, . . . . .	122	52	3	4	181
			Second House, . . . . .	77	103	91	89	360
			Farm Annexe, . . . . .	7	—	59	2	68
			Hannahfield, . . . . .	13	—	—	1	14
			Johnston House, . . . . .	—	16	—	41	57
			Maryfield, . . . . .	—	11	—	1	12
			Midpark, . . . . .	—	14	—	1	15
			Rosebank . . . . .	—	7	—	1	8
			Rosehall . . . . .	—	14	—	1	15
			Brownhall, . . . . .	—	1	—	11	12
			Friar's Carse, . . . . .	1	6	—	2	9
				220	224	153	154	751

The deaths are registered as due to gross brain disease in 3 cases ; to phthisis in 3 cases ; to chronic diarrhoea in 2 cases ; to pneumonia in 2 cases ; and to cancer, septicæmia, mania, and general paralysis in 1 case each. *Post mortem* examinations were made in 8 instances.

The only serious accident which has occurred since last visit is an injury to the perineum involving the rupture of the urethra in a male patient. The injury was due to a kick received from a fellow-patient.

There are no entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. Four patients escaped and were each absent for at least one night before being brought back.

The changes among the nurses and attendants have been as follows :—8 men and 11 women have resigned ; 1 man has been dismissed ; and 8 men and 8 women have been engaged.

The record of the work being done by patients at the time of the visit shows that 181 males (74 of whom are private patients) were industrially employed ; of this total number 139 were working on the garden or farm. Also that 245 females (127 of whom were private patients) were working. Of this total number 41 were employed in the kitchen and laundry, and 134 at sewing or knitting.

The number of patients attending Divine Service last Sunday was 337. The opportunity which the occasion offered of attending service in the Crichton Memorial Church was taken advantage of. The service on this occasion, as on the afternoon of every second Sunday, was conducted by the incumbent of the Scottish Episcopal Church in Dumfries according to the usual forms of that Church. It was impressively joined in by the large congregation, and the choral part of the service was remarkably well executed by the ordinary choir of the asylum. Dr. Rutherford, who was present, stated that by a large proportion of the private patients who are Episcopalian these services are much appreciated. The impression formed by seeing, for the first time, the patients assembled in this handsome church was that the influences which public worship exercises on a sane congregation were equally present here, and equally effective so far as the mental condition of each individual was capable of responding to them.

In a large institution like this in which the patients are distributed over eleven separate houses and live under conditions of great variety it is difficult, without detailing each separate house, to convey in a general statement a criticism of the institution as a whole.

Everything seen, however, both in connection with the care of the patients and with the state of the accommodation provided for them, went to confirm previously expressed views in regard to the liberal attitude of the Directors and of the Physician Superintendent towards all measures for the advancement of the good of the insane. Any comparison between the various methods of accommodation which the institution offers for patients is, without prejudice to the necessity of the larger buildings for patients suffering from the acuter forms of mental disease, in favour of the smaller detached houses. It was therefore learned with approbation that another farmhouse

on the Crichton Estate is being prepared for the reception of 14 female patients, and that it is proposed to add bedrooms to the Mansion House of Friar's Carse, which will enable it to accommodate as many patients again as the present number. Appendix B.  
Commissioners' Entries.

The ground is being prepared for the foundation of the new hospital for phthical patients to which reference was made in the preceding entry. The two new infirmaries for male and female pauper patients respectively are now roofed in and are approaching completion. Six new cottages for married attendants are being built. The interior of the laundry buildings is to be renovated and new machinery is to be introduced at a total cost of £1000. Royal and District Asylums.  
Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries.

The dining arrangements for the patients in the First House are at present inadequate, and in some parts of this house where the day-room space is not too liberal, sitting-rooms and reading-rooms are used for this purpose. It was observed that in Johnston House, where the majority of the patients are paupers, the dining arrangements were superior to those in some parts of the First House, where the patients pay high rates of board. It is therefore satisfactory to learn that it was proposed to erect a new dining-room in the First House, immediately above the present kitchen.

Each patient who requested it was accorded a private interview, but nothing was expressed at these meetings beyond a desire for release. With the exception of one of the female wards in the Second House, where they were noisy, the patients, as a whole, were remarkably quiet and free from excitement.

The books and registers were examined and were found to be very carefully and correctly kept.

DUNDEE ROYAL ASYLUM,  
5th March 1902. Dundee  
Royal Asylum.

The asylum was last visited on the 7th November 1901. The following changes in population have occurred since that date :—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
On the Register 7th November 1901,	38	46	137	197	418
Admitted, . . . . .	6	2	14	27	49
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	—	—	2	9	11
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	1	—	6	11	18
Died, . . . . .	3	2	9	13	27
On Register at this date, . . . . .	39	46	135	191	411

In the above figures effect has been given to the transference since last visit of 1 male patient from the private to the pauper list. There is a decrease of 9 pauper patients, and it is understood that there are about 60 vacant beds in the main portion of the asylum. In the event of any failure in the negotiations for the proposed purchase of the asylum by the Dundee District Lunacy Board, it would be desirable if possible to fill up this empty space with private patients at lower rates or with boarders from other lunacy districts.

The assigned causes of death are as follows :—Gross disease of the brain and nervous system 8 cases, heart disease 4 cases, pneumonia 3 cases, senile decay 3 cases, general paralysis 2 cases, epilepsy 2 cases, enteritis 2 cases, and bronchitis, phthisis, and uterine disease 1 case each. *Post mortem* examinations were made in 16 instances.

In accordance with the unvarying custom successfully pursued for many years in this asylum, no patient has been subjected to any form of restraint or seclusion.

There are no entries in the Register of Accidents.

Four patients escaped and were absent for at least one night before being brought back.

Four attendants, 3 men and 1 woman, were dismissed, and 9 female attendants voluntarily resigned their service. Fifteen attendants, 4 men and 10 women, have been engaged.

Gowrie House, the new department for private patients paying the higher rate of board, is now occupied. The building, which is situated to the south of the main asylum, commands an extensive view of the valley of the Tay. From



## Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Dundee Royal Asylum.

the entrance hall, which is a capacious, handsomely decorated and comfortably furnished apartment, entrance is obtained on either side to what are designated the common rooms, that on the ladies' side being in the form of a large drawing-room, and that on the gentlemen's side being a combined billiard-room and smoking-room. From the common room of the ladies' side access is obtained to a nicely furnished library and writing-room and to a small drawing-room. There are in addition smaller parlours for single cases. On the gentlemen's side the arrangements are somewhat similar. The drawing-room, which occupies a central position, is elegantly finished in panelled wood, with an open wooden roof. The tables are small and separate, accommodating from 4 to 6 persons each. In the immediate vicinity of the dining-room, and separated from it by a service-room, is the kitchen, which is completely furnished with all the more modern appliances for cooking and other culinary operations. On the first, second, and third floors are the sleeping apartments, with, in addition, an ample supply of lavatories, bath-rooms, and dining-rooms. The furnishings and fittings of all these rooms are elegant, and are, with one two necessary exceptions, almost identical with those in use among sane people of the same class. Apart from the agreeable effect of the interior decoration, the suppression of the appearance of methods for curtailing the liberty of the inmates, and of any features in the construction or fittings which might prominently suggest mechanical provision against mental irresponsibility, are the most striking and commendable characteristics of this excellent house.

The patients throughout the asylum were, with the exception of a few of the women, quiet and orderly. Their general health appeared to be satisfactory, and their clothing was in good repair. The dinner consisted of Scotch broth and suet pudding. The broth was good, but the pudding was somewhat insipid and did not appear to be popular. The asylum, was in good order, clean and properly heated and ventilated.

The medical care of the inmates especially, as regards the nursing of the sick, the bed treatment of the acute patients, and the medical record of the progress of all cases, again attracted favourable attention.

The books and registers were examined and were found correct.

DUNDEE ROYAL ASYLUM,  
7th and 8th October, 1902.

There were on the 7th instant 439 patients on the register of the asylum. Of these, 1 is a voluntary inmate, 37 males and 45 females are private patients, and 145 men and 211 women are paupers. Two females have been transferred from the private to the pauper list, and 2 females from the pauper to the private list. There is 1 male absent on statutory probation, 2 males and 5 females absent on pass, and 1 female absent by escape. The number resident is 430, all of whom were seen during the visit.

Since 5th March, 1902, the following changes have taken place :—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted, . . .	7	8	33	49	97
Discharged recovered, . .	4	6	10	12	32
Discharged unrecovered, .	2	2	4	7	15
Died, . . .	3	1	9	10	23

Within the same period, 2 voluntary inmates have been admitted and 2 have left.

The number on the register has increased by 17 since 5th March 1902. There has been a decrease of 3 in the number of private patients, and an increase of 20 in that of the paupers.

The causes of the deaths were natural and ordinary. They are registered as follows :—To acute and chronic brain diseases in 12 cases, to cardiac affections in 4 cases, to phthisis pulmonalis in 3 cases, and to chronic bronchitis, puerperal sapraemia, senile decay, and cancer in 1 case each. In 12 instances, or in 52 per cent. of the deaths, a *post mortem* examination was made. In 11 instances the sanction of the relatives was refused. The arrangements of the room in which the bodies of the patients lie previous to burial are of a very satisfactory character, and are such as to give a good

impression to persons visiting their deceased relatives. These arrangements merit commendation, and it would be well if they were introduced into many other asylums.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion shows that it has not been necessary to resort either to mechanical restraint or to seclusion in the treatment of any patient since October 1889. Three accidents are recorded—(1) A fracture of the left clavicle and left radius, due to a fall down an unprotected stair which has since this accident been provided with a railing; (2) a fracture of the humerus, sustained by the patient's being pushed down by a fellow-patient; and (3) a stab inflicted by a male patient on Dr. Anderson, one of the Assistant Medical Officers. This patient was tried at the Dundee Sheriff Court and was committed to the Lunatic Department of Perth General Prison as a dangerous lunatic. Fortunately the knife struck a rib, or the stab might have caused a serious, if not fatal, injury. It is satisfactory to be able to report that Dr. Anderson made a good recovery. Five patients have escaped and were absent for at least one night before being brought back.

The staff, inclusive of head attendants and charge nurses, consists of 18 men and 25 women for day duty, and of 3 men and 6 women for night duty. The ratio of day attendants and nurses to patients is 1 to 10, and for night duty 1 to 66 in the male, and 1 to 61 in the female division. The changes since last visit are as follows:—5 attendants and 8 nurses have resigned, 2 attendants and 2 nurses have been dismissed, and 8 attendants and 11 nurses have been engaged. These changes are unfortunately too numerous for all concerned in the welfare of the patients. It has been pointed out in previous reports that a nurses' home and cottages for married attendants would result in a greater stability in the staff.

Of the 79 private patients resident in the asylum, 17 pay rates of board from £25 to £32 10s. a year, 43 pay £40 a year, and of those at the higher rate of board 13 pay £60 a year, one £81 18s., two £90, one £105, and two £120. Of the 60 who pay £40 and under about 50 per cent. belong to districts outside the county of Forfar.

The patients were found during the visit in a satisfactory condition, and were, with few exceptions, free from irritability and excitement. The care and treatment of the sick and of the newly admitted patients continue to be skilful and efficient, but the female hospital is overcrowded. A reduction both in the number of patients and of beds should be effected in this section.

All parts of the institution were in good order. A legacy of £200 has recently been received from one who had often been an inmate, to assist in providing a chapel, and it is understood that an iron chapel has been purchased and is about to be erected on a suitable site within the grounds.

Negotiations for the purchase of the asylum by the Dundee District Lunacy Board are at present in progress. It is reported that the Directors have unanimously resolved to sell, and to accept the sum offered by the District Board as the purchase price. As it will be in the interests of the pauper insane belonging to so populous and important a district as Dundee that its Board should have an asylum under its own management, it is hoped that these negotiations will soon come to a satisfactory conclusion.

Should a sale be effected, it will be learned with pleasure that the Directors have by a pension or its equivalent fully recognised the long, faithful, and able services of Dr. Rorie to the asylum.

The books and registers were examined and found accurately and correctly kept.

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM,  
9th, 10th, and 11th June 1902.

Royal Edinburgh Asylum.

The asylum was last visited on the 25th November, 1901. Since then the following changes in population have taken place:—

I. Certificated Inmates—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
On Register, 25th Nov., 1901,	195	172	278	299	944
Admitted, . . . . .	16	21	82	106	225
Discharged recovered, . .	11	7	24	29	71
Discharged unrecovered, .	6	3	31	50	90
Died, . . . . .	6	8	31	34	79
On Register, 9th June, 1902,	192	179	270	288	929

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## Appendix B. II. Voluntary Inmates—

Commissioners' Entries.		PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTAL.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Royal and District Asylums.	Resident at last visit,	8	4	0	0	12
	Admitted,	3	3	0	0	6
	Left,	2	2	0	0	4
	Resident at this date,	9	5	0	0	14

Royal Edinburgh Asylum.

In the above figures effect has been given to the transference of 2 male and 2 female certificated patients from the private to the pauper list, and of 6 male and 6 female certificated patients from the pauper to the private list.

The deaths are registered as follows :—general paralysis of the insane, 27 cases ; phthisis, 12 cases ; organic brain disease of various kinds, 12 cases ; heart disease, 6 cases ; senile decay, 4 cases ; pneumonia, 4 cases ; exhaustion from acute mania, 3 cases ; epilepsy, 2 cases ; senile chorea, 2 cases ; puerperal septicaemia, 2 cases ; and pleurisy, abscess of the lung, bronchitis, empyaema, and a fatal accident, 1 case each. *Post mortem* examinations were made in 62 instances. The number of deaths from general paralysis, which amounts to 34 per cent. of the total deaths, is the most important feature in the above list of causes. This proportion greatly exceeds the average of the other Scottish Asylums, and, judging from the number of cases suffering from the disease in the wards of the asylum, there is reason to believe that this deadly affection has attained an unprecedented prevalence in the city of Edinburgh. The death from accident referred to was that of a female patient, who was run over by a railway train. She had escaped from the asylum, and had wandered on to the railway line, without, it is believed, any suicidal intention.

The following four accidents, none of which were attended by serious consequences, are, in addition, recorded :—(1) an attempt at suicide by burning ; (2) a fracture of the right humerus, caused by accidentally falling on a floor ; (3) a slight incised wound, inflicted with a dinner knife upon an attendant by a patient ; and (4) a fracture of the ulna, caused by a fall.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 134 entries. Two persons were restrained—the one for surgical reasons, the other on account of maniacal excitement—on 10 and 43 occasions respectively. The remaining entries refer to the seclusion of various patients, chiefly on account of maniacal excitement, accompanied by violent conduct.

Since last visit 8 patients have escaped, and have been absent for at least one night before being brought back.

The record of the employment of the patients shows that at this date 350 of the pauper and 181 of the private inmates were occupied in various kinds of useful and healthy work. In this connection reference may be made to the number of interesting distractions which are provided for the patients, such as outdoor and indoor games, and other forms of recreation. A golf tournament, largely participated in by the male patients, was going on at the time of the visit ; cricket matches are frequent during the season ; a new curling pond is being constructed at Craig House. But the most important of all these, in so far as it provides a new and congenial outlet for the employment and recreation of the lady patients, is the development which has recently taken place in fancy kinds of needlework. This industry has been so successfully organised during the past year, under the charge of a qualified instructor, that it was found possible to hold an “Arts and Craft” Exhibition of the work in the large hall at Craig House a few days ago. In addition to art needlework of a surprisingly high standard of excellence, exhibits of wood carving, photography, oil paintings, &c., were largely represented. When it is considered that this exhibition was the result of labour which for many months previously had interested, occupied, and exercised a curative influence upon minds that have otherwise few distractions, its importance, from a medical and administrative standpoint, will be more readily appreciated. Apart from the daily passes which are given to deserving and trustworthy patients to permit them to go into town and to visit their friends, 12 patients enjoy the liberty of parole outside the asylum grounds, and no less than 159 patients (132 males and 27 females) are permitted to walk about unattended within the boundaries of the asylum estate. It was observed that on Wednesday, the day on which the public are admitted to visit their



relatives in the West House, there was a remarkable absence of the formality usually enforced on such occasions. The visitors were seen to walk freely into the wards of both hospitals, and into several other departments of the institution, and to converse with the patients in the midst of their ordinary surroundings. As a means of correcting some lingering suspicions with regard to asylums—of showing the public how the insane are treated, as well as of dispelling to some extent from the minds of the patients the feeling of isolation and aloofness from the outside world—this admirable arrangement is wholly deserving of encouragement and commendation. The foregoing generous measures of administration, so liberally promoted under Dr. Clouston's management, exercise a beneficial influence upon the patients, and, it is believed, conduce largely towards that comparative degree of contentment which was observed to be general throughout the asylum.

Appendix B.  
Commissioners' Entries.  
Royal and District Asylums.  
Royal Edinburgh Asylum.

While the number of private patients has slightly increased in the interval covered by this report, the number of pauper patients is less by 19. Consequently, with the exception of the hospitals in the West House, which were quite full, there was a total absence of that appearance of overcrowding remarked upon in former entries. It is, however, advisable to emphasise repeatedly the fact that, but for the advantage which has been taken of the vacant accommodation in neighbouring asylums, a large proportion of the patients chargeable to the city of Edinburgh would to-day be without adequate asylum provision.

The wards of the West House have been extensively re-painted, and, on the female side especially, have been brightened and decorated by the introduction of a large quantity of plants and flowers, which are now liberally supplied from the asylum gardens. The dinner in this house was seen being partaken of on one of the days of the visit. The quantity of food was abundant, the meal was neatly served, and, regarding its quality, no remarks were vouchsafed by any of the patients. The number of ordinary attendants and nurses averages, for pauper patients, about 1 to 11 for day duty, and 1 to about 62 for night duty. The male hospital is under the charge of a female nurse, assisted by 2 under-nurses and 6 male attendants. The female hospital is under the charge of a trained hospital nurse, who has also had the advantage of previous asylum experience. This department of the asylum has suffered great loss through the retiral, after twenty eight years' service, of Mrs. Findlay. Mrs. Findlay was exceptional, in so far as her sphere in life was one which coincided with her natural talents and disposition to such an extent as to render her services to the insane of the highest value, and to gain for her work a deservedly wide recognition.

The condition of the patients in Craig House and its dependent villas produced, as usual, an entirely favourable impression. The apparently prosperous financial position of this department permits of the most liberal provision in respect of attendance, service, accommodation, and recreation; and it was not evident, from any fact seen or disclosed, that there was any curtailment of those privileges beyond what was necessitated by the mental condition of individual patients. The only alteration that calls for notice is the introduction of new cooking apparatus into the kitchen. These, which have been supplied by a well-known London firm, are of excellent pattern and design, and in every respect adapted to the requirements of a large institution.

The books and registers were examined, and found to be correct and regularly kept.

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM,  
1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th December 1902.

There were, on the 1st instant, 957 patients on the register of the asylum. Of these, 8 gentlemen and 8 ladies are voluntary inmates, 182 males and 179 females are private patients, and 282 men and 298 women are paupers. In the foregoing figures effect has been given to the transference of 4 males and 2 females from the private to the pauper list, and of 5 males and 9 females from the pauper to the private list. There are 2 males and 8 females absent on statutory probation, and 1 voluntary inmate who is absent on pass. The number resident is 946.

Appendix B. Since 9th June, 1902, the date to which the figures in the previous report refer, the following changes in the asylum population have taken place :—

Commissioners' Entries.		PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Royal and District Asylums.	I. Certificated Patients—					
	Admitted, . . . . .	9	10	84	96	199
	Discharged recovered, . . . . .	6	4	21	31	62
	Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	6	4	24	33	67
	Died, . . . . .	8	9	26	15	58
	II. Voluntary Inmates—					
Royal Edinburgh Asylum.	Admitted, . . . . .	2	4	0	0	6
	Left, . . . . .	3	1	0	0	4

Of the certified private patients on the register there is a decrease of 10, of the voluntary inmates an increase of 2, and of the pauper patients an increase of 22.

The deaths are registered as due to general paralysis of the insane in 19 cases, to gross brain lesions in 3 cases, to exhaustion from mania in 2 cases, to pneumonia in 8 cases, to phthisis pulmonalis in 5 cases, to senile decay in 6 cases, to heart disease in 5 cases, to colitis in 3 cases, and to suicide, fracture of skull (sustained previous to admission), rupture of aneurism, peritonitis, cancer, cirrhosis of liver, and abscess of gall bladder, in one case each. In 47 instances, or in the satisfactory proportion of 81 per cent. of the deaths, a *post mortem* examination was made.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 108 entries. Sixteen of these refer to the use of restraint in one case for surgical reasons and the remaining entries refer to the seclusion of 17 patients for periods varying from a few hours to a whole day on account of maniacal excitement and violence. Seven accidents are recorded—3, involving the fracture of a bone, were due to falls, 2, a fracture of the thumb and a fracture of the sternum and three ribs were caused by assaults by fellow-patients, a scalp wound inflicted by an attendant who absconded when the assault was reported to the Procurator Fiscal, and a suicide by precipitation. In the last case the patient, who had been in the asylum for three years and who had had for a considerable time the privilege of a day's leave, was cheerful in manner, and engaged actively in games. In these circumstances the presence of a suicidal impulse was not suspected. There have been 17 escapes, one of which was permanent, and in the others the patients were absent for at least one night before being brought back.

The overcrowding of the West House is a matter calling for immediate consideration, and a special report on the subject has been laid before the Board. The number resident there is 742, of whom 581 are paupers. The accommodation of this House, if calculated on present requirements as to floor space for each patient, is estimated at 600. There are therefore 142 patients in excess of what the West House can properly accommodate. The dormitories are seriously overcrowded, and single rooms, only large enough for one bed, contain two, an arrangement which is neither desirable nor safe. In addition to this congested condition of the sleeping accommodation, there are 72 patients on shake-downs—38, chiefly epileptics and senile cases, are so provided for in order to secure their safety, and 34 on account of overcrowding. It is perhaps needless to state that in these circumstances it has been absolutely necessary to refuse admission to private patients at the lower rates of board. Colitis or asylum dysentery has recently broken out on the female side; 22 patients have been attacked and 3 have died. The occurrence of this malady is doubtless attributable in some measure to the overcrowded state of the West House. There is no evidence of any other cause. The Managers and Dr. Clouston have from time to time done all that has been possible to relieve the overcrowding. Advantage has been taken of spare accommodation in other establishments, and on the 4th instant there were no less than 137 patients chargeable to the parish of Edinburgh in other asylums as boarders. There are 29 per cent. of Edinburgh pauper lunatics provided for in private dwellings—a much larger percentage than that of any other urban parish in Scotland.

There are 223 patients in the wards of Craiglockhart Poorhouse and in Middleton Hall. Twenty patients are about to be sent to the Dundee Royal Asylum, and 10 to the Midlothian and Peebles District Asylum. With these removals the spare asylum accommodation in Scotland will be practically exhausted. The number of pauper admissions from 1st January to 1st December 1902 is 330, of which 275 were chargeable to the parish of Edinburgh. The annual admissions of pauper patients have been steadily increasing. It will be evident from the foregoing facts and figures that unless due provision is made at Bangour, a most serious state of matters will ensue. It is, however, recorded with satisfaction that the Edinburgh District Board have approved of, and are to carry out, the recommendation of the Board to provide accommodation at Bangour as speedily as possible.

Notwithstanding the disadvantages which arise from overcrowding, the patients in the West House were found efficiently cared for. The Hospital sections are, on account of the large number of patients admitted who require nursing and special treatment, more crowded than are the wards of the Main House, but painstaking efforts are made to diminish the evils thus arising as much as possible. The patients suffering from colitis are isolated in one of the wings, which is as complete a segregation as is practicable in the circumstances. The manifestations of excitement throughout the wards were few, and, speaking generally, the patients were cheerful and contented. The appeals for discharge were not numerous, and no complaint calling for comment was made. The appearance of the inmates in respect to personal tidiness and the condition of their clothing indicated careful attention on the part of the attendants and nurses. The dinners in this House were seen on three occasions; they were all abundant and palatable meals and evidently appreciated. The patients spoken to in reference to their dietary said they were well fed. The wards were scrupulously clean and much has been done by re-painting and decoration to render them bright and cheerful.

The excellence of the accommodation at Craighouse and the adjoining villas merits the warmest recognition. In every direction it meets the requirements of patients belonging to the wealthy and cultured classes. The sitting-rooms and bedrooms are elegantly furnished and artistically decorated, and the grounds, which are kept in admirable order, afford ample opportunities for exercise and recreation. The patients are treated with great skill, and their individual requirements are kindly and judiciously met. All the arrangements in the villas are devoid of asylum features, being in every way undistinguishable from those of first-class private mansions.

The seaside villa at Cockenzie was visited. Three ladies and 3 gentlemen were resident there. The house is very suitable for its purpose, and is a most useful adjunct to the asylum. During the present year 69 patients have been sent there for longer or shorter periods, and, in addition, parties of twelve or more are driven there for the day. The change of scene is beneficial, and is much appreciated. The religious ministrations of the patients receives careful attention from the Rev. Thomas Downie, the chaplain. Divine service is conducted twice each Sunday. An Episcopal service is held alternately with the Presbyterian one at Craighouse. The number of patients who attended divine service last Sunday was 460. A beautifully toned organ costing £400 has recently been erected in the asylum church. Half its cost was subscribed by friends of the institution, and the other half was the gift of Mr. Andrew Carnegie.

The visit left, as usual, pleasing impressions as to the great care, energy, and ability with which Dr. Clouston manages the asylum.

The case books and registers were examined and found carefully and regularly kept.

ELGIN DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
30th January 1902.

Elgin District  
Asylum.

Since the asylum was last visited the following changes have occurred :—

PRIVATE AND PAUPER PATIENTS.			
	M.	F.	TOTALS.
On register 24th July 1901, . . . .	76	111	187
Admitted, . . . . .	10	7	17
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	3	3	6
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	2	3	5
Died, . . . . .	6	9	15
On register 30th January 1902, . . . .	75	103	178

Appendix B.  
Commissioners' Entries.  
Royal and District Asylums.  
Royal Edinburgh Asylum



Appendix B.  
 Commissioners,  
 Entries.  
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Of the numbers now on the register, 6 men and 4 women are private patients. All the patients were resident and were seen during the visit. There are 9 patients fewer than at last visit; the greater reduction being among the female inmates. This is apparently due to the unusually high death-rate which prevailed during the period covered by this report. From the following list of causes it will be seen that the deaths, with one exception, are registered as due to natural and unpreventable causes. It ought to be added that in 6 instances, or 40 per cent. of the number, the patients were over 70 years of age. Senile decay is assigned as the cause in 5 cases, pneumonia, bronchitis, and phthisis respectively in 3 cases, gross brain disease in 2 cases, and general paralysis, cardiac disease, acute alcoholism, anæmia, and suicide by strangulation in 1 case each. The case of suicide occurred in a male melancholic patient who had been upwards of two years in the asylum, during which time he had occupied a single room at night. On the night of the 15th ultimo his room was visited by the night attendant at 10 o'clock, when he was found quiet in bed; on the next visit, 2 hours later, he was found partially suspended from the end of the low bedstead by means of one of the bed sheets, which he had twisted round his neck. Life was then extinct. There is apparently no blame attributable to anyone for this unfortunate incident; but the object-lesson obviously is that the system of continuous night supervision, already in force on the female side of the asylum, should at once be applied to the male side, for there is no other means of security against the occurrence of this and other forms of casualty among acute cases during the night time.

There is only one entry in the Register of Escapes. The changes on the nursing staff are limited to the resignation of 1 female attendant and the engagement of another in her place. A night female attendant has also been engaged. The small number of changes among the staff is an excellent feature in the management of this institution. The care of the patients attracted very favourable notice. The physically sick who require hospital and bed treatment form at present a larger proportion than usual of the population, and it was observed with approbation that the senile cases and cases suffering from minor ailments participate in the special medical and nursing advantages which the sick wards afford. Consequently the more physically robust patients presented a uniformly healthy and well-nourished appearance.

Their dress, especially that of the female patients, was neat, varied, and suitable for the season of the year. The wards and dormitories, and indeed every part of the institution, were found as usual in a state of admirable order.

The books and registers were examined and found correct.

ELGIN DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
 11th August 1902.

There are 179 patients on the register of the asylum at this date. Of these, 6 men and 6 women are private patients, and 71 men and 96 women are paupers. Of the paupers, 1 man and 18 women are chargeable to parishes in Orkney. There are vacant beds available for 7 men and 10 women.

Since 30th January 1902, the date of the preceding report, the following changes have taken place:—

PRIVATE PATIENTS. PAUPER PATIENTS. TOTALS.

	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted, . . . . .	0	3	6	10	19
Discharged recovered, . .	0	0	1	4	5
Discharged unrecovered, .	0	1	2	0	3
Died, . . . . .	0	0	1	9	10

During the period to which this report refers, the population of the asylum has practically remained stationary. The admission rate has been low and the death rate high during the present year.

The deaths are registered as due to phthisis pulmonalis in 4 cases, to senile decay in 3 cases, to epilepsy in 2 cases, and to paraplegia in 1 case. The age at death in 4 cases was 74, 79, 83, and 89. In 4 instances the

cause of death was verified by a *post mortem* examination—the consent of the relatives being withheld in the other cases. Appendix B.

No patient has since last visit been secluded or mechanically restrained. Three accidents are recorded; two were of a trifling character, and one was an attempt at suicide by drowning while on parole. This patient had never previously shown any suicidal tendency, and had enjoyed parole for a considerable time, a privilege she seemed worthy of until this incident occurred. There has been no escape. The changes in the staff consist of the resignation of 4 nurses and the engagement of a like number. Commissioners' Entries.  
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The patients were on the whole quiet, orderly, and free from complaint—at least, there was no complaint calling for special mention. Generally speaking, the inmates appeared contented and cheerful, and the dress and personal neatness of both sexes were highly satisfactory and indicated an attention to these matters which is creditable to the management. The dietaries have been examined and have been pronounced good; the food is sufficiently varied and the requirements of the working patients are allowed for. Industrial employment is daily found for 76 per cent. of the men and 71 per cent. of the women. It is recorded with approval that an additional 50 acres of land at Bilbohall has been leased by the District Board. The land in connection with the asylum now amounts to 165 acres, which will afford ample and interesting outdoor work for the male patients, the majority of whom have been accustomed to agricultural labour. The importance of an adequate extent of land for the constant and varied employment of the men in open-air work is fully recognised by the best asylum authorities.

The condition of the wards and other departments of the asylum created a most favourable impression. Scrupulous cleanliness prevailed throughout. The dayrooms and dormitories were bright, comfortably furnished, and liberally supplied with objects of decoration and interest. A considerable amount of papering and painting has been done, and its effect is pleasing. The bedding was in excellent order, and wire mattresses are gradually being substituted for the old and worn-out straw palliasses. The heating arrangements for the single rooms on the ground and first floors are proving satisfactory.

It is understood with satisfaction that the District Board have resolved to carry out certain works which will improve the water supply and ensure an adequate pressure for the extinction of fire. A large tank capable of holding 15,000 gallons is to be built, with which an engine and force-pump will be connected. By these means the cisterns throughout the asylum can be kept constantly full, and in case of fire the water can be forced at high pressure through the pipe which surrounds the buildings and feeds the hydrants. The General Board have expressed approval of the action taken by the District Board to secure these objects.

The registers and books were examined and found regularly and accurately kept.

FIFE AND KINROSS DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
24th and 25th April 1902.

Fife and Kinross District Asylum.

The changes which have taken place in the population since last visit are shown in the following tabular statement:—

	PRIVATE AND PAUPER PATIENTS.		
	M.	F.	TOTALS.
On the Register 5th November, 1901, .	239	293	532
Admitted, . . . . .	29	29	58
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	5	9	14
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	8	10	18
Died, . . . . .	10	12	22
On the Register 25th April, 1902, .	245	291	536

Of the above numbers, 5 women are private patients. All the patients were resident and were seen during the visit.

Of the 18 cases discharged unrecovered, 6 were transferred to other asylums, 5 were boarded out with strangers, 5 were, at the suggestion of the Medical Superintendent, placed under the charge of relatives and

Appendix B. at the same time removed from the parochial roll, and 2 were discharged after absence by escape.

Commissioners' Entries. The deaths are registered as due to the following forms of diseases, in one case each, namely:—Addison's disease, diabetes, cancer, influenza, peritonitis, exhaustion from mania, uterine disease, and general paralysis; to the following diseases in two cases each, namely:—heart disease, epilepsy, and senile decay; to tuberculosis in three cases; and to gross disease of the brain in five cases. With two exceptions, in which permission was refused, *post mortem* examinations were held in all instances.

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There are two entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion referring to the restraint of a male epileptic patient to prevent injury to himself or to others.

There are two entries in the Register of Accidents, the more serious of which relates to the fracture of the humerus in a female patient. The injury was due to an accidental fall on the floor of the bathroom.

The changes among the nursing staff since last visit have been as follows:—Two men and 10 women have resigned; 2 men have been dismissed for absenting themselves without leave; and 6 men and 9 women have been engaged.

The number of vacant beds in the institution at the present time is computed to be only eight or nine; the District Board have therefore wisely decided to increase the accommodation by adding fifty beds to each of the existing hospitals. These additions are to consist of two day-rooms and two dormitories on the male side, and two day-rooms, two dormitories, and a dining-room on the female side.

A new bakery, with flour and other stores, is in course of being erected, in which it is intended to bake all the bread required for the asylum.

A freestone quarry has been discovered on the asylum estate close to its eastern boundary; the stone is said to be of good quality for building, and it is to be used in the erection of the hospital extensions. This opportune discovery will tend to reduce the cost of the buildings, and, it is hoped, may prove an asset of some value to the institution.

It is understood that it is proposed to establish telephonic communication between the Medical Superintendent's house and the asylum. It is recommended that the proposal should be extended so as to include the connection of the various sections of the asylum with each other or with a central exchange. Experience has shown that by this means the central control is increased and administration facilitated.

The asylum was found throughout in a highly satisfactory condition. The various day-rooms and dormitories were clean, suitably furnished, and properly ventilated. With the exception of a few of the female patients, who were apparently excited by the visit, there was a general aspect of contentment and quiescence among the inmates. The dinner on the second day of the visit consisted of broth, beef, and potatoes. The quantities distributed to the patients were liberal, and the quality of the food, especially of the beef, was excellent. The fact that food of this quality can be supplied at a moderate cost to the inmates forms in itself a justification of the recent acquisition of arable land by the District Board.

The books and registers were examined, and found to be regularly and correctly kept.

#### FIFE AND KINROSS DISTRICT ASYLUM, 9th and 10th October, 1902.

On the 9th instant there were 550 patients on the register of the asylum. Six females are private patients, and 254 men and 290 women are paupers. One male is absent on pass. All those resident, 549 in all, were given an opportunity of making any statement they desired; some appealed for discharge, but none appeared to be unduly detained. There were no complaints calling for comment, and many of the patients expressed satisfaction with their treatment.

From 25th April, the date of previous visit, to 9th October, 1902, the following changes have taken place:—



	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.	Appendix B.
	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Admitted, . . . . .	0	1	36	38	75	Commissioners' Entries.
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	0	0	10	15	25	
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	0	0	8	10	18	Royal and District Asylums.
Died, . . . . .	0	0	9	9	18	

By these changes, the population of the asylum has increased by 9 men and 5 women, or 14 in all. There has been a marked increase in the admission rate, and consequently the accommodation in the present buildings is now taxed beyond its proper limit. Twenty years ago the admission rate did not exceed 80 to 90 a year, whereas the number admitted from 1st January to 10th October, 1902, is 123. There is a prospect of the admissions this year exceeding those of any previous year. It will therefore be evident that the extensions to the hospital to accommodate 50 men and 50 women have not been started a moment too soon. Their foundations are at present in course of excavation, and it is hoped that the building operations will be pushed on as rapidly as possible. The plans of these new wings have been carefully considered, the accommodation for the sick and for the treatment of acute mental cases will be doubled, and the arrangements for securing systematic night supervision will be largely increased. A quarry has been opened in the asylum grounds, and is to supply the stone for these extensions.

Of the 18 patients discharged improved or unrecovered, 7 were boarded out, 4 were sent to the care of relatives, and 7 were transferred to other asylums. From the number boarded out or sent to home care, it will be seen that continued efforts are made by Dr. Turnbull to discharge those patients who appear not to require further asylum care and treatment.

The rate of mortality has been low, and the causes of death were natural and ordinary. The deaths are registered as due to brain lesions in 5 cases, to heart disease in 5 cases, to cancer in 3 cases, to broncho-pneumonia in 2 cases, and to pelvic tumour, acute cellulitis, and nephritis in 1 case each. It is highly creditable to Dr. Turnbull and the medical staff that in every case the cause of death was verified by a *post mortem* examination. The value and importance of these examinations cannot be over-estimated.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 3 entries, which refer to the use of the camisole for short periods in 2 cases in order to prevent self-injury and dangerous assaults on the other inmates and members of the staff. Two casualties are recorded, each involving a fracture of a bone, both of which were the result of accidental falls. One escape has taken place in which the patient was absent overnight before being brought back.

Since last visit 6 attendants and 10 nurses have resigned, 1 attendant and 2 nurses have been dismissed, and 7 attendants and 14 nurses have been engaged. The dismissals were in 2 cases for breaches of discipline, and in 1 case for giving false information as to her previous situation. Three cottages on Springfield Farm are being repaired and improved, and are to be allotted to married members of the male staff, and it is recommended that further provision of this kind be made. The stability of the male staff always bears a distinct relation to the number of cottages available for its accommodation.

A bakery has been built, and all the bread required for the asylum is now baked there. It appeared to be of excellent quality, and its cost is said to be less than when purchased by contract. It is recommended that the ovens be used once a week for baking meat pies for the patients' dinner. A variety in this meal is greatly required, the unvarying boiling of beef is monotonous, and pies baked in the oven would be a welcome and appreciated change. Fresh pork cooked in this way would further increase variety in the dinners.

It was learned with approval that the District Board have resolved to supply the new hospital wings with electric lighting. It is needless at this time to comment on the great superiority of this light for asylums—its safety, coolness, cleanliness, and efficiency have been abundantly proved and universally acknowledged. The present gas supply to the asylum appears to be expensive and very deficient, and it seems therefore desirable and opportune to extend the electric lighting to the whole institution.

Among the improvements about to be effected is the enlargement of the kitchen in the main building by the removal of the partition wall between it

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and the scullery on the one side and between it and the meat and crockery stores on the east side. The cooking boilers can then be placed in the centre, which is a more convenient site than their present one. A larger hatchway is to be provided between the kitchen and the dining hall. A new detached meat store is to be built. The male airing court is used as a store-yard, and its appearance from No. 3 dayroom, which looks directly into it, is unsightly. It is recommended that its south wall be removed to a line running from the north end of the dayroom. This would conceal the store-yard from view, and on the south side of this wall a pleasance could be formed which would be a convenient exercise ground for the patients.

The farm is proving advantageous in many ways, and its accounts show a substantial profit. It produces all the meat, milk, and potatoes required by the asylum, and no agricultural supplies need now be got by purchase. The meat is of excellent quality, and the milk supply is never under 60 gallons a day. Fifty-two male patients are daily engaged in healthy outdoor work of the farm, garden, and grounds, and, besides being beneficial to them, their labour must have a money value.

The appointment of a second Assistant Medical Officer is recorded with satisfaction. The increased population and the high admission rate clearly indicated the necessity for this addition to the medical staff. It also allows of the training and teaching of the attendants and nurses being carried on more systematically and extensively. Two classes for attendants and two for nurses are now conducted weekly.

The asylum is managed with great painstaking and ability, and it was evident that the relations between Dr. Turnbull and the patients were of a most cordial character. All parts of the institution were without exception in excellent order and scrupulously clean. The inmates were suitably clothed, and their personal neatness was satisfactory. The beds which were examined were abundantly furnished and well cared for. Nine men and 16 women were confined to bed, and they appeared to be skilfully treated and efficiently nursed.

The books and registers were examined and found accurately and regularly kept.

Glasgow  
Royal Asylum.

GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM,  
18th and 19th June 1902.

There were on the 18th inst. 431 patients on the register of the asylum. Of these, 5 gentlemen and 12 ladies were voluntary inmates—173 gentlemen and 237 ladies were certificated private patients, and 3 males and 1 female are paupers. Two ladies were absent on statutory probation, 1 gentleman was absent on pass, and 7 ladies are residing at Innellan in a villa rented by the Directors in order to afford them change of air and scene during summer. The number seen during the visit was 421.

The following changes have taken place since 12th December 1901, one of the dates of the previous entry:—

I. Certificated Patients—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	
Admitted, . . . . .	22	22	44
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	9	8	17
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	7	15	22
Died, . . . . .	12	6	18

II. Voluntary Inmates—

Admitted, . . . . .	5	5	10
Left, . . . . .	3	5	8

These figures represent a decrease of 13 in the number of certified patients, and an increase of 2 in the number of voluntary inmates. The accommodation available for ladies is fully occupied, but in the male division there is a number of empty beds.

The rate of mortality has been very low, and the deaths were due to ordinary and natural causes which call for no comment. In the cases of 11 of

the 18 patients who died, the cause of death was ascertained or verified by a *post mortem* examination. Appendix B.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 3 entries referring to the use of seclusion for periods varying from 5 minutes to 8 hours in the treatment of 3 patients. The entries in the Register of Accidents refer in 8 instances to casualties of a minor character, such as bruises, small cuts, &c., and in 3 instances to a fracture of a bone, due in 2 cases to accidental falls, and in 1 case, that of a fracture of a thumb bone, the cause could not be ascertained. Commissioners' Entries.  
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One patient escaped and was absent for one night before being brought back.

Seven attendants and 12 nurses have resigned, and 7 attendants and 14 nurses have been engaged.

The accommodation of a section of the nursing staff is not what is at present considered satisfactory. A considerable number of the attendants and nurses sleep in rooms adjoining the dormitories. With an adequate night staff this is not necessary. It is both desirable and beneficial that the day staff should be accommodated in rooms entirely apart from the wards so as to ensure uninterrupted rest and mental and bodily fitness for their harassing duties. Provision of this character has been made in sections of the institution, but not to the extent which is desirable. Increased accommodation of the character indicated would in all likelihood lessen the changes in the staff and conduce to the retention of trustworthy and capable attendants and nurses in the service of the asylum.

The condition of the patients was most satisfactory. The manifestations of excitement were comparatively few and were confined to female patients in two day-rooms in the East House. The behaviour otherwise was quiet and orderly, and many of the more intelligent patients freely gave expression to their gratitude for the kindness and consideration they received from all in charge of them.

It was abundantly evident that the requirements of all classes of patients are carefully studied and liberally met. Fifteen gentlemen and 23 ladies were confined to bed, and the hospital wards in the East House again attracted attention on account of the excellence of their accommodation and equipment. Adequate sick-rooms with modern arrangements are much required in the West House, and it was pointed out by Dr. Oswald that by structural alterations these could be provided.

It is recommended that this desirable improvement in each section of the West House be favourably considered by the Directors. Due attention is given to engaging the patients in useful occupations. Eighty-eight gentlemen and 151 ladies are registered as daily employed in occupations which are suitable and beneficial to their mental and bodily condition. Parole within the grounds is granted to 37 of each sex, and outdoor games are abundantly provided. The number of patients who attended Divine Service last Sunday was 190, or 47 per cent. of the resident population.

All sections of the asylum were found scrupulously clean and in admirable order. Various improvements are contemplated in reference to the exercise courts in connection with the West House, which will add to their amenity. Shelters which can be turned so as to face the sun have been erected in the exercise courts. Prolonged open-air treatment can thus be secured for patients who are the subjects of consumption.

The large amount of charitable work done by this institution always merits favourable comment.

Of the 44 patients admitted since last visit, 20 pay rates of £40 or under: Of the 411 certificated patients resident 209, or 50·8 per cent., pay £40 or less, and in many instances considerably less. It should be widely recognised that but for the liberal administration on the part of the Directors a large proportion of these patients would have to be cared for in pauper asylums.

Attention has been repeatedly drawn to the fact that it is not only those paying the lowest rates of board who derive benefits and advantages from the charitable function of the asylum. Patients belonging to the cultured classes whose means have from one cause or another become reduced are retained in accommodation which their present rate of board does not entitle them to enjoy.

In continuing these patients among others of their own social standing a



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boon of the greatest magnitude is bestowed upon them. It has already been pointed out that the female divisions are full, and it is feared that this condition may increase and ultimately lead to an inability to receive patients at the lowest rate of board. Such a contingency would be greatly to be deplored in the interests of the insane in straitened circumstances in the West of Scotland. Increased female accommodation will sooner or later be inevitable, and it is suggested as worthy of consideration by the Directors and Dr. Oswald whether the acquisition of a suitable and convenient country mansion for ladies paying the highest rates of board would not be the most desirable method of extending the institution.

Such homes would not remind the patients of their exceptional position, the environments and arrangements being free of asylum features. It was everywhere evident that the institution is administered by Dr. Oswald with energy and ability. The books and registers were examined and found regularly and correctly kept.

GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM,  
3rd and 5th December, 1902.

The following changes have occurred in the population of the asylum since last visit :—

I. Certified Patients—	M.	F.	TOTALS.
On Register 17th June, . . .	176	238	414
Admitted, . . . . .	29	33	62
Discharged recovered, . . . .	13	14	27
Discharged unrecovered, . . .	12	14	26
Died, . . . . .	7	5	12
On Register 3rd December, . .	173	238	411
II. Voluntary Inmates—			
Resident at last visit, . . . .	5	12	17
Admitted, . . . . .	1	2	3
Left, . . . . .	4	1	5
Resident 3rd December, . . .	2	13	15

The total number of patients on the registers at the time of the visit was 426, of whom 175 were males and 251 were females.

Three men and one woman are paupers, all the others are supported by their relatives or out of private monies belonging to themselves.

Many of the inmates of the institution could not be maintained in it but for the moderate rates of board which are charged. An opportunity was kindly given to the reporter of seeing a list of the rates of board at which patients have been admitted during the past year. From that list it seemed as if it were the charitable intention of the Directors to admit to the benefits of the asylum every person for whom there could be paid such a minimum sum of money as would, for a time at any rate, obviate the necessity of applying to the parochial authorities for admission to one of the district asylums.

With the exception of 4 patients who were absent on statutory probation all the others on the register were seen in the course of the visit.

Although the total number of patients is less by 5 than at last visit, a comparison of the number of each sex shows that there are 76 more female than male patients in the asylum. Consequently while there is some spare accommodation on the male side, the female side is practically full. As this condition has existed for six months it is desirable in every interest and especially in that of the patients themselves that the Directors should adopt immediate measures for dealing effectively with the difficulty thus presented. It is understood that the Directors and Dr. Oswald have already had various schemes under consideration for extending the accommodation. Of these apparently the best is that which proposed the erection of an annexe in the country for some of the better-class patients, and the appropriation of the Physician Superintendent's house for such administrative purposes as dining-rooms for patients and accommodation for officers and nurses. That more extensive accommodation for nurses is needed will be apparent from the following fact among others. When discussing with Dr. Oswald the

question of the desirability of placing the sick and infirm male patients under the care of female nurses—a privilege which is accorded to the male pauper patients in many Scottish asylums—the objection was stated by him that it was impossible owing to the want of room on the female side to add to the number of nurses for any purpose.

The deaths are registered as due to old age, congestion of the lungs, peritonitis and heart disease in 1 case each, to phthisis in 2 cases, to gross brain disease in 3 cases, and to general paralysis in 3 cases. *Post mortem* examinations were made in 6 instances.

It is gratifying to observe that the death rate of the institution continues to be relatively very low.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains only 1 entry which refers to the seclusion of a male patient on one occasion for a period of 6 hours. Among the entries in the Register of Accidents only two require notice. The first of these refer to a fracture of the ulna in the case of an old lady caused by slipping and falling on a polished floor, and the second to an attempt at suicide by hanging, which was happily frustrated, in the case of a young gentleman labouring under melancholia.

The condition of the patients was on the whole quite satisfactory. Many of them complained of undue detention, but no other complaints of a rational kind were made.

In one of the female wards in the East House there was an unusual amount of noise and excitement which falls to be attributed to the crowded condition of the department.

In other respects the institution presented the same degree of comfort and good order which on various previous occasions have elicited favourable notice in these entries.

The books and registers were examined and found carefully and correctly kept.

GLASGOW DISTRICT ASYLUM, GARTLOCH,  
16th and 17th June 1902.

Glasgow District Asylum  
Gartloch.

On the 16th instant there were 306 men and 286 women—592 in all—on the register of the asylum. Four men and 1 woman were absent on statutory probation. The resident number is 587, all of whom were seen during the visit.

The following changes in the population have taken place since 17th December 1901, one of the dates of the preceding report:—

	PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	
Admitted, . . . . .	70	63	133
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	34	24	58
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	12	13	25
Died, . . . . .	10	19	29

There has been during the period embraced in the above figures an increase of 21 in the number on the register, of whom 14 are males, and 7 are females. There is vacant accommodation for 24 females and only one male. To meet immediate requirements as to additional space, the District Board have accepted a contract for the erection of a composite wood and iron Sanatorium capable of accommodating 60 patients for the isolation and treatment of consumptive cases.

The excavation of the foundations for the building is at present in progress, and the work is being rapidly done by hired labourers assisted by the patients. It is expected that this building will be ready for occupation in the course of a few months. The provision of a separate hospital for inmates who are the subject of an infective malady is a valuable advance in the classification and treatment of the insane, and the District Board are to be congratulated on being pioneers in Scotland in this important matter. Plans have been prepared for the erection of an industrial home near the farm steading for 50 men and 10 women, and in view of the high admission rate and the increase in the number resident it is hoped that the building of this extension will be proceeded with without delay.

Appendix B.  
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Commissioners' Entries.  
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Royal and District Asylums.  
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Glasgow Royal Asylum.

## Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Glasgow District Asylum, Gartloch.

The deaths are registered as due to gross brain disease in 4 cases, to general paralysis of the insane in 2 cases, to phthisis pulmonalis in 7 cases, to senile decay in 7 cases, to nephritis in 2 cases, to disease of heart and blood vessels in 2 cases, and to bronchitis, pneumonia, ulcerative colitis, syphilis, and peritonitis in 1 case each. The staff includes a pathologist, and researches into morbid histological conditions of the brain and nervous tissues are systematically prosecuted. It is satisfactory to be able to report that in 89·6 per cent. of the deaths a *post mortem* examination was made.

The Register of the Restraint and Seclusion contains 2 entries. They refer to the use of seclusion in the treatment of 1 patient, and to the restraint of 1 patient for surgical reasons. Seven accidents are recorded; 4 involved fractures of bones, 3 of which were due to accidental falls, and 1 to a struggle between 2 patients, and 3 resulted in bruises; in 1 case these were serious, but no cause other than patient's violent conduct could be ascertained. Six escapes have taken place; 1 was permanent, and in 5 instances the patients were absent for at least one night before being brought back. The staff is maintained at a high numerical strength. On day duty there is both in the male and female divisions 1 attendant or nurse to 9 patients. The night staff consists of 6 attendants and 6 nurses, which gives a proportion of 1 to 51 in the male and 1 to 48 in the female division. The male sick wards are under the charge of 6 nurses. The changes in the staff are as follows:—3 attendants and 7 nurses have resigned, 1 attendant and 1 nurse have been dismissed, and 4 attendants and 11 nurses have been engaged. The leave of absence from duty granted to the staff is on a liberal scale, which cannot fail to render them fitter for their duties. It is so arranged that once in six weeks the period of absence extends from a Friday evening to a Tuesday morning. It is evident that everything possible is done by way of comfortable separate accommodation, abundant and varied dietary, adequate remuneration and liberal leave of absence to induce trustworthy and efficient members of the staff to remain in the service of the asylum.

The condition of the patients as regards clothing and neatness of person indicated due and proper attention on the part of those in charge of them. Four women of destructive habits were wearing special forms of dress. There were comparatively few manifestations of excitement during the visit, the appeals for discharge were not numerous, and a complaint as to ill-usage was enquired into, and ascertained to be unfounded. The old and feeble bore evidence of being kindly cared for, and the sick and acutely insane receive skilful medical treatment and efficient nursing.

The dinners were seen during the visit, and both meals appeared to be universally liked. The epileptics have been removed from the general dining hall. This affords relief from overcrowding there, and it also allows of this class of patients being under better observation, and of their diet being specialised.

The occupation of the patients in useful work continues to be well attended to; 135 men, or about 44 per cent., being daily engaged in healthy outdoor employment on the farm, garden, or grounds. This high percentage is a most praiseworthy feature in the management.

The large hollow to the north-west of the main building is in course of being levelled, and made by the labour of the inmates into a convenient recreation ground. It will be a decided acquisition when completed. The grounds of the asylum are kept in admirable order. The number who attended Divine Service last Sunday was 333, or 51·6 of the population. The wards presented a bright and comfortably furnished appearance. The supply of flowers and decorative plants was abundant, and all sections of the asylum were scrupulously clean and in good order. The bedding was sufficient and in good repair. In connection with C and D blocks two single rooms which flank the day-rooms have been made into a sitting-room. It is to be suitably furnished, and to be used for the isolation, under supervision, of excited and turbulent patients who are apt to disturb the whole ward. This separate treatment will also tend to lessen and curtail the attacks of excitement. In the dormitories of these blocks the walls of two single rooms have been removed, and their space made part of the general dormitory. Cross-ventilation and better lighting are obtained by this structural change. Minor improvements as to the shutters and windows in these dormitories have been made with the object of securing an abundant supply of fresh air, which is an essential factor



in the maintenance of health. The A blocks are now parole wards, their doors being unlocked. Plans for the erection of a lavatory in the court-yard of the main asylum, and for structural improvements in the basement of the pathological laboratory have been sanctioned.

The Case Books bear evidence of a careful study of the mental and bodily condition of the patients. The official registers were examined and found regularly and accurately kept.

Appendix B.  
Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

GLASGOW DISTRICT ASYLUM, GARTLOCH,  
12th and 13th November, 1902.

Glasgow District Asylum, Gartloch.

The following tabular statement shows the difference between the numbers resident at this and the previous visit and details the changes which have taken place in the interval :—

	PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	
On Register 16th June, 1902,	306	286	592
Admitted,	65	64	129
Discharged recovered,	31	25	56
Discharged unrecovered,	8	8	16
Died,	17	8	25
On Register 12th Nov., 1902,	315	309	624

One man and 1 woman were absent on statutory probation and 1 woman was absent on pass. With these exceptions the 621 patients resident were seen during the visit, and to each of them was afforded the opportunity of making a statement. The male patients chiefly availed themselves of this opportunity. All their complaints had reference to undue detention, but it did not appear, on consideration, that interference was required in any instance. The above figures require no special comment beyond the fact that the increase in the population during the period covered by this report is not so much due to an increase in the numbers admitted as to a decrease in the numbers removed. This decrease is more particularly observable in the numbers discharged unrecovered. The present number of patients resident greatly exceeds that for which the asylum was constructed, and it is therefore satisfactory to be able to record that the block for consumptive patients is nearing completion, and that a commencement has been made with the erection of the villa for male patients engaged in farm work.

The deaths are registered as due to each of the following diseases in 1 case : ischio-rectal abscess, syncope, rupture of bowel, chronic peritonitis, strangulated hernia, and gangrene of the lung ; to each of the following diseases in two cases : acute mania, cellulitis of arm, cancer, tuberculosis, and heart disease ; to gross cerebral disease in 3 cases ; and to general paralysis of the insane in 6 cases. *Post mortem* examinations were made in 22 instances out of 25 deaths. The regularity and frequency with which these examinations are performed in this asylum is a testimony to the thoroughness of its medical administration ; such examinations ought, when properly performed, to be of great assistance to the clinical work of the medical staff ; and by ensuring the detection of marks of injury due either to violence or neglect they should to a certain extent protect the inmates of asylums from ill-usage. Unfortunately the death recorded above as due to rupture of the bowel was caused in a struggle between a male patient and an attendant. The matter was investigated at the time by the Procurator-Fiscal, who did not consider that there was evidence justifying further proceedings. It was also investigated at the asylum by one of the legal and two of the medical Commissioners of the General Board of Lunacy. The Commissioners were obliged to come to the same conclusion as the Fiscal. The chief witness was an epileptic patient, whose extraordinary but unsupported statements regarding the conduct of the attendants in this case could not, on account of his mental condition, be entertained.

In addition to the fatality referred to, the Register of Accidents contains seven entries, of which the following are the most serious :—2 fractures of the neck of the femur ; a fracture of the ulna ; a dislocation of the semi-lunar cartilage of the knee joint in the case of an attendant ; and the crushing of the

Appendix B. hand and fingers of a male patient in the machinery of the automatic stoker attached to one of the main boilers. These accidents were all fortuitous and presumably unpreventable. Even in the last-mentioned accident the machinery moves so slowly that it is difficult to conceive how the patient's fingers could be caught unawares without such negligence as to suggest the existence of mental unfitness for the work. It is understood, however, that the man fully understood the mechanism which caused the injury to his hand.

There is only one entry in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to seclusion of one patient on one occasion.

The following changes have occurred in the nursing staff:—3 men and 3 women have resigned, and 1 man and 1 woman have been dismissed. The vacancies thus caused have been filled, and 6 additional female nurses have been engaged. The female night staff has been increased by 3 and the male night staff by 1 attendant. The responsible duty of supervising the night attendants has been entrusted on the male side to the deputy head attendant, and on the female side to an assistant matron who is a trained nurse. The proportion of night attendants to patients on the male side is now about 1 to 45, and on the female side it is one to 34. The above changes should not only secure good supervision and safety, but they will also no doubt conduce towards an essential improvement in the habits, conduct, and mental well-being of the patients.

A still more important administrative change has been given effect to in connection with the hospital division. The small dayroom and the large dormitory which open off the main corridors on each side respectively have been thrown into one by the removal of the dividing partition. Into these two dayroom-dormitories have been collected all the infirm and senile bed-ridden patients in the asylum. Each of these dayroom-dormitories contains 21 beds, so that for the present, at any rate, there is ample and most satisfactory accommodation for the nursing of these cases. The result of the opening of these dayroom-dormitories has been that the original sick-rooms have been relieved, and they are now free, for the first time, to receive the acute cases of mental disease for whom, in increasing numbers, bed treatment is being recognised as necessary, and the fewer cases of acute bodily illness which require skilled nursing. With the exception of each of the small observation dayrooms, one on each side, the interior of this section is not distinguishable in appearance from an ordinary hospital. This similarity in appearance to a general hospital is further increased by the fact that with the exception of the male patients in the observation dayroom the rest of the patients, both male and female, are entirely under the charge of female nurses. It is not often, if at all, that a more admirable adaptation of modern hospital ideals to the care and treatment of the insane is presented than in the hospital section of the asylum.

The books and registers were examined and found correct.

Glasgow District Asylum,  
Woodilee.

GLASGOW DISTRICT ASYLUM, WOODILEE,  
23rd and 24th April, 1902.

There were on the 24th inst. 882 patients on the register of the asylum. All were in residence, and every patient was seen during the visit.

The changes in the population since the 11th November, 1901, one of the dates of the preceding entry, are as follows:—

PAUPER PATIENTS.				TOTALS.	
		M.	F.		
Admitted,	- - - - -	77	73	150	
Discharged recovered,	- - - - -	23	24	47	
Discharged unrecovered,	- - - - -	18	22	40	
Died,	- - - - -	19	12	31	

Of the 40 patients discharged improved or unrecovered, 16 were boarded out, 14 were sent to the care of relatives, 9 were transferred to other asylums, and 1 was discharged on account of being absent 28 days by escape. It will be evident from the number boarded out or sent to home care that continued efforts are made to provide for those patients who appear not to require detention in a fully equipped asylum.

The number resident has since last visit increased by 32, and there are at present empty beds for only 2 males and 3 females. The necessity for providing additional accommodation is therefore urgent, but it is understood that the District Board are fully alive to the demand for immediate action. The suitability of composite iron and wood buildings, which can be erected quickly, is being enquired into by the Asylum Committee. This is a matter which requires careful consideration. In the meantime the District Board have resolved to proceed with the erection of the Nurses' Home, which, when completed, will set free a considerable amount of sleeping accommodation in the main asylum.

The deaths are registered as due to cerebral and nervous diseases in 13 cases, to senile decay in 6 cases, to phthisis pulmonalis in 5 cases, to cancer in 3 cases, to heart disease in 2 cases, and to pyæmia and hæmatemesis in 1 case each. In 23 instances, or 74·2 per cent. of the deaths, the cause was verified by *post mortem* examination. The fulness of the records in the Pathological Journal shows that Dr. Marr and the Medical Staff take every advantage which these examinations afford for pathological research. It is understood with satisfaction that the District Board have decided to build a laboratory for scientific work in connection with the new mortuary. There is no doubt that such a provision will, under Dr. Marr's direction, be productive of valuable and important investigations, and keep alive the medical and scientific spirit in the staff.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains four entries referring to the use of seclusion, in one case on account of violent excitement. The only accident calling for notice is an injury to a patient's finger while at work at the turnip-slicing machine, which necessitated an amputation of the digit. There have been 3 escapes, 1 of which was permanent, and in the other 2 the patients were absent for at least one night before being brought back.

Since last visit 13 attendants and 12 nurses have resigned, 1 attendant and 1 nurse have been dismissed, and 15 attendants and 10 nurses have been engaged. The dismissals were not due to conduct affecting the patients' welfare. This movement in the staff is more active than is desirable. Of the male staff 15 are married, 2 of whom live outside the asylum estate, and 13, or 36 per cent., are provided with cottage accommodation in the grounds. In one asylum in Scotland, 61 per cent. of the men are married and suitably housed, and as a consequence the average duration of service is most satisfactory. It was noted with approval that a billiard table and reading-rooms have been provided for the male staff, and it is understood that they are appreciated and largely taken advantage of, with many beneficial results. A room has also been suitably furnished for the recreation of the nurses; it contains a piano, and is amply provided with other means of amusement. It is only right and proper that both indoor and outdoor recreations should be available for the staff after the harassing duties of the day are over. The teaching and training of the attendants by lectures and private demonstrations are carried on in a systematic manner. Since the institution of these classes 20 attendants and 20 nurses have passed the examination and obtained the certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association for proficiency in nursing. Eleven of the staff, who are qualified by length of service, are being prepared for the next examination. In addition to the usual classes, a course of sick cookery is being given to the nurses.

A dormitory on the ground floor on the male side adjacent to the dining hall has been converted into a mess room for the staff, and a large scullery in connection with it is being built. This new mess room is a decided improvement; it is more convenient, better lighted, and more suitable than the former rooms were. The new scullery is intended not only as a service room for the meals of the staff, but also for the washing of the crockery from the patients' dining hall. It will therefore relieve the general kitchen of this work. It is understood that important additions are shortly to be made to the cooking apparatus of the kitchen, and that a hot-plate of considerable size and of the newest design is to be erected in the dining hall. The latter will ensure that the food is served to the patients in a proper condition as to heat.

The general condition of the patients was in all respects highly satisfactory. With few exceptions they were orderly and tranquil in behaviour, while the appeals for discharge were not numerous. The clothing of the

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Glasgow District Asylum, Woodilee.



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Glasgow Dis-  
trict Asylum,  
Woodilee.

men was of good quality and tidy in appearance, the dress of the women being neat and varied as to material and colour. The dinners seen on the three days of the visit were well-cooked, palatable, and abundant meals, of which many of the patients freely expressed satisfaction. Industrial employment is well attended to; 358 men and 264 women are registered as daily engaged in useful work. Thirty men and 39 women were confined to bed, and except that the hospital wards are overcrowded, the treatment and care of the sick and infirm are both skilful and efficient. The standard of the medical management of the institution is a high one—the mental and bodily condition of every patient being investigated in a way which is most praiseworthy. Observation dormitories are being extended in which the newly admitted, the suicidal, the epileptic, and those of restless and defective habits are under continuous night supervision. The advantages of this system of night watching will be apparent, and that it is productive of gratifying results is universally acknowledged.

The wards are in course of being repainted, Nos. 5 and 6 male sections being now in hand. Attention is drawn to the furnishing of these wards; it is at present inadequate, considerable additions being necessary. It is recommended that the number of easy chairs be largely increased. These chairs are much liked by the patients; they add to their comfort and greatly conduce to their peacefulness and contentment. The installation of the electric light is completed—it is an improvement of high hygienic value, and on account of the ease and quickness with which it can be turned on and off, it increases the efficiency of the institution. The main corridors are to be provided with windows in the roof by which they will be made brighter and more cheerful. The meat store near the kitchen is to be converted into dining accommodation for patients working in that department. The open verandahs which flank the administrative block are in process of being made into conservatory corridors, and when completed will form more spacious and pleasant accesses to the wards than the present dark and narrow passages do. It is intended to utilise the large empty room in each of the admission wards as dining accommodation. The general dining hall is overcrowded, and this change will therefore afford a welcome relief to the congestion in the main hall. The Home for children was found in excellent order, and its inmates are most liberally provided for.

The books and registers were examined and found written up to date and correctly kept.

GLASGOW DISTRICT ASYLUM, WOODILEE,  
17th, 18th, and 19th November, 1902.

A comparison of the numbers on the register at this and the previous visit and the changes which have occurred in the population in the interval between the visits is given in the following tabular statement:—

	PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	
On Register 23rd April, 1902,	460	422	882
Admitted,	82	81	163
Discharged recovered,	32	39	71
Discharged unrecovered,	16	12	28
Died,	22	27	49
On Register 17th Nov., 1902,	472	425	897

With the exception of 1 woman, who was absent on statutory probation, all the patients were seen during the visit.

The above figures show an increase, which is steadily progressive, in the number of patients resident. Both the male and the female sections of the asylum now contain more patients than they can properly accommodate. In the circumstances, it is gratifying to record that some relief will be immediately obtained by the opening of the new hospital for patients suffering from phthisis, and the reception block for new patients, which contains 7 beds for each sex. Both these buildings are constructed of wood and iron; they are fitted internally with every care and with every appliance which modern scientific thought can suggest for the welfare and treatment of the inmates.

As they are not yet occupied a description of the arrangements is held over, and will probably appear in the next entry. In the meantime, it may be stated generally that the provision of a reception house for acute cases appears to be in every respect an excellent idea both from the clinical and the administrative points of view. The wisdom of utilising for a tentative experiment of this kind a building constructed of temporary materials is evident, for, however promising of good results the arrangement may now appear, it will no doubt soon be found necessary to amend it. A commencement has been made with the erection of the new Nurses' Home; the opening of this building will also tend, to some extent, to relieve the present pressure upon the accommodation of the main building.

The question of the unsatisfactory nature of the hospital accommodation in this asylum has been frequently referred to in previous entries. While fully recognising the liberality and the activity of the District Board in providing in various directions for the wants of the various classes of the insane under their care, it must again be pointed out that the defective hospital arrangements have been but superficially affected by the various structural additions referred to above. The present hospital might, subject to certain alterations, continue for some time to provide for senile, infirm, and casual cases of slight illness occurring in the other wards, but they are not capable of containing at the same time senile and infirm cases, cases of acute bodily illness, and the large and increasing numbers of recently admitted cases who require continued rest or treatment in bed. If nothing more permanent can meantime be entertained, the District Board should consider the advisability of erecting a temporary hospital of from 40 to 50 beds within which one or other of the classes of patient just mentioned can be accommodated.

The deaths are registered as due to the following diseases:—Phthisis and tuberculosis, 9 cases; gross diseases of the brain and nervous system, 8 cases; senile decay, 7 cases; general paralysis of the insane, 7 cases; lung affection (including gangrene of lung, pneumonia, bronchitis, and pleurisy), 5 cases; heart disease, 5 cases; epilepsy, 3 cases; internal abscess, 2 cases; exhaustion from acute mania, 2 cases; and kidney disease in 1 case. Beyond calling attention to the fact that 20 per cent. of the deaths were due to tuberculosis, the other causes of death demand no special notice. *Post mortem* examinations were made in 39 instances, which is a high and creditable proportion. The records of these examinations show that they are performed with care and minuteness. The scientific value of such examinations, even when well performed, depends greatly upon the clinical observations previously recorded in the case books. It is gratifying to be able to record that in this asylum at any rate the clinical reports are systematically recorded and carefully supervised by the Medical Superintendent and the senior Medical Officers.

Among the more serious accidents recorded in the Register of Accidents are the following:—(1) Among females, two fractures of the bones of the forearm, a fracture of the neck of the femur—the result of a patient's being knocked down by another patient—and a severe burn caused by the patient sitting down on a stove; (2) among males, a dislocation of the wrist joint in the case of an attendant who was attacked by a patient, and a fracture of the ulna. It is not apparent (with the exception of the burn in the case of a female patient where the nurse in charge was suspected of negligence) that any of the above accidents were other than fortuitous or that blame directly attached to any responsible person.

There are four entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion; these refer to the seclusion of 2 female patients on account of excitement.

The changes which have occurred among the nursing staff are as follows:—Eight men and 8 women have resigned, and 8 men have been dismissed. Among the causes of dismissal, intemperance, roughness with patients, and overstaying leave are the principal. The present staff for day duty consists of 34 male attendants and 10 female nurses on the male side, and 43 nurses on the female side. There are 10 men and 11 women on night duty. The whole of the hospital division on the male side of the asylum is now under the charge of a hospital-trained nurse assisted by 9 female nurses. The change has operated for good in every respect, and has fully justified Dr. Marr's action in establishing it. A hospital-trained nurse is also in charge of the female hospital. As means towards perfecting and increasing the efficiency of certain departments of the asylum it may be mentioned that a trained lady cook has

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Appendix B. been put in charge of the kitchen department, and that a lady who has qualified for such work is in charge of the laundry department.

Commissioners Entries. The structural alterations of the corridors of communication have much improved and brightened the appearance of the interior of the main building.

Royal and District Asylums. To detail the many useful improvements which, under Dr. Marr's active management, have been introduced into the institution would unduly extend this report. It may be sufficient to remark that most of them were much appreciated.

Glasgow District Asylum, Woodilee. The patients, as a whole, were found well dressed and suitably provided for. The changes which have been introduced into their dietary have perceptibly increased their general contentment, and have, it is understood, diminished the irritability of some of them. With the exception of a man who complained of the roughness of certain male attendants and whose statements were fully investigated no complaints beyond the usual demands for release were submitted.

The books and registers were examined and found correct.

Govan District Asylum, Hawkhead.

GOVAN DISTRICT ASYLUM, HAWKHEAD,  
18th and 19th April, 1902.

There were on the 18th instant 474 patients on the register of the asylum. Of these, 8 men and 3 women are private patients, and 240 men and 223 women are paupers. All are in residence and were seen in the course of the visit.

The changes in the population since 14th November 1901, one of the dates of the previous visit, are as follows :—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted, - - -	2	1	44	36	83
Discharged recovered, -	0	2	22	15	39
Discharged unrecovered,	0	0	7	7	14
Died, - - - -	0	0	12	12	24

During the period to which these figures refer there has been an increase of 1 in the number of private patients, and of 3 males and 2 females in the number of paupers. The asylum is calculated to accommodate 510 patients ; and as the number resident is 474, there are at this date available vacancies for 36 patients, a comparatively small margin of spare accommodation in view of the rapid growth of population in the Govan Lunacy District, and of a corresponding increase in the annual number of cases requiring institutional treatment. On 15th May 1901, there were 430 patients on the register of the asylum, and as there are at present 474, the increase during the past eleven months is 44.

It is understood that the suggestion made in the previous entry referring to the treatment of transient attacks of mental aberration due to alcoholic excess, elsewhere than in the asylum, is under the consideration of the Govan Parish Council. The use of observation wards for this class of cases by the Glasgow Parish Council has been productive of interesting and instructive results.

The deaths are registered as due to cerebral and nervous diseases in 13 cases, to phthisis pulmonalis and other forms of tubercular disease in 5 cases, to cardiac affections in 2 cases, to pneumonia in 2 cases, and to senile decay and bronchitis, each in 1 case. In 13 instances, or in 54 per cent. of the deaths, the cause was verified by *post mortem* examination. A room in the mortuary is in the course of being suitably furnished where relatives and friends, who come to pay the last token of respect to a deceased patient, can view the body.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 8 entries. They refer to the restraint of 4 patients, and to the seclusion of 4 patients, chiefly in consequence of being violent and dangerous to themselves and others. Two accidents are recorded ; one was a slight bruise due to a fall, and the other consisted of injuries to the face sustained by leaping from a window over 30 feet from the ground at his own home to avoid recapture after escape.



This patient made a good recovery. There has been one escape in which the patient was absent overnight before being brought back. Appendix B.

The following changes have taken place in the nursing staff, 8 attendants and 9 nurses have resigned, 2 attendants have been dismissed, and 10 attendants and 11 nurses have been engaged. The dismissals were on account of roughness to a patient. Attention is again drawn to the great desirability of increasing the cottage accommodation for married attendants. The number so accommodated at this asylum is considerably smaller than that at any asylum of a similar size in Scotland. It is a provision which has always been attended with the best results. Commissioners' Entries.  
Royal and District Asylums.  
Govan District Asylum, Hawkhead.

With few exceptions the patients were tranquil and orderly in behaviour. The women's dress was neat, of good quality, and varied as to material and make. The clothing of the men was warm, comfortable, and in good order. The dinners seen during the visit were substantial and well-cooked meals, of which appreciation was expressed by many patients of whom enquiry was made. The dietaries of this asylum have been examined, and their energy and proteid value have been pronounced sufficient. The industrial employment of the inmates is well attended to; 76 per cent. of both men and women are registered as being daily engaged in useful work. Of the men employed, 105 are engaged at outdoor work on the farm, garden, or grounds. The addition of the farm of Old Crookston to the land in occupation by the asylum has beneficially increased the amount of healthy work for these patients.

Outdoor recreations and associated amusements and entertainments are liberally provided. The weekly dance is attended by 176 patients, or 37 per cent. of the population. The number who were present at Divine Service last Sunday was 148. Though arrangements have been made for services to those patients who profess the Roman Catholic faith, none have yet been held. No difficulty has been experienced in other asylums for the celebration of Mass at regular intervals.

The sick, infirm, and newly admitted patients are efficiently provided for in the hospital section. Fifteen men and 13 women were confined to bed on account of their mental condition or of bodily disease. The isolation of consumptive cases, especially when in the third stage, is now considered imperative in the interests of the other patients. It is at present universally admitted that patients in this condition are centres of infection; they spit everywhere and, when the sputum dries, it disseminates tubercular disease among those who are of low vitality, as a considerable percentage of the insane are. The infectious blocks would in the meantime serve for the isolation of those in the third stage of consumption, and it is recommended that they be put to this use. The authorities of three asylums in Scotland are considering plans for the erection of separate hospitals for the isolation and treatment of consumptive cases.

The general condition of the day-rooms and dormitories merits a favourable report. They were scrupulously clean and had a bright, comfortable, and well-furnished appearance. The bedding was in excellent order, and ample for the season.

It is understood with satisfaction that the District Board have under consideration specifications for the installation of electric lighting. This illuminant possesses hygienic advantages of great value, and is more efficient than gas. The superiority of the electric light for asylums is now too well known to need further comment. It is therefore hoped that this desirable improvement will be carried into effect.

The books and registers were examined and found to be kept with regularity, accuracy, and neatness.

**GOVAN DISTRICT ASYLUM, HAWKHEAD,  
22nd and 23rd July 1902.**

The following figures show the changes which have occurred since the date of last visit :—

Appendix B.		PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Commissioners' Entries.	On register 18th April, 1902, . . .	8	3	240	223	474
	Admitted, . . .	0	0	39	39	78
Royal and District Asylums.	Discharged recovered, . . .	2	0	19	12	33
	Discharged unrecovered, . . .	0	0	12	8	20
	Died, . . .	0	0	6	12	18
Govan District Asylum, Hawkhead.	On register, 22nd July, 1902, . . .	6	3	242	230	481

With the exception of 2 men and 1 woman who were absent on pass, all the patients were resident and were seen during the visit.

Of the 20 patients discharged unrecovered, 8 men and 8 women were transferred to the lunatic wards of the Govan Poorhouse; 3 men were transferred to other asylums, and 1 man was sent to the care of relatives. It is evident that the high admission rate would have ere now seriously encroached upon the available spare accommodation but for the outlet which is still afforded by the wards of the Govan Poorhouse.

The deaths are registered as due to apoplexy or cerebral softening in 4 cases, to tubercular disease of the lungs in 3 cases, to epilepsy in 2 cases, to general paralysis in 2 cases, to heart disease in 2 cases, and to the following diseases in 1 case each, viz.:—acute pneumonia, cancer of the pancreas, puerperal anæmia, senile decay, and erysipelas. *Post mortem* examinations were made in 13 instances.

There are 4 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. These refer to the restraint of 3 and the seclusion of 1 person on account of violent excitement.

The entries in the Register of Accidents refer to slight and unimportant injuries.

The record of the employment of patients shows that at the time of the visit 184 men and 171 women were working. This gives the creditable proportion of 74 per cent., reckoned on the resident population.

The changes among the attendants and nurses have been as follows:—five men and 1 woman have resigned, and 8 men and 1 woman have been engaged.

It is understood that the District Board has under consideration the question of lighting the institution with electricity. The dwelling-house at the farmstead is being prepared for the reception of 12–14 male patients, who are to be under the charge of a married man and his wife. The reconstruction of a part of the workshop block for the accommodation of about 20 male patients is, it is understood, still under consideration. In a conversation with Dr. Watson it was learned with approval that there is a prospect that portions of the grounds adjoining the asylum and the hospital may shortly be laid out as recreation ground for the patients. This is a distinct want; it was observed that some of the older or weakly patients had no choice between walking parties, which they may probably have neither the strength nor the inclination to join, and sitting in their wards. The provision of seats and walks on portions of the grounds adjoining the buildings into which they could pass directly from the wards would be a great advantage to this class of patient and, on occasions, to others as well.

The institution was found throughout in the best possible state of cleanliness and good order. It was observed that the plaster work in some of the hospital dormitories is giving way in places, and that the gas is gradually discolouring the paint on the walls and ceilings in many of the apartments in that division.

The patients were orderly and quiet. The stillness in the main dining-room during dinner was unusual in such a large assemblage. The meal, which was tastefully served, consisted of broth, boiled beef, potatoes, and bread. The quality of the beef was excellent, and a liberal quantity was supplied to each patient. The system of carving the food at each table, which is always employed in this asylum, is a commendable one in many respects. The dress of the inmates of both sexes was almost without exception neatly fitting, tidy, and in good repair.

The books and registers were examined and found to be regularly and correctly kept.

HADDINGTON DISTRICT ASYLUM, Appendix B.  
5th May 1902.

Commissioners' Entries.

The following changes have taken place in the numbers resident since last visit :—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.	Royal and District Asylums.
	M.	F.	M.	F.		
On Register, 12th September 1901,	9	10	56	68	143	Haddington District Asylum.
Admitted since, . . . . .	1	1	10	10	22	
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	1	0	4	3	8	
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	0	0	2	0	2	
Died, . . . . .	3	1	1	3	8	
On Register, 5th May 1902,	6	11	59	71	147	

In the above figures effect has been given to the transference since last visit of 1 female patient from the pauper to the private list.

With the exception of 1 female patient who was absent on pass, all the patients were resident and were seen during the visit. The assigned causes of the deaths are senile decay in 2 cases, gross brain disease in 2 cases, and phthisis, pyæmia, carcinoma of the liver, and pneumonia in 1 case each. These causes were verified in all instances by *post mortem* examination except in 1 case, in which permission could not be obtained. The regularity with which *post mortem* examinations are held in this asylum is characteristic of the interest which is taken in the medical work of the asylum.

There are no entries in the Registers of Escape, Restraint and Seclusion, or Accidents.

The number of patients industrially employed at the time of the visit was 109, or upwards of 74 per cent. of the inmates. This proportion is highly satisfactory, and creditable to those who are in charge of the institution.

Two attendants—1 man and 1 woman—have been dismissed as unsuitable, and 1 man and 2 women have been engaged.

The asylum has been greatly altered and improved in various ways since last visit. Among the more important of these alterations are the following :—The installation of electric light has been completed, and is said to be in every respect successful. The laundry has been reconstructed, and is now in use. It has been fitted with new porcelain wash-tubs of a good design and substantial make, and a new hydro-extractor. The drying closets have also been rearranged. It is, however, learned that their number is too few to permit of all the clothes being expeditiously dried ; it is manifest that this defect seriously interferes with the efficient working of the laundry as a whole. If it can be easily rectified by the addition of other two drying screens, which seems possible, it is recommended that this should be done. The kitchen has been fitted with new cooking apparatus, a hot-plate for the service of food has been introduced, and a new central hatchway opened into the dining-hall. It is understood that the floor is to be tiled ; at present it stands much in need of renovation. It is recommended that plate racks should be introduced into the kitchen. The dining-room is too small to accommodate all the patients who might with advantage have their meals there ; taking the minimum standard of space measurement per head, it can only properly seat 124 patients, which is 23 less than the number on the register to-day. It is not considered advisable in the meantime to discuss this question further, because it was apparent that the male side of the asylum is so full that any further considerable increase in the number of male admissions will produce a state of overcrowding which will necessitate the extension of the accommodation, and upon the form of such accommodation will depend the question of extending the present dining-hall. In the day-rooms additions have been made to the furnishings, chiefly in the form of chairs, rugs, and tables, and many small ornamental and decorative articles which add brightness to the rooms were observed in the female wards. Two of these apartments, one on each side of the house, have been refloored with pitch pine. The dormitories were particularly neat and clean. The floors have been relaid with pitch pine ; strips of bright carpet extend between the beds ; and blue blinds have been put up on all the windows. Perhaps the most important and useful alteration in the interior of the asylum is the erection of lavatories and water-closets on the dormitory flats. These additions have



Appendix B. been carefully planned, and they are constructed on the most sanitary principles. The lavatories and water-closets on the ground floor are not yet ready for use. The new bath-rooms are in every respect admirably constructed and finished, and the baths are of the best quality and design.

Commissioners' Entries. It is learned that the District Board have decided to introduce a new central boiler sufficiently large to supply steam for electric lighting, cooking, laundry work, and the heating by hot water of the whole asylum. The necessity for artificially heating the institution is particularly urgent, especially as regards the single rooms. Dr. Ronaldson and Mr. Macrae both stated that during the intense cold of last winter the patients had to be removed from many of these rooms. The above series of alterations which have been cursorily commented upon are indicative of a desire on the part of the District Board to place the equipment of the asylum on a level with that of the modern type of similar institutions throughout the country. On the speedy and effective attainment of that purpose they are to be congratulated.

Royal and District Asylums.  
Haddington District Asylum.

The asylum, apart from the disorder attendant upon internal alterations, was found in a state of good order and cleanliness. The patients were sedate and orderly; their personal clothing was neat; and the dinner which was served to them to-day was in every respect satisfactory.

The books and registers were examined and found to be regularly and correctly kept.

#### HADDINGTON DISTRICT ASYLUM, 26th September 1902.

There are 154 patients on the register of the asylum at this date. Five males and 9 females are private patients, and 65 men and 75 women are paupers. Since last visit one male has been transferred from the private to the pauper list. Two men were absent on pass. All the patients resident were seen.

Since 5th May 1902, the date of the preceding report, the following changes have taken place:—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted, . . . . .	0	1	9	10	20
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	0	3	2	4	9
Died, . . . . .	0	0	2	2	4

The number on the register has increased by 7 since last visit; the pauper males have increased by 6 and the pauper females by 4. There is a decrease of 3 in the number of private patients. In view of all that has been done and is being done by the District Board in improving the asylum it is with some hesitation pointed out that overcrowding exists in the dayrooms of the male division, and that unless a considerable decrease in the number of male patients can be effected by their discharge to private dwellings an extension of the dayroom accommodation is necessary. The three male dayrooms can, according to present requirements as to floor space, properly accommodate only 52 patients. At this date they contained 64, or 12 in excess of the proper number. As the admission rate shows an upward tendency the further growth of the asylum population seems inevitable.

The deaths are registered as due to brain disease in 2 cases, to epilepsy in 1 case, and to acute kidney disease in 1 case. The cause of death was verified by *post mortem* examination in every case.

There is no record of the use of restraint or seclusion in the treatment of any patient. No accident has occurred, and there has been no escape. The changes in the staff have been as follows:—one attendant and 1 nurse have resigned, 2 attendants and 1 nurse have been dismissed, and 3 attendants and 3 nurses have been engaged.

The structural alterations and improvements which have been completed are answering all expectations and are in every respect satisfactory. The dayrooms and dormitories presented a bright, cheerful, and comfortable appearance, and the abundance of flowers and other objects of decoration and interest attracted favourable attention. The condition and furnishing of the wards are now abreast of those in the latest and best equipped asylums in

Scotland. The new lavatories and bathrooms have been excellently furnished and are efficiently fulfilling their purpose. The sanitary arrangements of the asylum may now be said to be complete in every direction. The work in connection with the heating of the institution by a low-pressure hot-water system is making good progress. When completed it will be possible to maintain during the winter months an adequate temperature in all the day-rooms, dormitories, and single rooms. By this improvement the comfort of the patients and their safety from cold will be secured. The building of the boiler-house and chimney-stalk is finished, and a boiler large enough to meet all requirements as to steam and power is about to be fixed. A new pump in connection with the rain-water cistern is required; the present one is old and inadequate. The kitchen has been furnished with cooking boilers of good design, and effect has been given to the recommendation as to a hot-plate and a large hatchway between the kitchen and the dining hall. The tiling of the kitchen floor is again recommended, as it would greatly assist in ensuring cleanliness. The laundry has been enlarged and refitted with tubs. It is understood that an extension of the drying closets is to be made. The electric light is now in full working order, and its many advantages are fully recognised.

The patients were found during the visit in a condition which reflected great credit on those in charge. Their clothing and personal neatness were highly satisfactory. Their care and general management are evidently kindly and judicious. Except a few appeals for discharge there were no complaints calling for attention. The dinner at this date consisted of pea-soup, bread, stewed beef, and potatoes. It was a well-cooked and abundant meal which was appreciated by the patients. As regards employment, 28 men work on the farm and grounds, 14 assist in keeping the wards in good order, and 4 are otherwise employed. Of the women, 65 are registered as daily engaged in useful work. Twelve women are at this season employed on the farm. The land leased by the District Board affords healthy outdoor labour for about 41 per cent. of the male patients. Such work is beneficial in every way—it improves the bodily condition, promotes tranquillity, and conduces to contentment. It is understood that the farm is managed so successfully as to yield a substantial profit, and in this way it is also beneficial to the rate-payers.

The books and registers were examined and found regularly and accurately kept.

INVERNESS DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
28th and 29th January 1902.

Inverness  
District  
Asylum.

The following statement shows the changes in the population of the asylum since the date of last visit :—

PRIVATE AND PAUPER PATIENTS.			
	M.	F.	TOTALS.
On Register 22nd July 1901, . . . . .	311	300	611
Admitted, . . . . .	32	27	59
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	18	12	30
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	6	7	13
Died, . . . . .	6	4	10
On Register 28th January 1902, . . . . .	313	304	617

Of the latter numbers, 2 men and 1 woman are private patients. No less than 32 patients—18 men and 14 women—were absent on probation and were not seen during the visit. Other three patients are about to be discharged on probation. These patients are living in private dwellings throughout the northern counties, and are being tested with a view to their suitability for care outside the asylum. If, as is highly probable, the larger proportion of them should be found capable of permanently residing in private dwellings, this experiment will undoubtedly tend towards postponing the impending necessity for extending the asylum accommodation by diminishing the resident numbers, and effect thereby a substantial saving of expenditure. It is also an important fact to bear in mind that a certain class of the insane are more contented in private houses than in asylums, to confinement in which they appear never to become reconciled.

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Inverness District Asylum.

The mortality during the period covered by this report has been exceptionally low. The assigned causes of death are as follows:—gross disease of the brain 3 cases, general paralysis 2 cases, tubercular disease 2 cases, Bright's disease 1 case, peritonitis 1 case, and cancer 1 case. With the exception of one patient, who died while absent from the asylum, *post mortem* examinations were made in each instance.

There are 4 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion referring to the restraint of 1 patient in order to prevent the removal of surgical dressings. Nine patients escaped and were absent for at least one night before being brought back. There is only one entry in the Register of Accidents, which records the fracture of the bones of the leg in a female patient who accidentally slipped and fell on a floor.

The number of patients industrially employed at the time of the visit was 483, or 82 per cent. of the resident population. Such a proportion is exceedingly creditable to the administration of the asylum.

The changes among the members of the nursing staff have been gratifyingly few; 3 men and 6 women have left, and 3 women have been engaged. It is too soon to attribute the increased stability of the female staff to the opening of the new Home, but judging from other institutions in which a similar provision has been made it is anticipated that its effect will be permanent in this respect.

It is recorded with satisfaction that arrangements have been completed for diverting the road to the north of the asylum and for carrying it to the south of the institution, with a separate exit on to the main public road. The work of constructing the new road has been begun. In order to secure the separate exit referred to, and to provide at the same time suitable ground for the erection of married attendants' cottages, the District Board have acquired by purchase 12 acres of land to the south-west of the asylum. It is also gratifying to report that the District Board have ordered plans and estimates to be submitted to them for the heating of the corridors and dormitories, and the tenders for the erection of two supplementary dining halls have been called for.

Since last visit the new slaughter-house and piggery have been completed. Wards B and C on the male side have been refloored and redecorated; also corridors A, B, C, and D on the male side. This renovation was much required, and while it has been carried out apparently with economy, the effect is pleasing and the work is satisfactory. In the preceding entry attention was directed to the state of the lavatories in Wards F male and female, and in Wards G male and female. Their renovation will require, in any case, to be undertaken sooner or later. In the meantime their present condition necessitates the continuance of the old general bathroom, which might otherwise be dispensed with and converted to other and more useful purposes.

The patients appeared to be satisfactorily provided for, and, with a few exceptions, were quiet and remarkably free from excitement.

No complaints were submitted, and there was less appearance of irritability due to the feeling of enforced confinement than is usually met with in an asylum of this size. To a large extent this is no doubt due to the pleasant and cordial relations which have all along existed between Dr. Keay and his patients.

The books and registers were examined and were found correct.

INVERNESS DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
12th and 13th August 1902.

There were on the 12th instant 626 patients on the register of the asylum. Of these, 2 males and 1 female were private patients, and 318 males and 305 females were paupers. Twenty men and 14 women are absent on statutory probation, and 1 man is absent by escape. The number resident was 591, all of whom were seen during the visit.

Since 28th January 1902, the date to which the figures in the preceding entry refer, the following changes have taken place:—



	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.	Appendix B.
	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Admitted, . . . . .	2	1	59	45	107	Commissioners' Entries.
Discharged recovered, . .	1	—	22	21	44	
Discharged unrecovered, .	2	1	12	3	18	Royal and District Asylums.
Died, . . . . .	—	—	17	19	36	

The number on the register has increased by 9—7 males and 2 females ; and the number resident by 6—4 males and 2 females. Of the 15 patients discharged improved or unrecovered, 8 were sent to the care of relatives, 6 were boarded out, and 1 was transferred to another asylum. Dr. Keay drew up at the time of the visit in July 1901 a list of patients who had passed into a condition of harmless chronic insanity, and who consequently did not appear to require detention in a fully equipped asylum for their proper care. This list was sent to Dr. Charles Macpherson, Deputy Commissioner, who in the course of his visitation of the insane in private dwellings in the Inverness Lunacy District interviewed the Inspectors of the parishes to which these patients were chargeable, and discussed the provision which could be made for their care and guardianship. These united efforts have been successful in causing the removal of a considerable number of incurable and inoffensive patients, and further efforts are to be made in this direction. The very small number who have had to be returned to the asylum shows that the selection of patients for removal was judiciously made. Every patient was sent out on a year's probation with a view to testing their fitness for domestic care before being finally discharged. This procedure permits of any patient who should prove unfit being returned to the asylum within a year without incurring the expense of medical certificates and Sheriff's Order. It is desirable to point out that every patient unnecessarily kept in an asylum lays an unjustifiable burden upon the parochial rates, as it is generally much more expensive to keep a patient in an asylum than in a private dwelling. The admission rate continues very high, and even with the relief resulting from the removal of these patients, the resident population has increased by 6 since 28th January 1902.

The deaths are registered as due to phthisis pulmonalis in 12 cases, to brain disease in 6 cases, to pneumonia in 5 cases, to heart disease in 5 cases, to acute and chronic bronchial affections in 4 cases, and to peritonitis, abdominal tuberculosis, cancer, and colitis each in 1 case. Thirty-nine per cent. of the deaths were due to consumption or other forms of tuberculosis. It is interesting to note that no death is recorded as due to general paralysis of the insane. *Post mortem* examinations were held in 35, or 97 per cent., of the deaths—a most satisfactory proportion. The pathological journal and other medical records are carefully and intelligently kept. Both the site and the internal arrangements of the mortuary are unsatisfactory, the latter especially being behind what is now thought desirable, and it is hoped that the District Board will favourably consider the erection of a properly designed mortuary on a more suitable site.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 13 entries. They refer to the use of restraint and seclusion in 1 case on account of impulsive and homicidal attacks, and to the seclusion of 1 patient in consequence of violent excitement. Seven casualties are recorded, but none was of a serious character, and they call for no comment. Six patients have escaped and were absent for at least one night before being brought back. There appears to be no ground for anxiety in regard to the patient at present absent by escape.

The staff is maintained at an adequate strength, the ratio of attendants to patients being 1 to 10 in each division of the institution. The satisfactory proportion of 40 per cent. of the staff has been over 5 years in the service of the asylum. For night duty there is an increase of 2 nurses, which allows of a beneficial extension of continuous night supervision. There was no bed reported as wet last night. The changes in the staff are as follows:—5 attendants and 3 nurses have resigned, 1 attendant and 2 nurses have been dismissed, and 8 attendants and 6 nurses have been engaged. The causes of dismissal were inefficiency, intemperance, and misconduct towards a patient. The accommodation in the Nurses' House is all that can possibly be desired, and there is no doubt that its effect in retaining capable and trustworthy nurses will soon be apparent.

The chief works now in progress are (1) the building of the dining halls in

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connection with the hospital sections; (2) an extension of the heating arrangements to all the dayrooms, dormitories, single rooms, corridors, and staff accommodation; (3) the complete renovation of F and G male dayrooms, and the re-equipment of the lavatory, bathing, and sanitary arrangements in connection with this section; (4) the construction of the new road. Good progress has already been made relative to this road, and the work is being done by the patients and the attendants under the supervision of the County Road Surveyor and in accordance with specifications laid down by him.

The District Board are to be congratulated on having obtained sanction for this important and desirable improvement, which will in future secure the privacy of the grounds immediately surrounding the asylum. Plans for the erection of 5 cottages for married attendants, of a house for the steward, and of one for the engineer have been sanctioned by the Board. The renovation of the male wards on the ground floor has been effectively done, and their accommodation is now quite satisfactory. It is understood that the wards F and G on the female side are as soon as possible to be taken in hand. The re-flooring of the dormitories and of many of the corridors is greatly needed. Dr. Keay pointed out that the removal of partitions in connection with several dormitories and single rooms would not only increase but also improve the sleeping accommodation, and it is recommended that these alterations be carried out. The wash-house and laundry are now efficient in every direction, and afford every facility for carrying on the large amount of work devolving on this department. The building of a suitable workshop block is, it is understood, under consideration. Its site should be as convenient as possible to the male side of the asylum.

There appear to be many objections on the part of the patients to attending Divine service in the dining hall, in which dances and other associated entertainments are regularly held. In these circumstances the grounds of these objections can be easily understood and appreciated. There can be no doubt that the erection of a separate church, simple in design and cheap in construction, would be a welcome and acceptable provision to the inmates of the asylum.

The condition of the patients was in all respects satisfactory. Their behaviour was, generally speaking, quiet and orderly, and no complaints calling for attention were made. The dress of the women was bright and varied, and in both divisions the patients were neat and tidy. The dinners seen during the visit were well cooked, palatable, and abundant meals. The milk supply is frequently defective; on some days it is as much as 8 gallons short, and consequently a large number of the patients have to go with a scanty supply of milk to their porridge. During the year from May 1901 to May 1902 the supply was defective to the extent of 330 gallons. A full and regular supply should be arranged for without delay. The employment of the inmates is exceptionally well attended to, and the value of their labour, especially of those engaged in outdoor work, must be considerable. The high standard of the care and treatment of the patients in both hospital sections always attracts favourable notice. The wards, except those in the hands of workmen, were in excellent order, and are enlivened by an abundant supply of plants, flowers, pictures, and other objects of interest. It was everywhere evident that the institution is managed with zeal and ability.

The registers were examined and found kept with care and accuracy.

Kirklands  
Asylum,  
Bothwell.

KIRKLANDS ASYLUM, BOTHWELL,  
11th March 1902.

There are at this date 202 patients on the register of the asylum, 103 being males and 99 females. All the patients were seen in the course of the visit.

Since 7th November, 1901, the date of the previous entry, the following changes in the population have taken place:—

PAUPER PATIENTS.			
	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted, . . . . .	20	18	38
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	6	3	9
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	2	6	8
Died, . . . . .	7	1	8

The admissions exceed the discharges from all causes by 13, and consequently there is an increase to that extent in the number resident. Appendix B.

The deaths are registered as due to general paralysis in 4 cases, to gross brain disease in 1 case, to phthisis pulmonalis in 2 cases, and to enteritis in 1 case. In 4 cases, or in 50 per cent. of the deaths, the cause was ascertained or verified by a *post mortem* examination. Commissioners' Entries.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 37 entries. They refer to the use of restraint in 1 case in order to prevent the removal of surgical dressings. No serious accident has taken place. Two escapes are recorded, both being permanent; one patient is known to be working in a neighbouring town, and there appears to be no ground for anxiety as regards the well-being of the other patient. Royal and District Asylums.

Two attendants, 4 nurses, and 2 servants have resigned, 1 nurse has been dismissed, and 2 attendants, 6 nurses, and 6 servants have been engaged. These changes are more numerous than is desirable. Of the present charge attendants, 2 have been in the service of the asylum over 5 years and 1 over 4 years, and of the under male staff, one has over 2 years' service, 1 over 1, and 3 have only a few months' service. Owing to the recent resignation of several nurses who had served the institution for several years, the duration of service on the female side is not so satisfactory. Of the 3 charge nurses, 1 has served 7 years, 1 has completed a year's service, and 1 only 9 months. The 4 junior nurses have a service of only a few months. Kirklands Asylum, Bothwell.

It is understood that the Managing Committee have under consideration plans and estimates for the erection of a house for 14 nurses, of a home for 9 unmarried attendants, and of cottages for married attendants and artisans. It has been pointed out in previous reports that the present accommodation of the staff is neither adequate nor satisfactory, and it is therefore earnestly hoped that the building of these homes and cottages will soon be proceeded with. There can be no doubt that this new accommodation will tend greatly to secure and retain the services of trustworthy and efficient attendants and nurses.

The new laundry is now in full working order. It has been well equipped with efficient machinery, but the steam supply seems scarcely sufficient to meet its requirements. It is well lighted, and its ventilation is most satisfactory. The work of the laundry is at present done by the patients under healthy and greatly improved conditions.

The patients were found during the visit in a highly satisfactory state. The clothing of both sexes was in good order, of varied and suitable material, and well fitting. The behaviour of the inmates was most orderly, and the relations between them and the staff were evidently of a cordial character. The dinner at this date was of two courses—tinned corned beef, potatoes, and mashed turnips, followed by dumpling and sauce. The meal was evidently enjoyed, and the good order of its service cannot be too highly commended.

The attention of the Committee and Dr. Skeen is directed to the report by Dr. J. C. Dunlop, of Edinburgh, on the dietaries of this asylum. The male dietary appears to be of too small nutritive value, and certain recommendations are made by which the energy and proteid standard can be secured.

Six men and 5 women were confined to bed, and the want of adequate and proper sickroom accommodation was never more apparent than at this visit. Eight men and 1 woman are general paralytics, 8 men and 6 women are epileptic, and 1 man and 1 woman are under special supervision on account of suicidal tendencies. Fifty-one men and 74 women are registered as daily engaged in useful work. Sixteen men were seen delving in the field rented by the Committee. This piece of land has been a most useful addition to the resources of the asylum; it has provided the male inmates with healthy outdoor work, which is one of the most effective of therapeutic agents in their treatment. Such work improves their physical condition, and conduces to natural sleep. The renewal of the lease of this field is therefore strongly recommended.

The asylum was throughout scrupulously clean and in good order. The day-rooms are suitably and comfortably furnished, and all sections of the establishment were of an agreeable temperature. The bedding was clean and ample for the season.

The books and registers were examined and found regularly and accurately kept.



## Appendix B.

## KIRKLANDS ASYLUM, BOTHWELL,

4th August 1902.

Commissioners' Entries.

The following tabular statement shows the changes which have taken place since last visit :—

Royal and  
District  
Asylums.

Kirklands  
Asylum,  
Bothwell.

	PAUPER PATIENTS.		
	M.	F.	TOTALS.
On register 11th March 1902, . . . . .	103	99	202
Admitted, . . . . .	20	18	38
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	8	7	15
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	2	5	7
Died, . . . . .	7	4	11
On register 4th August 1902, . . . . .	106	101	207

With the exception of one woman, who was absent on statutory probation, all the patients were resident and were seen during the visit.

The deaths are registered as due to the following diseases, viz. :—to general paralysis of the insane in 3 cases, to senile decay in 2 cases, to epilepsy in 2 cases, and to phthisis, cerebral embolism, meningitis, and enteritis in 1 case each. *Post mortem* examinations were made in only 3 instances.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 36 entries which refer to the restraint of two patients in order to prevent the removal of surgical dressings. Two patients escaped and were each absent for at least one night before being brought back.

At the time of the visit 58 men and 60 women were industrially employed. As illustrative of the kind of work done by the male inmates, it may be stated that on one day last week 23 male patients were employed at hay-making, and 9 in the garden and grounds.

It is evident that the small amount of land attached to the asylum cannot give constant employment to the men, and it is again urged that the Joint Committee should endeavour at the first opportunity to secure land in the immediate neighbourhood of the institution. The proposed new home for male attendants and the cottages for married attendants will encroach upon the existing garden ground, to a slight extent certainly, but where the whole is so small the loss of more than half an acre is not inconsiderable.

The wards and dormitories of the asylum were found clean, tidy, and properly ventilated. The only parts of the institution that were unsatisfactory from a structural standpoint were the sick-rooms. These wards are situated on each side of the first floor, and are approached by staircases, which are somewhat steep and narrow for such a special purpose. The wards themselves are disproportionately small for such an institution, and they are unprovided with dayroom dormitories, which are, at the present time, considered indispensable for the better nursing of the sick inmates of asylums. Patients requiring bed treatment have, under the existing conditions, almost all to be placed in single rooms, and there is no provision for the effectual separation of the noisier patients from those who require rest and quietness.

There are, at this date, 14 patients, 2 men and 12 women, in bed; and although it was not apparent that any of the inmates who ought to be in bed were not so disposed of, it is evident that, at certain seasons of the year when sickness is more prevalent than it is at present, the difficulty of providing for the sick other than in the ordinary dormitories must be considerable. An asylum hospital should be able to accommodate a certain proportion of the newly admitted cases who require nursing and special attention; it is doubtful whether the sick wards in this institution can properly fulfil this important function. For the above reasons it is recommended that the Committee should consider the advisability of providing adequate hospital accommodation at the earliest possible opportunity.

It is satisfactory to record that the dietary of the patients has been improved; the supply of oatmeal, of bread, and of margarine has been increased, and a luncheon is now given to the men who work outside.

The appearance presented by the majority of the patients, with regard to personal clothing, personal cleanliness, and orderly demeanour, was all that could be desired.

The books and registers were examined and found correct.

LANARK DISTRICT ASYLUM, HARTWOOD,      Appendix B.  
14th and 15th May 1902.

Commissioners'  
Entries.

Royal and  
District  
Asylums.

Lanark  
District  
Asylum,  
Hartwood.

It is recorded with great regret that since the asylum was last visited, Dr. Campbell Clark, the Medical Superintendent, died, after a long and painful illness, on 28th November 1901. By his death the asylum has lost a most capable and conscientious Superintendent, and the patients one who worked assiduously for their welfare. He devoted his exceptional ability and untiring energy to the planning and organising of this asylum, and as an outcome of his labour it can be truly said that the Lanark District Asylum is one of the best administered institutions for the insane in Scotland. His zeal, industry, and high sense of duty caused him to be greatly esteemed and respected by all who knew him and especially by those under his care. His medical work was of a high standard, and this, coupled with his outstanding powers of administration, greatly enhanced the reputation of the asylum. Dr. Neil Kerr, who has been assistant medical officer for over four years, has been appointed Dr. Clark's successor.

There were on the 14th inst. 815 patients on the register of the asylum. Of these, 18 males and 27 females are private patients, and 409 men and 361 women are paupers. Of the 770 paupers resident at this date, 611 are chargeable to parishes within the Lanark Lunacy District, 74 to Renfrewshire parishes, 73 to the parish of Edinburgh, 7 to Orkney, and 5 to other parishes outwith the district. Since last visit 1 male and 1 female have been transferred from the pauper to the private list. If the District Board had not resolved to receive private patients at a moderate rate of board, these changes from the pauper to the private list would not have taken place. There are at present 27 private patients resident who belong to the county and 18 from other districts. It is understood that the sum which will fall to be credited to the Providing Account at the 30th May, 1902, in respect to private patients and outwith district pauper patients, will amount approximately to £950.

Since 26th November, 1901, the following changes in the population have taken place:—

PRIVATE PATIENTS.    PAUPER PATIENTS.    TOTAL.

	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted	1	2	74	93	170
Discharged recovered	—	2	20	15	37
Discharged unrecovered	—	—	6	9	15
Died	2	—	10	21	33

There is an increase of one in the number of private patients and of 84 in the number of paupers. Among the 170 admissions were 65 paupers transferred from the two Paisley asylums, and 30 from the Royal Edinburgh Asylum. The number admitted from Lanarkshire parishes was 71.

The deaths are registered as due to pneumonia in 9 cases, to phthisis pulmonalis in 6 cases, to bronchitis in 4 cases, to cardiac disease in 4 cases, to general paralysis in 3 cases, and to nephritis, rheumatic fever, cirrhosis of the liver, Addison's disease, mastoid disease, general tuberculosis, and septicæmia in one case each. In the case of every death the cause was verified by a *post mortem* examination. It will be evident from this fact that every opportunity for pathological investigation is taken advantage of by Dr. Kerr and the assistant staff. The importance of these examinations cannot be over-estimated, not only on account of their scientific interest, but also on account of the protective influence over the living which results from the knowledge that in all cases of death the cause will be ascertained by such an examination.

The Register of Seclusion and Restraint contains 23 entries. They refer to the use of seclusion for periods varying from 1 to 8 hours in the treatment of 16 patients. One accident has occurred—a burn sustained by a patient sitting on a hot water pipe. Being in very poor health, the injury resulted in septicæmia and death. It is recommended that a rod of iron be fixed over and parallel to those sections of the hot water pipes which admit of the recurrence of such an accident. As all pipes should be exposed, this method is preferable to encasing them with wood. Four escapes are recorded in which the patients were absent for at least one night before being brought back.

Appendix B.  
Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Lanark District Asylum, Hartwood.

Both the day and night staffs have been added to in view of the increase in population. The ratio of day attendants and nurses is 1 to 11, and the strength of the staff should not be allowed to fall below this proportion. For night duty there are 7 males and 7 females, which gives a ratio of 1 attendant to 61 males and 1 nurse to 55 females. The changes in the staff since last visit are as follows:—5 attendants and 4 nurses have resigned, 4 attendants have been dismissed, and 12 attendants and 10 nurses have been engaged. A noteworthy feature in the accommodation of the staff is that 24, or 60 per cent., of the male staff are provided with suitable houses. These men are married and form a large and stable section of the staff. It is understood with satisfaction that the District Board have resolved to build 8 additional cottages, 6 of which are to be allocated to those whose sole duty is the care of the patients.

The industrial employment of the inmates continues to be well attended to. Of the 427 men, 258 are engaged in healthy out-door work in the garden, grounds, or on the farm. Their hours are from 8.45 to 12.30 in the morning, and from 2.30 to 5.30 in the afternoon. The grounds and garden are kept in excellent order; a golf course has been laid out which is largely taken advantage of, and the cricket field is being improved. Seventy men work in the wards, and 16 engage in various trades. Of the 388 women, 103 assist the attendants in the wards, 35 are employed in the kitchen, 34 in the laundry, and 102 engage in sewing, knitting, and other occupations.

The religious ministrations of the patients consists of a Protestant service every Sunday at 10 a.m. and 6 p.m. alternately. The number who attended last Sunday was 439. Attention is drawn to the fact that there is no arrangement in regard to religious services for Roman Catholic patients, the number of whom is considerable—84 males, 62 females, 146 in all. It is recommended that a Roman Catholic clergyman be engaged with this object, and that he be suitably remunerated for his services.

The patients were found excellently cared for. With the exception of the inmates in one day-room who exhibited a considerable amount of noisy excitement, the behaviour generally was orderly and quiet. Appeals for discharge were not numerous, and all who made them were considered mentally unfit for liberation. The clothing of the men was of good quality, and the dress of the women was varied in colour and material, and both were neat and tidy in appearance. The dinners seen during the visit were abundant, well-cooked, and savoury meals. Grace was sung before dinner, all standing, and each course was brought on the sound of a bell and served in a quiet and orderly manner. Meat is given four times a week, and bread with all dinners. The supply of potatoes and fresh vegetables is reported to be abundant. Indoor and outdoor amusements and recreations are liberally provided, the ward concerts being much appreciated and enjoyed.

The wards at each end of the main building for the isolation of infectious diseases are now being used by Dr. Kerr for the isolation and treatment of patients in the third stage of consumption. The segregation of such patients who are known to be centres of infection is imperative in the interests of the other patients. It is, however, feared that these wards will be found too small for the number who should be isolated. The day-rooms and dormitories were throughout scrupulously clean, bright, and comfortable. Every sitting-room was enlivened by pictures, decorative plants, and other objects of interest. The laundry has been tastefully repainted, and a similar renovation of the kitchen is in progress. The ventilation of both these sections is in process of improvement. The corridor connecting the upper and middle female wards has been completed and its floor tiled. The female distributing rooms in the laundry, the walls of which were damp, have been provided with radiators, and their condition is at present satisfactory. Water has been supplied to 28 of the houses on the asylum estate. The consumption of water per day per head of the total population was, for the week ending 12th May, 66 gallons. Everything seen during the visit indicated careful and conscientious management.

The case-books are kept in a manner creditable to the medical staff, and the official registers were examined and found written up to date.



LANARK DISTRICT ASYLUM, HARTWOOD,      Appendix B.  
11th and 14th November, 1902.

The changes which have taken place in the population since the previous visit are shown in the following Table —

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.	Royal and District Asylums.
	M.	F.	M.	F.		
On Register 15th May, 1902,	21	26	406	362	815	Lanark District Asylum, Hartwood.
Admitted, . . . . .	4	8	47	42	101	
Discharged recovered, . .	3	1	27	12	43	
Discharged unrecovered, .	—	2	10	4	16	
Died, . . . . .	1	2	14	10	27	
On Register 11th Nov., 1902,	21	29	402	378	830	

With the exception of one man who was absent on pass, all the patients were seen during the visit, and each of them was given an opportunity of making a statement if they desired to do so; but, with few exceptions, only those who are in the habit of complaining of undue detention availed themselves of this opportunity. The majority of the inmates who are capable of expressing themselves intelligently appeared to be contented.

The number of patients resident has increased by 15 in the interval covered by this report. This increase has occurred among the female patients chargeable to the district. There are still, it is learned, about 50 beds vacant on each side of the asylum. This number would be greater but for the presence of about 150 boarders from the Edinburgh and Renfrew Lunacy Districts, who cannot well be removed until the new asylums for these districts are ready for their reception. There is ground for believing that before that time the margin of spare accommodation at present available will be required for patients exclusively chargeable to the Lanark district.

The deaths are registered as due to the following diseases:—pneumonia 7 cases, gross brain disease 5 cases, general paralysis 4 cases, enteritis 3 cases, phthisis 3 cases, kidney disease 2 cases, and septicæmia, cancer, and senility 1 case each. These causes of death are all natural, and call for no special remark beyond the somewhat high death-rate from pneumonia, which it is hoped is only a coincidence, and the small number of deaths from phthisis. *Post mortem* examinations were made in every instance, a fact which is highly creditable to the medical administration of the asylum. Apart from the scientific advantages of such examinations when carefully performed, they insure the detection of such injuries as result either from violence or neglect, and thus, to a certain extent, act as safeguards against the ill-treatment of the insane.

The Register of Accidents contains three entries. The two more serious of these refer to fractures of the bones of the leg; in the one case the injury was caused by jumping from a dormitory window, and in the other by accidentally falling.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 11 entries, which refer to the seclusion of 6 individuals on account of excitement and violent conduct.

The condition of the wards and dormitories, in respect to good order, cleanliness, and comfort, was found to be as satisfactory as on former visits. The sick and infirm patients are most suitably provided for in well arranged, comfortably furnished dayroom dormitories, under the charge of an adequate staff of nurses. Those of the new cases who require treatment on account of debility or sickness are placed in these wards and participate in the benefits referred to. The new cases who are able-bodied are placed in the reception or lower wards, which also contain a number of older and more chronic patients. From the point of view of the welfare of the more recently admitted cases this arrangement cannot be regarded as wholly satisfactory, although it is at the present time the most universally prevalent one in asylums. According to modern opinions, recent acute cases of insanity should be received into hospital wards whether they are able-bodied or not. It was observed that Dr. Kerr was treating several acute cases by rest in bed, but in order to secure that advantage many of these patients had to be placed in single rooms. The question of establishing hospital reception wards exclusively for acute cases, though not urgently pressing, is one which is recommended for consideration.

Appendix B.  
Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Lanark District Asylum, Hartwood.

In accordance with the recommendation contained in last entry, a Roman Catholic Chaplain has been appointed to minister to the religious wants of the inmates of the asylum who belong to that faith.

A very pleasing feature in the treatment of the patients was the large amount of interesting literature which was freely distributed throughout the institution. On the tables in every ward there were found books, magazines, and newspapers. Such a generous and thoughtful provision for the entertainment and the distraction of the inmates of asylums is unfortunately not common. The number of patients who were seen reading shows that the privilege is appreciated, and Dr. Kerr stated that the number of books destroyed is not great. The arrangement added markedly to the homeliness of the wards, and it no doubt increases the contentment of the patients.

A comfortable writing-room for nurses has been opened and is largely taken advantage of. The male attendants have access to the billiard-room at certain hours. Eight new houses for married male attendants are nearing completion. When these houses are occupied no less than 32 of the male attendants who are married men will reside on the asylum estate. The provisions referred to above cannot fail to have a good effect upon the nursing staff of the asylum, both in the direction of rendering the work more attractive and in securing the permanent services of suitable persons. Since the date of last visit 2 men and 9 women have resigned, and 1 man and 2 women have been dismissed. The vacancies thus caused were filled up, and 3 men and 1 woman were engaged for additional work caused by the increase in the number of patients.

The levelling of a new recreation field, which is now in progress, gives healthy employment to a large number of the male patients.

The books and registers were examined and found correct.

Midlothian and Peebles District Asylum.

MIDLOTHIAN AND PEEBLES DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
7th February 1902.

The asylum was last visited on 23rd October 1901, since which date the following changes have taken place :—

	PRIVATE AND PAUPER PATIENTS.		
	M.	F.	TOTALS.
On register 23rd October 1901,	137	121	258
Admitted,	8	11	19
Discharged recovered,	5	3	8
Discharged unrecovered,	1	3	4
Died,	1	3	4
On register at this date,	138	123	261

All the patients were seen during the visit with the exception of 1 woman who is absent on statutory probation. Of the number at present resident, 5 men and 14 women are private patients.

The causes of the four deaths were verified by *post mortem* examination, and are as follows:—senile decay in 2 cases and brain softening and bronchitis in 1 case each. The mean age of these cases was over 73 years.

There are 14 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion referring to the restraint of 1 man on account of violent conduct, and of 1 woman to secure her rest in bed and to prevent exhaustion.

One patient escaped and was absent for at least one night before being brought back.

There have been no accidents.

One hundred and sixty-five patients, or 70 per cent. of the inmates, were industrially employed at the time of the visit.

Five attendants, 1 man and 4 women, have left the service of the asylum since last visit, and a corresponding number have been engaged in their place.

The number of patients attending Divine service last Sunday was 96—48 men and 48 women. This small attendance might with advantage be increased.

Since the completion of the structural alterations a very marked improvement has become evident in the order and restfulness of the patients and in the smoothness of administration. The patients were free from excitement and they were apparently as contented as could be expected. Complaints of any kind were few. F. H., a patient admitted to the asylum on the 10th of last month, appealed to the Board for release on the ground that he was not

insane. This case presents many difficult features, but after a prolonged interview with the man, a conversation with the Medical Officers, and an examination of the case books and letters from the patient's wife, it was decided to recommend Dr. Mitchell to discharge him.

The asylum was found in very good order. It was comfortably heated throughout and well ventilated.

The books and registers were examined and found correct.

Appendix B.  
—  
Commissioners' Entries.

—  
Royal and District Asylums.

—  
Midlothian and Peebles District Asylum.

MIDLOTHIAN AND PEEBLES DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
22nd July 1902.

There are 275 patients on the registers of the asylum at this date. Of these, 1 male is a voluntary inmate, 8 males and 23 females are private patients, and 131 males and 112 females are paupers. Two males and 1 female have since the date of the preceding entry been removed from the pauper to the private list. Except 1 private female, who is absent on statutory probation, all the patients were seen and given an opportunity of making any statement they desired.

Since 7th February 1902, the date of last visit, the following changes have taken place :—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted, . . . . .	5	12	18	17	52
Discharged recovered, . .	1	2	8	6	17
Discharged unrecovered, .	0	2	6	4	12
Died, . . . . .	2	0	5	3	10

The population has increased by 13, the private patients by 11, and the paupers by 2. There is vacant accommodation for 36 patients, part of which could be used to assist in relieving the overcrowding in the Royal Edinburgh Asylum. It is hoped that arrangements will be made to give effect to this suggestion.

The deaths are registered as due to cerebral lesions in 4 cases, to pneumonia in 3 cases, and to senile decay, cardiac disease, and phthisis pulmonalis in 1 case each. The cause of death was in every case ascertained or verified by *post mortem* examination. The medical records and Pathological Journal are carefully and intelligently kept. The case books are in many instances illustrated by excellent photographs of patients taken on admission.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains no entry. Two accidents are recorded, (1) a burn sustained by contact with one of the hot-water pipes, and (2) self-inflicted wounds by means of a piece of glass obtained by breaking a window pane. Both patients made satisfactory recoveries. One patient has escaped three times, and a special report on this case has been sent to the Board.

Since last visit 6 attendants and 4 nurses have resigned, 1 attendant has been dismissed for intemperance, and 8 attendants and 5 nurses have been engaged. The day staff consists of 13 attendants and 12 nurses, which gives a proportion of 1 to 10·7 on the male and 1 to 11 on the female side. The strength of the staff appears to be adequate, but it should not be allowed to fall lower than the above ratio. It is not too strong when all are on duty, but it must be borne in mind that half are withdrawn at the attendants' meal times, and that the staff is reduced at certain periods by leave of absence, special duty, or sickness. For night duty there are 2 attendants and 2 nurses, the proportion being about 1 to 68 patients. This night staff is weaker than that of many asylums at the present day, and it is doubtful if by this small staff the protection and advantages of constant night supervision can be given to as many patients as is desirable.

The asylum has by recent extensions, alterations, and improvements been brought into a condition of great efficiency. It will now compare most favourably in all its departments with any institution for the insane in Scotland. Its administration has been greatly facilitated by these structural changes, and the accommodation and good care of the patients have been notably improved. Among the chief improvements which have been effected are an abundant water supply, cheerful and hygienic lighting, efficient heating



Appendix B. arrangements in every section of the establishment, extension and re-equipment of the kitchen, wash-house, and laundry, and the purification of the sewage. The new water supply has removed all anxiety as to the sufficiency of that commodity and as to the safety of the buildings. It was seen during the visit that the pressure is ample to throw the water to the highest parts of the asylum. The fire-extinguishing apparatus appears to be of the best kind, and it is understood that the fire brigade of the asylum is regularly drilled.

Commissioners  
Entries.

Royal and  
District  
Asylums.

Midlothian  
and Peebles  
District  
Asylum.

The day-rooms and dormitories were clean, well ventilated, and comfortably furnished. It is recommended that the floors of the dormitories be varnished and waxed; it will add to the health of the occupants by preventing wet scrubbing. No. 1 day-rooms on each side are now used as mess-rooms for the staff. The consideration thus shown to the attendants and nurses during meal times cannot fail to add to their contentment. The grounds around the asylum were in admirable order.

The condition of the patients was highly satisfactory. The manifestations of excitement were few and slight, and there were no complaints of a reasonable character. The clothing and personal neatness of the inmates were creditable to all concerned in their care. An abundant and well-cooked dinner was served in an orderly manner during the visit. The industrial employment of the patients continues to be duly attended to, 90 men and 74 women being regularly engaged in useful occupations. Of the 90 men employed, 33 work on the farm and garden. Both outdoor and indoor recreations and amusements are liberally provided. The number of patients who attended Divine service last Sunday was 44 men and 56 women. It was everywhere evident that the asylum is under conscientious and careful direction.

The registers were examined and found regularly and accurately kept.

Montrose  
Royal Asylum.

MONTROSE ROYAL ASYLUM,  
10th and 11th March 1902.

The following changes in population have occurred since the asylum was last visited :—

	PRIVATE.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
I. Certificated inmates—					
On the Register, 28th September 1901,	43	71	265	300	679
Admitted since, . . . . .	7	7	34	40	88
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	2	5	9	8	24
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	—	2	3	3	8
Died, . . . . .	1	7	11	26	45
On the Register, 10th March 1902, .	46	63	277	304	690
II. Voluntary inmates—					
Resident at last visit, . . . . .	3	2	—	—	5
Admitted, . . . . .	—	2	—	—	2
Left, . . . . .	1	—	—	—	1
Died, . . . . .	—	1	—	—	1
Resident at this date, . . . . .	2	3	—	—	5

In these figures effect has been given to the transference of 2 male patients and 1 female patient from the private to the pauper list, and of 1 male patient from the pauper to the private list.

The causes of death are registered as follows :—senile decay 12 cases, general paralysis 7 cases, pneumonia and congestion of lungs 6 cases, heart disease 5 cases, tuberculosis and phthisis 4 cases, gross brain disease 3 cases, exhaustion from melancholia 3 cases, cancer 2 cases, and acute delirious mania, influenza, tonsillitis, and syphilis 1 case each. *Post mortem* examinations were made in 24 instances.

There are 10 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion referring to the restraint of 3 male patients on account of violent excitement.

Four patients escaped and were absent at least one night before being brought back.

There are no entries in the Register of Accidents.

The following changes have occurred in the nursing staff—4 men and 3 women have left the service of the asylum, and 4 men and 2 women have been engaged.

The returns show that 423 patients, 172 men and 251 women, were industrially employed at the time of the visit. Appendix B.

The general condition of the patients was highly satisfactory. They were well clothed, and had every appearance of being suitably fed. The only complaints made referred to the question of detention, and in one or two instances to subjects of an intangible nature connected with insane delusions. If any exception could be taken to the excellent dinners provided on both days of the visit it would be that tinned meat, which formed the basis of the first dinner, entered somewhat largely into the composition of the stew on the second day. There was less excitement than might be expected among such a large number of patients. Commissioners' Entries.  
Royal and District Asylums.  
Montrose Royal Asylum.

The institution was found throughout in admirable order. The apartments were universally clean, well aired, and comfortably heated.

The number of pauper patients appears to be steadily increasing, and it is now admittedly greater than the capacity of the accommodation. It is therefore learned with satisfaction that the Directors have had plans prepared for the erection of a villa to contain 60 female patients.

The books and registers were examined and found correct.

#### MONTROSE ROYAL ASYLUM, 25th and 26th August 1902.

On the 25th instant there were 692 patients on the register of the asylum. Of these, 5 were voluntary inmates, 40 males and 65 females were private patients, and 276 men and 306 women were paupers. In the above figures effect has been given to the transference of 3 males from the private to the pauper list.

All were resident and seen in the course of the visit.

Since 10th March 1902, the date to which the figures in the preceding report refer, the following changes have taken place:—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted, . . . . .	5	13	26	30	74
Discharged recovered, . .	3	7	11	12	33
Discharged unrecovered, .	0	0	4	3	7
Died, . . . . .	5	4	15	13	37

The effect of these changes is a decrease of 4 in the number of private patients, and an increase of 1 in that of the paupers. Important negotiations are in progress which it is anticipated will result in a territorial arrangement by which the pauper lunatics of the Forfar Lunacy District, with a limited number from the Dundee District, will be accommodated in this asylum, and the remaining pauper lunatics of the Dundee District will be provided for in the asylum at Westgreen. The requirements of each district can under these arrangements be accurately ascertained, and the amount of accommodation necessary to meet these requirements will be definitely known.

The deaths are registered as due to cerebral diseases in 11 cases, to senile decay in 9 cases, to acute lung affections in 4 cases, to phthisis pulmonalis in 4 cases, to cardiac disease in 3 cases, to cancer in 3 cases, to general paralysis in 2 cases, and to septicæmia in 1 case. In 19 instances, or in 51·3 per cent., the cause of death was verified by a *post mortem* examination. The proportion of autopsies is a low one, the consent of the relatives to an examination being withheld in 11 cases. The Pathological Journal is kept with care and intelligence.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 14 entries. They refer to the use of restraint in 3 cases to prevent either self-injury, degraded habits, or homicidal violence, and to the use of seclusion in 1 case on three occasions of epileptic excitement. No serious accident is recorded. Four patients have escaped and were absent for at least one night before being brought back.

The changes in the staff have been as follows:—5 attendants, 6 nurses, and 4 servants have resigned, 4 attendants and 2 nurses have been dismissed, and 9 attendants and 5 servants have been engaged.

The dismissals were not for any misconduct connected with the patients.

Appendix B. The duration of service is on the whole satisfactory, 43 per cent. of the attendants and 36 per cent. of the nurses counting more than 5 years' service. There are 5 attendants and 6 nurses on night duty. This staff gives a ratio of 1 to 63 patients in the male and to 61 in the female divisions, a proportion which is much lower than that which is thought necessary and beneficial in other asylums. The night hospital staff, which is 1 in each division, appears far too small, having regard to the number and class of patients treated there.

Commissioners' Entries.  
Royal and District Asylums.  
Montrose Royal Asylum.

The asylum was found during the visit in excellent order, and throughout every section it was scrupulously clean. The wards are comfortably furnished and made cheerful by pictures, plants, and other objects of interest. Several sections of the institution have been repainted, and the work has been tastefully done. The stairs in the main building are unprovided with handrails, and as these are most helpful to feeble and senile patients both in ascending and descending, and are, besides, a means of preventing accidents when a patient stumbles or is pushed on going downstairs, it is recommended that every stair be furnished with a handrail. Good progress is made with the erection of the female villa. The joiner's shop is being considerably enlarged, and is in process of being equipped with modern machinery to be driven by electro-motors. The fowl-house, which was in too close propinquity to the female side of the main building, has been removed and erected at the farm-steading. This removal permits of a necessary extension of the laundry green. The electric plant has been largely increased, and it is now considered sufficient to meet all requirements and to provide for all emergencies. A telephonic system, with 10 stations, has been installed and has increased the efficiency of the institution from an administrative point of view. A new curling pond is being made near the farm-steading. The grounds to the south of the main building have been improved and properly fenced, and a large number of trees and flowering shrubs has been planted in the grounds connected with Carnegie House.

The capacity of the asylum has been the subject of correspondence between the Board and the Managers. The amount of overcrowding, and especially the deficiency in the dayroom space, have been pointed out, and suggestions have been made by which this deficiency can be remedied.

The condition of the patients, except for the overcrowding in the hospital wards and the female side of the main building, was in every respect satisfactory. Their behaviour was as a rule quiet and orderly, and there were no complaints calling for mention. The clothing of both sexes was neat and in good order, and it was evident that the personal tidiness of the patients is well attended to by the staff. There were 10 men and 25 women confined to bed—the majority of the latter were suffering from the infirmities of old age. The inmates of the hospital wards receive skilful treatment and efficient nursing. There are at this date 21 men and 18 women under special observation on account of suicidal tendencies, the number of epileptics is 32—22 men and 10 women—and there are 19 men and 9 women who are the subjects of general paralysis. Of the men employed, 66 daily work on the farm, and 63 in the garden and grounds. Six women assist in milking the cows, and 10 work at this season either on the farm or in the garden. Of the pauper patients, 63 per cent. of the men and 67 per cent. of the women are registered as daily engaged in useful employments—a large and very satisfactory proportion.

At Carnegie House everything was found in admirable order, and the ladies and gentlemen residing there appear to be treated with much liberality and kindly consideration.

The casebooks and registers were examined and found well and regularly kept.

Murray's  
Royal Asylum,  
Perth.

MURRAY'S ROYAL ASYLUM, PERTH,  
30th May 1902.

At this date there are 143 patients on the registers of the asylum. Of these, 71 gentlemen and 62 ladies are certificated patients, and 6 gentlemen and 4 ladies are voluntary inmates. Five gentlemen are at the seaside villa at Elie, and 1 gentleman is absent on pass. With these exceptions all the patients were seen and given an opportunity of making any statement they desired.



Since 4th December 1901, the date of previous visit, the following changes have taken place :—

	M	F.	TOTALS.	Commissioners' Entries.
I. Certificated patients—				
Admitted, . . . . .	12	10	22	Royal and District Asylums.
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	4	1	5	
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	3	7	10	
Died, . . . . .	2	1	3	Murray's Royal Asylum, Perth.
II. Voluntary inmates—				
Admitted, . . . . .	2	2	4	
Left, . . . . .	1	1	2	
Died, . . . . .	1	0	1	

The rate of mortality has for some time been low. The deaths are registered as due to epilepsy in 2 cases, to phthisis pulmonalis in 1 case, and to influenza in 1 case. *Post mortem* examinations were made in 3 cases, and the Pathological Journal contains full records of these examinations.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 1 entry. It refers to the use of the wet pack as a sedative for fifteen minutes in a case of violent excitement. The assistant Medical Officer remained with the patient during the whole period of its application. One accident is recorded; a patient butted his head against the projecting edge of a window-frame with suicidal intent, and inflicted three linear wounds on his scalp. These healed in a satisfactory manner. There has been no escape.

Five attendants and 6 nurses have resigned, and 7 attendants and 5 nurses have been engaged. There have been no dismissals. The staff consists, inclusive of the head attendant and head nurse, of 20 attendants and 20 nurses for day duty. The ratio is about 1 to 4 in the male and 1 to 3 in the female division—a proportion which indicates high numerical strength. The teaching and training of the attendants and nurses are carried on in a regular and systematic manner. Of the 40 members of the present staff, 10 have gained the certificate of proficiency in nursing granted by the Medico-Psychological Association.

The asylum was throughout all its sections found in admirable order, scrupulously clean, well aired, and comfortable in aspect. The grounds around the institution are well kept, and never looked pleasanter than at this date. The erection of the new villa and chapel is making good progress. The plans of this villa indicate excellent accommodation for patients paying the higher rates of board. There is an increase of 5 in the number resident since last visit, and it is understood that many applications for admission had to be refused owing to the overcrowded condition of the asylum. It is expected that the demands for admission will be largely increased at no distant date.

The administration of the asylum continues to be characterised by great ability and thoughtfulness. The patients are provided for in a liberal manner, and their individual requirements evidently receive careful consideration. The manifestations of excitement were few, and no complaints of a reasonable nature were made. The mental and bodily condition of each patient is the subject of diligent investigation, and the fulness of the records in the case-books is worthy of commendation. One gentleman and 5 ladies were confined to bed, and 1 lady was in a special dress owing to excitement and destructive tendencies. One of the gentlemen who suffers from phthisis is provided with a bed in the summer-house, in which he remains all day. This open-air treatment is proving very beneficial. It is suggested that a small composite wood and iron hospital be erected for the isolation and treatment of consumptive cases. The segregation of phthisical patients, especially those in the third stage, is now being provided for in several institutions for the insane. Fifty-two gentlemen and 44 ladies are registered as daily employed in useful work. Twenty gentlemen are induced to engage themselves in healthy outdoor work in the garden and grounds. Seventeen patients have the privilege of going beyond the grounds, and 26 are on parole within the limits of the grounds. This large amount of liberty is productive of increased happiness and contentment. Associated entertain-

## Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.  
Royal and District Asylums.

ments and outdoor recreations are well attended to, and the supply of papers, books, and indoor games was evidently abundant.

The official registers were examined and found to be regularly and accurately kept.

MURRAY'S ROYAL ASYLUM, PERTH,  
15th and 17th December, 1902.

Murray's Royal Asylum, Perth.

Since the asylum was last visited the following changes have occurred in the population :—

## CERTIFICATED PATIENTS.

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
On Register, 30th May, 1902, . . . . .	72	62	134
Admitted, . . . . .	11	14	25
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	—	3	3
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	8	10	18
Died, . . . . .	4	2	6
On Register, 15th December, 1902, . . . . .	71	61	132

## VOLUNTARY INMATES.

Resident at last visit, . . . . .	6	4	10
Admitted, . . . . .	4	1	5
Left, . . . . .	3	1	4
Resident at this visit, . . . . .	7	4	11

There are in all 143 patients—78 gentlemen and 65 ladies—in the asylum at present, all of whom, with the exception of one gentleman who was out on pass, were seen in the course of the visit. For several years the numbers resident have been gradually increasing, and there is an apparent tendency towards congestion in some parts of the institution. The two new detached villas which are making progress towards completion can, as Dr. Urquhart points out, only contain a limited number of patients each, and that of a class who are mentally superior and who are able to pay high rates of board. Like other Royal Asylums, this institution does charitable work in receiving patients belonging to the middle classes at comparatively low rates of board, and the demand for the admission of these patients is an increasing one. Not only so, but it is understood that an increasing number of senile patients and of patients who require, on account of frailty and infirmity, constant attention and nursing, is being sent to the asylum. It is therefore evident that in the course of time some further provision for such cases will become necessary.

The deaths are registered as due to tuberculosis in 2 cases, and to senility, intestinal obstruction, kidney disease, and suicide in 1 case each. The death by suicide occurred in the case of a lady who had been for six years in the asylum, and who, though under observation on account of a suspected tendency towards self-destruction, was not believed to entertain serious intentions in that direction. While the nurse was busy with other duties she managed, unobserved, to slip from the sick-room into an adjoining lavatory, and hang herself with a piece of cloth from the window-sill.

*Post mortem* examinations were made in five out of the six cases of death. In the case in which no examination was made permission to hold it had been refused.

There are 36 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion referring to the restraint of 4 persons. Thirty-one of these applications were made for surgical reasons, and two of the entries refer to the employment of the wet pack for medical purposes.

The entries in the Register of Accidents are all descriptive of minor and apparently trifling injuries or marks of injury.

The Register of Changes among officers, attendants, and servants shows that, so far as regards the nursing staff, only 6 men and 3 women have resigned, 2 men have been dismissed, and 8 men and 5 women have been engaged.

The asylum presented throughout the usual aspect of good order and comfort. This is largely due to the constant attention which is given to repairs, structural alterations of the interior, and replacement of fittings. A

new staircase from the administrative block to the first floor is in the course of erection, and promises to be of great service. Alongside of it a lift connecting the kitchen with the dining-room is being erected. One of the new villas is nearly completed; the other has not yet been roofed in. Appendix B.  
Commissioners' Entries.

As to the patients, there was more contentment and less excitement than might be expected among a similar number of mentally afflicted persons, many of whom are unable or unwilling to recognise the reason for their detention. Royal and District Asylums.

The medical work of the institution, judged from the state of the case books and other records, continues to receive from the medical staff that amount of attention which its importance deserves. A highly interesting and apparently valuable investigation into the heredity of insanity and the allied neurosis undertaken by Dr. Urquhart and his assistant, Dr. Thomson, is sufficiently far advanced to deserve notice. Murray's Royal Asylum, Perth.

The books and registers were examined and found correct.

PERTH DISTRICT ASYLUM, Perth District Asylum.  
13th June 1902

There are 371 patients—180 men and 191 women—on the register of the asylum at this date. With the exception of 1 woman, who is absent on statutory probation, all were resident and seen in the course of the visit.

Since 5th December, 1901, the date of the preceding entry, the following changes have taken place:—

PAUPER PATIENTS.			
	M.	F.	TOTALS.
Admitted, . . . . .	13	31	44
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	5	10	15
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	3	7	10
Died, . . . . .	10	7	17

The number of men has since last visit decreased by 5, but the number of women has increased by 7. The female division is seriously overcrowded, and shake-downs have to be resorted to in order to provide sleeping accommodation. This is not a satisfactory state of matters. The admission rate, especially among the females, has during the past year been a high one, and consequently the necessity for additional accommodation has become more urgent. The increase in the female population since 11th May, 1901, is 14. The extension of the Nurses' Home is almost ready for occupation, and will afford relief to the sleeping accommodation of the female patients to the extent of 9 or 10 beds; but this, it will be evident, will do little to lessen the congested condition of the female wards, or to meet the increasing demand arising from a high admission rate. It is, therefore, clear that the District Board should no longer delay in deciding in what manner an extension of the accommodation should be provided, and in having plans prepared to be submitted to the General Board.

Of the 17 deaths, 5 are registered as due to general paralysis of the insane, 3 to epilepsy, 3 to cardiac disease, 2 to phthisis pulmonalis, and 1 to each of the following causes:—senile decay, general tuberculosis, strangulated hernia, and cancer. In the cases of 11 of the 17 patients who died a *post mortem* examination was made. Careful records are made of these examinations.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 31 entries. They refer to the use of seclusion for periods varying from 1 to 8 hours in the treatment of 6 patients. Two accidents are recorded:—(1) An impacted fracture of the neck of the right femur, due to a patient's being pushed down by a fellow-patient; and (2) fracture of the base of the skull, resulting from a fall in the case of an epileptic. Both patients have made satisfactory recoveries. There has been only 1 escape in which the patient was absent overnight before being brought back.

The changes among the male attendants have been very few, 2 having resigned and 2 having been engaged; those among the female staff have been more numerous, 8 nurses having resigned, 8 having been engaged, and 1 dismissed. The day staff consists of 15 men and 16 women, and those on night duty of 4 men and 5 women. The ratio of the day staff both in the male and



## Appendix B.

## Commissioners' Entries.

## Royal and District Asylums.

## Perth District Asylum.

female sections of the asylum is 1 to 12. There is an increase of 1 nurse for night duty. It is expected that the occupation of the extended Nurses' Home will lessen the changes among the female staff. This has been the experience in another asylum where such a home has been provided.

Except for the overcrowding in certain sections of the asylum, the patients bore evidence of good care. There were, comparatively speaking, few manifestations of excitement during the visit, and the appeals for discharge were not numerous. The condition as to dress and personal neatness was highly satisfactory—only 1 woman was seen wearing a special form of dress. Five men and 18 women were confined to bed either on account of bodily ailments or for treatment of their mental condition. Scientific investigations are being made into the results of new methods of treatment, and excellent and original work is being done in this direction by Dr. Bruce. It is anticipated that the reputation of the asylum will be widely extended by these important researches. The dietary of the patients has been revised, and several improvements and additions have been made. Fresh meat is now given twice a week, and the use of tinned meat reduced from three times to twice a week. Bread is at present given with every dinner. At breakfast the patients have now both porridge and milk, and tea, bread and margarine. Both the proteid and energy values of the dietary will by these changes be raised to the necessary standards. The industrial employment of the inmates continues to be well attended to: 116 men and 115 women are registered as daily engaged in useful occupations. Of the 116 men, 54 are employed at healthy outdoor work on the farm or garden. The number who attended Divine service last Sunday was 94 men and 62 women—a total of 156, or 42 per cent. of the population.

The wards were in excellent order throughout; the dayrooms were bright and cheerful in aspect, being enlivened by an abundance of decorative plants, and the dormitories were clean and sweet. The bedclothing was ample and in good repair. Spring mattresses are gradually being substituted for straw palliasses as the latter become worn out. The erection of an exhaust fan in the roof of the laundry would be a very desirable improvement. It could be so situated as to remove the accumulation of steam in the wash-house and improve the ventilation of the ironing-room, the temperature of which at the time of the visit was too high for health and comfort. The boiler-house is being extended for the reception of an additional boiler. The fire-extinguishing apparatus has been completely overhauled—modern hydrants, new uprights all of one pattern, and additional hose having been provided. It is understood that the fire brigade is regularly drilled.

Attention is again drawn to the want of a small detached hospital for the isolation of infectious diseases. One built of iron and wood would suffice, and be inexpensive. It would, when not otherwise needed, be used for the isolation and treatment of patients in the third stage of consumption. It is universally recognised that such patients are centres of infection, and consequently their isolation is called for in the interests of the other patients.

The books and registers were examined and found regularly and correctly kept.

PERTH DISTRICT ASYLUM, MURTHLY,  
16th December 1902.

The changes in population which have occurred since the last visit are shown in the following statement:—

	PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	
On Register 12th June 1902, . . . . .	180	191	371
Admitted, . . . . .	15	30	45
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	7	13	20
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	4	6	10
Died, . . . . .	6	12	18
On Register 16th December 1902, . . . . .	178	190	368

Owing to the fact that the removals and deaths have exceeded the admissions by three the numbers resident are correspondingly less at this, as compared with the previous, visit.

During the past two years the number of female admissions to the asylum has greatly exceeded that of the male admissions. This cannot be explained by the fact that in the population of the county the females exceed the males by about 7000, for the constitution of the population in this respect has remained fairly uniform for many years past. While it is satisfactory to note that the male admissions show no tendency to increase, the larger number of women sent to the asylum has created a state of overcrowding which was particularly evident in some of the wards. It is understood that the District Board have practically resolved to build another villa for chronic female patients on the same lines as the two existing villas which have proved so satisfactory. It need only be remarked, therefore, that for the welfare of the female inmates of the asylum it is hoped that as little delay as possible may occur in the erection and completion of this building.

Appendix B.  
Commissioners' Entries.  
Royal and District Asylums.  
Perth District Asylum.

The deaths are registered as due to the following diseases:—affection of the heart, 4 cases; general paralysis, 3 cases; pneumonia, 3 cases; phthisis, 3 cases; intestinal obstruction, 2 cases; senility, 2 cases; and cerebral hæmorrhage, 1 case. *Post mortem* examinations were made in 11 out of the 18 cases of death.

The changes among the members of the nursing staff have not been numerous. Three men and 3 women have resigned and 2 men and 3 women have been engaged. The newly enlarged nurses' home affords excellent accommodation for about 16 of the female staff, thereby not only setting free a corresponding number of beds in the asylum, but giving to the nurses a much needed relief during a part of the twenty-four hours from that close association with their charges which even sleeping within the institution entails.

The asylum throughout was found in excellent order and the patients exhibited in their persons and dress evidence of a sufficient dietary and of a studied and careful attention to those minute and numerous requirements upon which depend, to a great extent, their physical comfort and well-being. Although in all the immediately preceding entries commendatory references have been made to the original medical work which is being carried on in the asylum by Dr. Bruce and his assistants the work itself is so important and so unique, and has been attended, it is believed, with such good results in the treatment and cure of many of the patients that it cannot be too highly praised. Dr. Bruce's researches affect the basis of the physical conditions which probably underlie the phenomena of many forms of mental affections, and their confirmation would tend towards modifying and greatly advancing current views as to the pathology and treatment of acute forms of insanity.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 16 entries which refer to the seclusion of 4 persons. The only entry in the Register of Accidents which demands notice is that which refers to an impacted fracture of the neck of the right femur, the result of a fall, in the case of a male patient.

The books and registers were examined and found to be regularly and correctly kept.

ROXBURGH DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
6th May 1902.  
Roxburgh District Asylum.

The number of patients on the register to-day is 318, which is 6 more than on the 17th of October 1901, the date of last visit. In the interval covered by this report 29 patients, 11 men and 18 women, have been admitted, and 23 patients, 15 men and 8 women, have been discharged or died. Notwithstanding that the population of the three counties which are served by this asylum is said to be decreasing, there is as yet no apparent sign of a diminution in the number of cases of insanity which it is found necessary to send to the asylum. Consequently it is not surprising to have to record that the present accommodation of the asylum is overtaxed. On the male side there are 142 patients on the register, and at the most generous estimate only 120 available beds; on the female side there are 176 patients on the register, and only 169 beds. There are, however, 11 patients, 4 men and 7 women, out on statutory probation, so that the actual resident numbers occupy all the space on the female side, and leave a surplus of 18 male patients for whom sufficient accommodation is not provided. It was not evident during the visit that patients unsuitable for asylum care are unnecessarily detained. Were it possible to



Appendix B.  
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Roxburgh District Asylum.

establish a combined parochial system of boarding out patients in private dwellings after the example of some of the larger urban lunacy districts, the annual residuum of chronic patients which creates this increase might be to some extent reduced, but in the absence of mutual co-operation on the part of the larger parishes with the asylum authorities for this object there is evidently no course left but to extend the asylum accommodation. Plans have recently been prepared for increasing the accommodation on the male side by the erection of a hospital corresponding generally to the existing female hospital. The present hospital for male patients is inadequate, and its construction, arrangement, and situation are antiquated and defective compared with those of the great majority of similar institutions. The same criticism applies, though in a more modified sense, to some other parts of the existing accommodation for male patients in this asylum, which, however, it is also proposed to reconstruct. Considering the many extensive structural alterations which have recently been completed, and those which are still under consideration, it is with reluctance that the reporter directs the attention of the District Board to the fact that the female side of the asylum is at present so completely filled that the isolation block for infectious disease, the padded room, and in fact all the emergency space has had to be converted into ordinary sleeping accommodation.

In so far as regards the need for asylum extension the Roxburgh district is by no means singular, although it may be unfortunate that the necessary reconstruction of many important adjuncts, such as the kitchen, the dining and recreation halls, and the laundry, should have been so long delayed as to coincide in time with these requisite extensions.

The present laundry is too small for its purpose, its interior is dilapidated in appearance, and its appliances are inefficient. Considerable difficulty is consequently experienced in providing for the adequate weekly supply of clean clothes for the establishment. It is hoped that no unnecessary delay may occur in the completion of the new laundry.

It is learned with approval that the District Board have decided to light the institution with electricity. Out of 23 Royal and District Asylums in Scotland, 14 have already adopted this form of lighting, which is generally regarded as the most safe, efficient, and sanitary form of illumination for a public institution.

Three new cottages for married attendants are approaching completion, and are expected to be ready for occupation within the next three weeks.

Since last visit 8 men and 2 women have been discharged recovered, 2 men and 2 women have been discharged unrecovered, and 5 men and 2 women have died. The assigned causes of death are general paralysis of the insane in 2 cases, old age in 2 cases, and cancer of the liver, heart disease, and phthisis in 1 case each. *Post mortem* examinations were made in 6 instances.

There are 7 entries in the Register of Accidents, recording three wounds of the scalp (1 received by a nurse); a broken rib, discovered during *post mortem* examination; a dislocation of the clavicle, supposed to be due to falling during an epileptic fit; a contusion of the hip joint, due to a fall on the floor; and an attempt at suicide by cut throat. The last accident, which occurred two days ago was in the case of a recently admitted suicidal male patient, who in the overcrowded sickroom managed to get possession of a knife, and, though under the constant supervision of an attendant, succeeded in wounding himself severely before he could be prevented.

There are two entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the restraint of a male patient to prevent the removal of surgical dressings.

The asylum was found throughout in good order. The painting of the old wards and dormitories both on the male and female sides is steadily being proceeded with, and the appearance of the rooms is thereby brightened and improved. Notwithstanding the crowded condition of some of the wards, and the fact that the two larger wards on both sides of the house are still used as corridors of communication, the patients as a whole were quiet and sedate in behaviour, and they appeared to be as contented as it is possible to be under enforced confinement.

The books and registers were examined and found accurately and carefully kept.



ROXBURGH DISTRICT ASYLUM, Appendix B.  
26th November, 1902.

Commissioners' Entries.

Royal and District Asylums.

Roxburgh District Asylum.

There are 320 patients on the register of the asylum at this date. Of these, 11 men and 13 women are private patients, and 131 men and 165 women are paupers. One female patient has since last visit been transferred from the private to the pauper list. There are 2 private male patients, 7 pauper males, and 7 pauper females absent on statutory probation. The number resident is 304, every one of whom was seen during the visit.

The following statement shows the changes which have taken place since 6th May 1902 :—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted, . . . . .	2	2	15	17	36
Discharged recovered, . .	0	0	4	9	13
Discharged unrecovered, .	0	2	6	1	9
Died, . . . . .	0	0	7	5	12

The number on the register has since last visit increased by 2, but the number resident has decreased by 3. The accommodation of the male division is overtaxed to the extent of 22 patients, and it is therefore learned with satisfaction that the District Board have accepted contracts for the building of a male extension which is planned to contain hospital accommodation for from 60 to 70 patients. The foundations for this extension are in course of excavation. The urgent necessity for increased and properly designed provision for male hospital cases has been repeatedly pointed out in previous reports. It is therefore needless to comment further on the inadequacy and the inefficiency of the arrangements of the present male sick wards. The number of female patients on the register is 13 in excess of the present accommodation, and it is understood that an extension of the north-east wing is to be considered.

The deaths are registered as due to exhaustion from melancholia in 1 case, to brain disease in 3 cases, to heart disease in 5 cases, to phthisis pulmonalis in 2 cases, and to peritonitis in 1 case. In the case of 6 men and 3 women the causes of death were verified by a *post mortem* examination. The results of these autopsies are carefully and intelligently recorded, and the medical case books are well kept, full details of each case and its progress being entered.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 30 entries, referring to the use of restraint in the case of 1 patient in order to prevent interference with surgical dressings. Three accidents are recorded, but the injuries were of a minor character and were due to falls. Four escapes have taken place in which the patients have been absent for at least one night before being brought back.

Six attendants and 8 nurses have resigned and 9 attendants and 7 nurses have been engaged. There have been no dismissals. A series of lectures and practical demonstrations in nursing are given to the staff by Dr. Johnstone. Nothing can be more important than this instruction, as it induces the attendants and nurses to take an interest in their work and to perform their duties with intelligence. Ten members of the present staff have passed the examination of the Medico-Psychological Association and obtained the certificate of proficiency in nursing. The District Board show their appreciation of this good work by granting an additional £2 to the wages of those who have passed the examination.

The equipment of the new laundry is nearly finished and it is hoped that this department will soon be in use, as the conditions under which the patients and staff do their work in the old laundry are far from satisfactory. The new boiler-house is completed, the new boilers are in operation, and a back entrance and road for coal and stores have been made. Good progress is being made with the installation of the electric light, the house is being wired, and the combined sets consisting of engines and dynamos are about to be fixed. The advantages of this light for institutions for the insane are now universally acknowledged. Experience has abundantly shown that it is not only the safest and best but also the most economical light when its cleanliness and efficiency are considered. The present lighting of the institution is defective.

With these three important departments—the kitchen, the laundry, and the boiler-house—in full working order, the asylum will have been made efficient

Appendix B. from an administrative point of view. Their extension and re-equipment were absolutely necessary in view of the increased and increasing population.

Commissioners' Entries. It is learned with regret that the removal of the piggeries has not as yet been decided on. There cannot be a doubt but that they will in their present position prove an intolerable nuisance when the male hospital is erected. There is a most suitable site for them on the land recently acquired.

Royal and District Asylums.

Roxburgh District Asylum.

The asylum generally was in good order. Several sections have been repainted, and their appearance has been made brighter and more cheerful. The condition of the bedding was highly satisfactory, but many of the dormitories, especially on the male side, are overcrowded. New locks of an improved design are gradually being provided. The comfort and efficient arrangements of the female hospital merit the highest praise. The patients were with few exceptions free from excitement, and the general impression of the visit was one of contentment and of kindly and judicious care and treatment. The only complaints were in relation to detention, but none of the patients so appealing appeared suitable for discharge. The dinner at this date was of rice soup, bread, and dumpling; it was evidently appreciated and the service of the meals was most orderly. Seventy-four per cent. of the males and 71 per cent. of the females are registered as daily engaged in useful work. The number attending divine service last Sunday was 171, and 55 per cent. of the patients usually attend associated amusements. The general management of the asylum bears distinct evidence of the ability and conscientiousness of Dr. Johnstone in the discharge of his duties.

The registers were examined and found regularly and accurately kept.

Stirling District Asylum.

STIRLING DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
11th and 12th June 1902.

There were on the 10th instant 684 patients on the register of the asylum. Of these, 23 men and 19 women are private patients, and 329 men and 313 women are paupers. Since last visit, 1 male has been transferred from the private to the pauper list, and 2 males from the pauper to the private list, and effect has been given to these changes in the above figures. There are 2 men absent on statutory probation and 1 man and 2 women absent on pass. The number resident is 679, all of whom were individually seen during the visit. Of the 642 paupers on the register, 601 are chargeable to parishes in the Stirling Lunacy District, 29 to the parish of Edinburgh, 10 to parishes in Orkney, and 2 to other parishes.

Since 2nd December, 1901, one of the dates of the last visit, the following changes in the population have taken place:—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted, . . . . .	3	5	68	61	137
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	2	0	25	25	52
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	2	1	12	16	31
Died, . . . . .	5	1	27	23	56

The number on the register has decreased by 2. The beds available for additional patients are 13 in the male and 13 in the female division. The margin of spare accommodation is small, and unless more active efforts are made by Parish Councils and Inspectors of Poor to board out in private dwellings those patients whom Dr. Robertson has intimated as not requiring further care and treatment in a fully equipped asylum, the number resident will soon be in excess of the accommodation. Since last visit only 2 patients have been provided for in private dwellings. Seventeen patients who had improved mentally have, however, been committed to the care of relatives.

The rate of mortality has been high, due mainly to attacks of influenza, which occurred during February and April, and which in many instances were complicated with acute lung and cardiac affections. The deaths are registered as due to gross brain disease in 6 cases, to general paralysis of the insane in 9 cases, to cardiac disease in 12 cases, to acute lung affections in 6 cases, to phthisis pulmonalis in 7 cases, to senile decay in 5 cases, to acute miliary tuberculosis in 3 cases, to acute peritonitis in 2 cases, to intestinal obstruction



in 2 cases, to cancer in 2 cases, and erysipelas and syphilis in 1 case each. In 38 cases or in 67·8 of the deaths a *post mortem* examination was made. In Appendix B.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains no entry. Three accidents are recorded, two involving fractures of bones due to falls, and a kick on the abdomen inflicted on a nurse by a patient. A satisfactory recovery was made in each case. Three escapes have occurred; 1 was absent over 28 days and was discharged, but has since been re-admitted to the asylum; and in the others the patients were absent for at least one night before being brought back. Commissioners' Entries. Royal and District Asylums. Stirling District Asylum.

The staff in this asylum is unique in many directions. Its special features were detailed in a former report, but since then the number of day nurses on the male side has been increased from 10 to 12, and the night staff has been increased from 17 to 21, 15 of whom are nurses. The present ratio of those on night duty to patients is 1 to 32. Out of 334 males, about 125 are wholly under the care of nurses during the day and about 50 during the night. There are 5 assistant matrons, who are of good social position and are trained hospital nurses. The influence of these officials has been found to be productive of the best results both from an inhibitory and sympathetic point of view. In assimilating as completely as possible the nursing arrangements of an asylum to those which obtain in a general hospital an important onward step in the care and treatment of the insane has been made. The arrangements for night supervision were inspected, and found complete and efficient. The few patients who were excited were each in a separate room under the care of a special nurse. The door of every single room was found open. During the visit to the sickrooms and observation dormitories only one patient was found restless and talkative. The advantages of this large amount of night supervision were strikingly obvious.

The changes in the staff have been as follows:—5 attendants and 15 nurses have resigned, 3 attendants and 1 nurse have been dismissed, and 11 attendants and 22 nurses have been engaged. The dismissals were not for misconduct affecting in any way the patients. Attention is drawn to the small number of cottages for married attendants: 4 or 21 per cent. of the male staff are married and provided with house accommodation. In one asylum 68 per cent. of the attendants are so provided for, and the duration of their services is most satisfactory. Some more cottages are desirable, as they would induce longer service of suitable and well-conducted men.

The visit left a very pleasing impression of the earnestness and ability shown in the administration of the asylum. The patients were with few exceptions quiet and orderly in conduct, and any complaints that were made were found to be the outcome of delusions. The few females who were excited were under the charge of nurses in single rooms which are furnished as sitting rooms. In this way they are prevented from disturbing the other inmates, and their own excitement more speedily subsides under this separate treatment. The behaviour of the men was remarkably free from noisiness and irritability. The clothing of both sexes was most satisfactory as to quality and neatness. The dinners seen during the visit were abundant and palatable meals, of which appreciation was freely expressed by the more intelligent patients. The dietary has been scientifically examined, and its proteid and energy values have been found to meet the requirements of the standards. The healthy outdoor employment of the male patients is limited by the inadequate amount of land possessed by the asylum.

All sections of the asylum were found in excellent order, the dayrooms presented a cheerful and comfortable appearance, and the dormitories were fresh and clean. The hospital wards especially attracted attention on account of their ample equipment for the comfort and efficient nursing of those suffering from physical disease or acute mental maladies.

It is again pointed out that a detached hospital is required for the isolation and treatment of patients in the later stages of consumption. Other asylums in Scotland are providing separate buildings, constructed of wood and iron, for this purpose. It is confidently anticipated that when this practice becomes universal a marked diminution in the amount of consumption in asylums will result. The infectious character of the disease, especially in its acute or last stages, has for some time been an established fact.

New piggeries are in course of erection at some considerable distance from the asylum buildings. The removal of the old piggeries from the steading,



Appendix B. which is quite close to the Succursal Block, will be an important sanitary improvement.  
Commissioners' Entries. The books and registers were examined and found neatly and accurately kept.

Royal and District Asylums.

STIRLING DISTRICT ASYLUM,  
29th and 30th October, 1902.

Stirling District Asylum. The changes in population which have occurred since the asylum was last visited are shown in the following tabular statement :—

	PRIVATE PATIENTS.		PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
On Register 11th June, 1902,	23	19	329	313	684
Admitted, . . . . .	3	0	49	46	98
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	2	1	15	27	45
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	0	2	10	9	21
Died, . . . . .	2	0	16	14	32
On Register 29th Oct., 1902,	22	16	337	309	684

These figures show an active change in the population, but no change in the total numbers resident.

Two men and 7 women are absent on statutory probation, and, it is hoped, may continue to live outside the asylum after the period of probation has expired. An analysis of the disposal of the 21 patients discharged unrecovered shows that 7 were transferred to other asylums, that 1 was sent to the lunatic wards of a poorhouse, and that 13 were boarded out. Considering the reluctance hitherto shown by many of the parochial authorities in the Stirling Lunacy District to remove harmless and unrecovered patients from the asylum and place them in private dwellings, the latter number is very encouraging, and suggests the hope that there may still be a possibility of relieving the District Board of the responsibility and expense of providing accommodation for patients who do not require asylum care. That this responsibility is impending is manifest from the fact that there are only 30 vacant beds in the asylum, 8 on the male and 22 on the female side. A prudent expedient for postponing the exhaustion of the accommodation for male patients, by appropriating 12 beds now occupied by female nurses in the main building, and providing access to these apartments by means of an additional staircase on the male side, is about to be put in force. Such precautions, however necessary, are only of temporary utility, whereas the removal of the quieter, chronic, incurable inmates to private care is the only measure which can permanently affect the tendency towards an inordinate increase of the asylum population.

The deaths are registered as due to the following diseases, namely—general paralysis of the insane in 10 cases, cardiac disease in 6 cases, phthisis in 5 cases, apoplexy in 4 cases, cancer of internal organs in 2 cases, and pneumonia, intra-thoracic abscess, exhaustion from delirious mania, pleurisy, and influenza, in 1 case each. *Post mortem* examinations were performed in 18 out of the 32 cases of death.

There are no entries in the Register of Accidents or in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. It is deserving of notice that restraint in any of its forms, and for any purpose, is not resorted to either in the treatment or management of the patients; that seclusion, by locking up, of any patient during the day is equally abandoned as a method of cure or administration; and that no patient has been locked into a single room during the night for the past twelve months. As a small testimony to this great advance in treatment it may be stated that during the visit nothing was observed in the conduct or attitude of the inmates which reflected unfavourably upon this absence of restraint and seclusion, but on the contrary it appeared to be entirely beneficial.

The night supervision of the patients continues to receive the prominent attention to which reference has been made in previous reports. There are in all 20 night attendants, 10 on each side of the asylum. This gives a proportion of 1 night attendant to 33·7 patients. As to the benefit of such an extended night supervision upon the mental health, habits, and welfare of the insane in asylums there is now fortunately ample testimony; but in an asylum where

the baneful method of locking up excited cases in single rooms during the night has been discarded there can be no question as to the necessity of this numerically strong night staff. The close attention of the night attendants to their duties is secured by the appointment of a lady superintendent who supervises both the male and the female sides of the institution during the night. In addition to the superintendent of night nurses the constant supervision of the nurses during the day is entrusted to the care of four assistant matrons, excluding the lady at the head of the male division of the asylum, who has under her particular care the male side of the hospital block. In this way in each division of the asylum, with one exception, the relations existing between the attendants and the patients are constantly controlled by a person whose position and authority are undisputed. There can be no question that one of the requirements of asylum administration is a better lay supervision of these relations, which being of the most intimate kind are apt to err either on the side of carelessness or harshness, depending upon the disposition of the attendants. The advantage of the system in use in this asylum is that, while it supplies an efficient supervision, it aims at introducing a controlling and guiding influence. It is not possible to speak of any innovation as perfect or finite, but it is anticipated that a longer experience of this method will result in a confirmation of the principles which have led to its establishment.

Appendix B.  
—  
Commissioners' Entries.  
—  
Royal and District Asylums.  
—  
Stirling District Asylum.

Another, and perhaps the most important, of the new administrative methods is the great extension of the employment of female nurses in the male wards. Out of a total staff of 43, 19, or nearly one-half, are women. Eighteen men and 14 women during the day, and 6 men and 5 women during the night, share the responsibility of the care of the male patients. It is admitted by those who have had the largest experience, both in this country and abroad, that female nursing is preferable for sick and infirm men, and it is also believed by many that the presence of women in asylum wards obviates, proportionately to their number and influence, those regrettable personal conflicts which tend to occur from time to time when insane men are wholly attended by individuals of their own sex. There are other favourable considerations, but the two mentioned are in themselves sufficient to justify a commendation of the system.

It is understood that the District Board contemplate the erection of an isolation hospital for phthisical patients. The similar hospitals which are being constructed in connection with the Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries, and the two Glasgow District Asylums may possibly serve to assist the District Board in deciding as to the form of construction which would be most suitable for their purpose. The removal of the piggery from the immediate vicinity of the asylum buildings to another site has now been effected.

The changes among the nursing staff in the interval covered by this report have been as follows:—Three men and 12 women have resigned; 3 men have been dismissed; and 5 men and 14 women have been engaged.

The asylum was in excellent order at the time of the visit. The various apartments occupied by patients during the day and night were clean, well aired, and brightly decorated.

The patients were remarkably contented, and, with a few exceptions, quiet and orderly in their behaviour. On the male side of the main building it was observed that some of the more intelligent inmates have the privilege of using a small disused attendants' messroom as a sitting-room, where they can at will retire from the larger wards. This is a most commendable arrangement, and one that it is hoped may soon be extended to the other sections of the asylum. It is suggested that books, magazines, and writing materials should be placed in these rooms.

The books and registers were examined and found regularly and correctly kept.

## Appendix B.

## PRIVATE ASYLUMS.

Commissioners'  
Entries.Private  
Asylums or  
Licensed  
Houses.Mavisbank  
Asylum.MAVISEBANK ASYLUM,  
1st March 1902.

There are 52 patients on the register of the asylum at this date, of whom 20 gentlemen and 23 ladies are certificated, and 5 gentlemen and 4 ladies are voluntary inmates. Since the asylum was last visited on the 30th September last, 7 gentlemen and 8 ladies have been admitted, 5 gentlemen and 3 ladies have been discharged, and 2 ladies have died. The causes of the two deaths, which were verified by *post mortem* examination, are registered as exhaustion after mania, and cerebral congestion in a patient upwards of 80 years of age.

There are 29 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the restraint of two patients solely for surgical reasons.

The patients were found in a highly satisfactory condition, both as regards their physical and mental care. There was no excitement or noise at the time of the visit, and no complaints of a rational kind were made by any of them.

The nursing of the more nervous, of the debilitated, and of the older cases continues to receive the same attention as attracted favourable notice on former visits, and those patients whose mental condition demanded it were being treated by means of rest in bed.

The whole house was clean and in good order, and the various apartments were sufficiently heated and properly ventilated.

The books and registers were examined and found correct.

MAVISEBANK ASYLUM,  
28th October, 1902.

There are 53 patients on the register of the asylum at this date. Of these, 19 gentlemen and 23 ladies are certificated, and 6 gentlemen and 5 ladies are voluntary inmates. Of the latter, 2 are temporarily absent, and 4 ladies are at present residing in a country villa at Heriot which has been taken on lease in order to afford a change of air and of scene to patients whom it is likely to benefit.

Since last visit, on 1st March 1902, the following changes have occurred among the certificated patients:—5 gentlemen and 9 ladies have been admitted, 3 gentlemen and 5 ladies have been discharged recovered, 2 gentlemen and 1 lady have been discharged unrecovered, and 1 gentleman and 3 ladies have died. Among the voluntary inmates the changes are as follows:—6 gentlemen and 3 ladies have been admitted, and 5 gentlemen and 2 ladies have left.

The deaths are registered as due, in one case each, to senile epilepsy, general paralysis, cardiac disease, and senile atrophy. In three instances a *post mortem* examination was made.

There is no record of the use of mechanical restraint or seclusion in the treatment of the patients. No accident has occurred, and there has been no escape.

Evidence continues to be abundant that the care of the patients is kindly and judicious. The individual attention which they receive conduces to their contentment and happiness. No complaint was made during the visit. The case-records, which are exceptionally full and interesting, show that the mental and bodily condition of each patient is minutely enquired into, that the medical treatment is characterised by great professional knowledge and skill, and that untiring and able efforts are made to effect recovery when that is possible. It was everywhere apparent that the asylum is managed by Dr. Wilson with earnestness and efficiency.

Many improvements were observed in the condition of the establishment. The dining-room and several bedrooms have been repainted and repapered, and tasteful and decorative furnishings have been provided, which give the rooms a pleasing and comfortable appearance. It is understood that further improvements in this direction are to be effected. The bathroom accommoda-



tion in the gentlemen's division is inadequate, and it is strongly recommended that an additional bathroom, with two baths and lavatory arrangements, be provided in connection with the male sick ward. The small outside building adjoining this ward could be enlarged and utilised for this purpose.

The official registers were examined and found correctly kept.

SAUGHTON HALL ASYLUM,  
26th February 1902.

There are 23 gentlemen and 55 ladies resident at this date. With the exception of 5 ladies who are voluntary inmates all the patients are certificated. Since last visit, on the 16th September 1901, 1 gentleman and 6 ladies have been admitted, and 3 gentlemen and 2 ladies have been discharged. There has been no death. The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 2 entries referring to the restraint of 1 lady on two occasions on account of violent impulses towards suicide. Both houses forming the asylum were found in admirable order, properly heated and ventilated, and furnished and arranged so as to present as far as possible the aspect of homes. The patients were quiet, and none of them made any statement indicating discontent. The nursing of the infirm and bed-ridden patients could scarcely be more thorough or successful, and the continuous bed treatment of patients labouring under acute mental symptoms continues to be a very commendable feature of the medical treatment of this asylum.

The Case Books contain systematic and full records of the history and progress of the patients, and the various registers are correctly kept.

SAUGHTON HALL ASYLUM,  
19th November, 1902.

The patients in residence at this date number 26 gentlemen and 51 ladies.

Four gentlemen and 5 ladies are voluntary boarders, and 22 gentlemen and 46 ladies are certificated patients.

Since last visit, on 26th February, 1902, 1 gentleman and 4 ladies have been admitted, 4 ladies have been discharged recovered, 2 gentlemen and 1 lady have been discharged unrecovered, and 3 ladies have died.

The changes among the voluntary inmates are as follows:—6 gentlemen and 1 lady have been admitted, and 2 gentlemen and 1 lady have left.

The deaths are registered as due to carcinoma of the breast, heart disease, and epilepsy.

No patient has since last visit been secluded or mechanically restrained.

Two accidents are recorded—a fracture of the neck of the left humerus due to a fall, and the other casualty was of a slight character.

Three ladies who were confined to bed are most efficiently nursed, water beds and air pillows being used in two cases of advanced senility.

The two houses, Saughton Hall and Balgreen, were found, as they always are, in admirable order. The patients were generally contented, and some voluntarily spoke favourably of their treatment. Everything that was seen indicated kindly and judicious management, and the way the patients are treated, both medically and otherwise, continues to be characterised by constant care and marked ability. The medical records are kept with commendable fullness. Throughout the summer 12 gentlemen and 26 ladies were in residence at the seaside branch at Gullane. This change is beyond doubt very beneficial to both the curable and incurable patients.

The registers were examined and found correctly kept.

WESTERMAINS ASYLUM,  
25th April, 1902.

Westermains  
Asylum.

There are 13 patients under certificate in the asylum at this date, and also 1 lady who is a voluntary inmate.

Since last visit 2 ladies have died—their ages were 80 and 84 respectively, and the deaths are registered as due to senile decay. There has been no accident and no escape.

The asylum was found throughout in admirable order, and presented features differing in no way from those of a private mansion. Repairs and

Appendix B.  
Commissioners'  
Entries.

Private  
Asylums or  
Licensed  
Houses.

Saughton Hall  
Asylum.

Appendix B. repainting are well attended to. The whole establishment is comfortably and handsomely furnished.

Commissioners' Entries. The patients are evidently treated in a kindly and judicious manner, and the wants of each are liberally provided for.

Private Asylums or Licensed Houses. The registers are correctly kept.

WESTERMAINS ASYLUM,  
19th November, 1902.

Westermains Asylum.

There are 2 gentlemen and 12 ladies on the register of the asylum at this date. One of the ladies is a voluntary inmate, and was not resident at the time of the visit. All the other patients were seen. The only changes in the population since the 25th April of the present year, when the house was last visited, is the admission of one lady, and the discharge, unrecovered, of one lady.

The patients are adequately provided for in every respect. The house, which is a commodious one, is tastefully furnished and in the best possible order. The grounds surrounding the house are pleasant and well kept.

The books and registers were examined and found correct.

## PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.

Parochial Asylums.

Greenock Parochial Asylum.

GREENOCK PAROCHIAL ASYLUM,  
26th February 1902.

The number of patients on the register of the asylum at this date is 234, 111 being males and 123 females. All are resident and were seen, except 1 woman who is absent on statutory probation.

Since 17th July 1901, the date of last visit, the following changes have taken place :—

	PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	
Admitted, . . . . .	24	16	40
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	18	6	24
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	5	0	5
Died, . . . . .	11	6	17

Of the 40 patients admitted, 24 were chargeable to Greenock, 3 to Port-Glasgow, 2 to Kilmalcolm, and 1 to Inverkip. Of the 234 on the register at this date, 182 are chargeable to Greenock, 34 to Port-Glasgow, 12 to Paisley, 4 to Kilmalcolm, and 2 to Inverkip.

The number resident has since last visit decreased by 7—the males having decreased by 10 and the females increased by 3. There are 9 females in excess of the accommodation, but the male side can, when the two sections of the poorhouse are taken into account, adequately accommodate 22 additional patients.

The deaths are registered as due to cerebral disease in 10 cases, to phthisis pulmonalis in 2 cases, to senile decay in 2 cases, and to acute peritonitis, septicaemia, and cardiac disease in 1 case each. In 9 instances, or in 53 per cent. of the deaths, a *post mortem* examination was made.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 44 entries. They refer to the use of restraint in the form of muffs in 3 cases in order to prevent impulsive attacks on fellow-patients and attendants, and to the use of seclusion for periods varying from 4 to 8 hours in the treatment of 4 patients. One accident is recorded—a fracture of the rib, due, it is believed, to the patient tumbling about in his bedroom during a period of excitement. Two escapes have occurred in which the patients were absent for at least one night before being brought back.

The changes among the staff have been as follows:—7 attendants and 3 nurses have resigned, 1 attendant and 1 nurse have been dismissed for intemperance, and 7 attendants and 5 nurses have been engaged. As regards the staff, it is found that, excluding the Head Nurse and Head Attendant, there are at present 11 attendants and 9 nurses for day duty, and 2 attendants and 2 nurses for night duty. The proportion of day attendants to patients is 1 to 10 and of day nurses 1 to 14. The ratio is a satisfactory one on the male side, but that in the female division does not represent a staff of adequate strength. The proportion for night duty is 1 to 55 men and 1 to 61 females. These ratios are lower than in those asylums in which the advantages of constant and efficient night nursing are fully recognised. In regard to duration of service, 1 attendant has served over 21 years, 1 over 5 years, 1 over 3 years, 4 over 1 year, and 50 per cent. of the male staff have less than a year's service. Of the nurses, 1 has served over 33 years, 1 over 5 years, 4 over 3 years, 4 over 1 year, and 33 per cent. have not yet completed a twelvemonth's service. The teaching and training of the staff receive due attention, lectures and practical nursing demonstrations being given by the Assistant Medical Officer. Three of the staff have obtained the certificate for proficiency in mental nursing granted by the Medico-Psychological Association. The Asylum Committee grants an addition of £2 per year to the wages of those who pass the examination.

Commissioners' Entries.

Parochial Asylums.

Greenock Parochial Asylum.

The patients were found during the visit clean in person, and their clothing was adequate for the season and in good order. A few were excited and inclined to be noisy, otherwise the behaviour of the inmates was quiet and orderly. No complaint of a reasonable character was made, and the appeals for discharge were by patients who manifested symptoms of insanity. The dietary has been examined and pronounced good. The requirements of the working patients are amply met, and the only recommendation is that an allowance of bread be given with all the dinners. Tinned meat is no longer served to the patients. One man and 3 women were confined to bed. It was evident that the sick are skilfully treated and that their special dietetic requirements are liberally attended to. There are 12 men and 9 women who are epileptic, 3 men are general paralytics, and 3 men are under constant supervision for suicidal tendencies. Ninety-eight men and 85 women are registered as being daily engaged in useful work. Sixty males and 37 females attended Divine service last Sunday. Associated amusements consist of a weekly dance and a monthly concert; they are very popular with the patients and are much appreciated.

The whole establishment was in excellent order and of a comfortable temperature. It is recommended that the number of easy chairs be increased in the large dayrooms. They conduce greatly to peacefulness and good order among the patients. The re-flooring of the wash-house is an improvement. The drying closets are of doubtful efficiency, and some means of propelling air through them should be adopted. It was observed with approval that the use of straw palliasses is gradually being discarded and wire mattresses substituted. The registers were examined and found accurately and regularly kept.

#### GREENOCK PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 17th July 1902.

There are 227 patients—113 men and 114 women—resident in the asylum at this date. This number is 7 below the resident number on the 2nd February of the present year—the date of last visit. Since then, 15 men and 17 women have been admitted; 7 men and 8 women have been discharged recovered; 1 man and 12 women have been discharged unrecovered; and 5 men and 6 women have died. The numbers discharged unrecovered chiefly comprise boarders from Paisley Parochial Asylum (Riccarton) who were temporarily accommodated here.

The deaths are registered as due to each of the following diseases in 2 cases respectively, viz.:—heart disease, epilepsy, and phthisis; and to each of the following diseases in 1 case respectively, viz.:—general paralysis, cerebral hæmorrhage, chronic bronchitis, senile decay, and pneumonia. *Post mortem* examinations were held in five instances; it was found impossible to obtain the consent of the relatives in the other 6 instances.

Of the entries in the Register of Accidents two only require notice. One was the fracture of the eighth rib and a wound of the scalp caused by falling



Appendix B. off portable steps while cleaning windows, and the other was a slight fracture of the end of the radius caused by the falling of a window sash upon the Commissioners' wrist. Both accidents occurred to female patients.

Entries. There are 33 entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, referring to the restraint of 1 and the seclusion of 2 persons. Most of these entries are on account of the necessity of restraining the movements of the hands in an impulsive female patient who assaults the nurses and the other inmates of the ward where she is placed. The record of the industrial employment of the patients at the time of the visit is entirely satisfactory, and shows that 92 men and 82 women were engaged in useful work.

Parochial Asylums.

Greenock Parochial Asylum.

The changes among the nurses and attendants have been gratifyingly few. Only 3 men have left the service during the past 5 months. This may possibly be due to the increased advantages afforded by the systematic training given by the medical officers, and possibly to the small advance in pay which the Committee have generously given to those who pass the examination for the nursing certificate. It is necessary to bear in mind that the supply of satisfactory attendants upon the insane must depend to a large extent upon the inducements which the service offers compared with other employments.

The patients were quiet and orderly. Everyone who so wished it was accorded a private interview, but those who were seen in this way were all unmistakably insane, and their conversation had reference almost wholly to their delusions and to their desire to be discharged from the asylum.

A very substantial dinner was served during the visit. The food was plentiful and well cooked, and those of the patients who were questioned professed themselves as being perfectly satisfied with it.

The dayrooms and dormitories, and, in fact, every section of the institution was found in good order. It was noticed that some of the sanitary appliances in the annexe most recently occupied by male patients require renewal.

The books and registers were examined and found correct.

Paisley Parochial Asylum, Craw Road.

PAISLEY PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, CRAW ROAD,  
15th February 1902.

There are 107 patients—45 men and 62 women—on the register of the asylum at this date, all of whom were seen during the visit.

Since 10th July 1901, the date of previous report, 9 men and 8 women have been admitted, 3 men and 3 women have been discharged recovered, 3 men and 1 woman had been discharged unrecovered, and 2 men and 2 women have died. The deaths are registered as due to cardiac failure, maniacal exhaustion, senile decay, and epilepsy. In 1 case a *post mortem* examination was made, the consent of relatives being withheld in the other 3 cases.

Of the 107 patients resident, 62 are chargeable to Paisley, and 45 to boarding parishes. It is understood that the Parish Councils of Eastwood and Lochwinnoch have been asked to remove the patients chargeable to them. There are at this date 6 belonging to Lochwinnoch and 25 to Eastwood. These removals will reduce the population to 76—in other words, there will be 22 empty beds available for the growing needs of Paisley.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 2 entries, one referring to the use of restraint for 6 hours, and one to the seclusion of a patient for 5 hours, both on account of excitement and violence. Two accidents are recorded: one involved the fracture of the left humerus, sustained during a struggle with an attendant, to whom, after investigation, no blame was attached, and the second consisted of shock, sprains, and bruises resulting from a fall of 38 feet from a window in the dormitory lavatory. This patient has made a good recovery. A check has now been put to prevent this window opening beyond a few inches. No escape has occurred. The changes among the staff continue numerous—3 attendants and 2 nurses have resigned, 1 attendant has been dismissed, and 4 attendants and 2 nurses have been engaged. The dismissal was due to information given by the General Board relative to the attendant's previous conduct.

The patients were on the whole quiet and well-behaved, and their dress and personal neatness were highly satisfactory. The clothing of both the men and

women deserves commendation on account of its quality, variety, and make, Appendix B. the dress of the women being specially tasteful and becoming.

The system of dietary in this asylum has been reported on by Dr. Dunlop, of Commissioners' Entries. Edinburgh. He regards the division of the patients, similar to what obtains relative to ordinary paupers, into classes C, D, T, and M, in an asylum where Parochial all forms of insanity are received as indefensible. A complete revision of the Asylums. dietary is recommended. Several of the patients in class M, who have only bread and milk for dinner, complained of this diet and asked to share in the Paisley Parochial Asylum, ordinary dinner, which consisted of broth, meat pie, and bread, and which Craw Road. evidently pleased all who partook of it.

All parts of the asylum were in good order and very clean. The dayrooms were bright and cheerful in aspect and were of a comfortable warmth.

The beds are being improved by the substitution of wire mattresses for straw palliasses. It is understood that the carpeting in the dormitories is about to be renewed.

The registers were examined and found regularly and correctly kept.

PAISLEY PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, CRAW ROAD,  
18th July 1902.

Since the 15th February, the date of last visit, the numbers resident in this asylum have decreased from 107 to 80 inmates. This is due to the removal of the patients chargeable to the parishes of Eastwood and Lochwinnoch to the Lanark District Asylum, where they are to remain as boarders until the erection of the new Renfrew District Asylum.

There are at present 33 men and 47 women resident, 8 men and 4 women have been admitted, 3 men and 1 woman have been discharged recovered, 16 men and 17 women have been discharged unrecovered, and 1 man and 1 woman have died. The assigned causes of the two deaths are general paralysis and cardiac failure. A *post mortem* examination was made in one instance. There are no entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, or in the Register of Accidents.

Twenty-five men and 30 women were industrially employed at the time of the visit. On account of the decrease in the number of patients the staff has been reduced by two (a male and a female attendant). Apart from this, 2 men and 2 women have resigned, and 1 man and 1 woman have been engaged. The patients were free from excitement. Three of them were confined to bed. It was observed with approbation that there was an absence of acute cases of mental disease, and of cases demanding an exceptional amount of nursing either on account of physical or mental ailment.

In a parish like Paisley, possessing two asylums in close proximity, one of which is fully equipped for the reception and treatment of the acuter forms of disease, it is advisable in every interest that, as far as possible, all such cases should be directly admitted to it in the first instance.

The various wards and dormitories were clean and in excellent order. New carpeting has been laid down in the latter, which adds to their brightness and furnished appearance. A considerable amount of painting and decoration has been accomplished since last visit.

With reference to the portion of last entry, which relates to the patients' food, it has to be recorded that a carefully prepared and most satisfactory scale of dietary has been prepared and sanctioned by the Asylum Committee.

The books and registers were examined and found correct.

PAISLEY PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, RICCARTSBAR, Paisley  
14th February 1902. Parochial  
Asylum,  
Riccartbar.

There are 210 patients, 108 men and 102 women, on the register of the asylum at this date, and they are all resident.

The following changes have taken place since 11th July 1901, the date of last visit :—

	PAUPER PATIENTS.		TOTALS.
	M	F.	
Admitted, . . . . .	22	29	51
Discharged recovered, . . . . .	18	13	31
Discharged unrecovered, . . . . .	5	6	11
Died, . . . . .	8	6	12



## Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Parochial Asylums.

Paisley Parochial Asylum, Riccartbar.

The resident number is 7 beyond that for which the asylum is licensed. The admissions for 1901 were 39 more than those for 1900, there having been 109 in 1901 and 70 in 1900. It is understood that, in view of the continuance of this high admission rate, the Asylum Committee have called upon the Parish Council of Neilston to remove their patients, 39 in number. There was only one admission from the parish in 1900, but there were 16 in 1901. The increase in the admission rate in 1901 from some of the other boarding parishes varies from 50 to 180 per cent. The removal of these 39 patients, in conjunction with the increased accommodation in the new hospital wing, will afford a margin of spare accommodation to meet the requirements of Paisley and the other boarding parishes for some years. Twelve female patients chargeable to Paisley are at present boarded in the Greenock Parochial Asylum, but they are to be brought back when the new hospital extension is ready for occupation.

The deaths are registered as due to exhaustion from mania in 5 cases, to senile decay in 2 cases, and to apoplexy, epilepsy, heart disease, congestion of lungs, and fracture of skull in 1 case each. In 7 instances, or in 58·3 per cent. of the deaths, a *post mortem* examination was made. The Case Books and pathological records are well kept and carefully written up to date by Dr. Stewart, the Assistant Medical Officer.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains no entry. One fatal accident has occurred—a male patient escaped from a walking party and was found on the following day on the railway near Hawkhead Station with a fractured skull and other injuries. Four cases of escape are recorded, one which has just been referred to, one in which the patient was absent for 28 days and was consequently discharged, and 2 in which the patients were absent for at least one night before being brought back.

The changes in the staff continue more numerous than is desirable in the interest of the patients: 4 attendants and 5 nurses have resigned, 2 attendants and 1 nurse have been discharged, and 5 attendants and 6 nurses have been engaged. It is understood that 6 members of the staff resigned to get married.

The building of the hospital wing is making good progress. The roof has been completed, and lathing and plastering are now in hand.

As the main dayroom in the female division is at present being used as a sickroom, this section was not seen to advantage—the two smaller dayrooms being overcrowded. With one or two exceptions, the patients were quiet and orderly in demeanour, and no complaints except of undue detention were made. Their clothing was neat, tidy, and suitable for the season. An excellent dinner, consisting of pea soup, fish, potatoes, and bread, was served during the visit. The dietaries in this asylum are favourably reported on by Dr. J. C. Dunlop of Edinburgh. The variety of food, the use of fresh vegetable and condiment, and the special allowance for working patients are said to be all that can be desired. The male hospital continues to give great satisfaction. The patients occupying it are most comfortably and efficiently provided for.

The wards were found in good order. The male division in the main asylum requires repainting, and a hope is expressed that this renovation will be overtaken this summer. It is recommended that wire mattresses be substituted for those straw palliasses which are old and in an insanitary condition. The furniture of the male dayrooms would be much improved by additional easy chairs and sofas.

The land attached to the asylum gives healthy outdoor work to 53, or about 50 per cent., of the male patients. Fifteen cows are kept, which yield from 35 to 41 gallons of milk daily. The average weekly quantity of milk given to the patients is one of the largest among establishments for the insane in Scotland. The profit from the farm for the year ending 15th May 1901 is said to have been £255 8s. 9d. The asylum continues to be managed with much ability and success. The recovery rate has been most satisfactory. In 1899 it was 56·5 per cent.; in 1900, 51·4, and in 1901, 51·4.

The registers were examined and found accurately and correctly kept.

PAISLEY PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, RICCARTEBAR,  
18th July 1902.

There are 179 patients, 85 men and 94 women, in the asylum at this date. On the 14th February when the asylum was last visited, there were 210



patients resident, 108 men and 102 women. The reduction in number is due mainly to the removal of the patients chargeable to the parish of Neilston, who have been boarded in the Lanark District Asylum pending the erection of the new asylum for the Renfrew district. Appendix B.  
Commissioners' Entries.

Forty-six patients, 13 men and 33 women, have been admitted; 12 men and 8 women have been discharged recovered; 22 men and 25 women have been discharged unrecovered; and 2 men and 8 women have died. Paisley  
Parochial  
Asylum,  
Riccarton.

The deaths are registered as due to chronic brain disease in 3 cases; to epilepsy in 2 cases; to phthisis in 2 cases; and to senile decay, mania, and heart disease in 1 case each. *Post mortem* examinations were held in five instances; in the remaining 5 cases the permission of the relatives for such examination was not obtained.

One patient escaped and was absent for at least one night before being brought back.

Seventy-one men and 69 women were industrially employed at the time of the visit. Of these, 43 men were working on the farm and garden; 7 were employed as tradesmen; 23 women were engaged in kitchen or laundry work; and 33 were knitting or sewing.

The ironing-room of the laundry is over-heated by the stove, which occupies a central position in the apartment. It is recommended that the Committee should consider whether it would not be possible to remove it to a specially prepared recess.

The new female hospital is approaching completion, and it is expected that it will be occupied in the course of a few weeks. So far as could be judged, it is admirably constructed and promises to afford accommodation of the most modern and approved pattern for recent, acute, and sick cases requiring nursing or bed treatment. The newly constructed day-room on the ground floor between the hospital and the main building is occupied by 12 or 14 women, and to this extent the need for more accommodation on the female side has been relieved.

There are 8 male and 9 female attendants on day duty, which, with the present number of patients, gives a proportion of 1 attendant to 10·5 patients. For an asylum with a large annual admission rate and accommodating all forms of insanity this is not too large a proportion. There are several asylums in this country with a higher average staff of attendants. The changes since last visit consist in the resignation of 3 men and 4 women and in the engagement of a corresponding number.

The institution was found as usual in excellent order. The patients were well behaved and comparatively free from excitement. No complaints of any kind were made, and no patients asked for an interview. The clothing of the inmates of both sexes was neat and in good repair. The dinner which was served to-day consisted of pea soup and fresh fish—a sauce was served with the fish; and bread was liberally supplied to each patient.

The books and registers were examined and found correct.

## LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.

Lunatic Wards  
of Poorhouses.

LUNATIC WARDS, ABERDEEN EAST POORHOUSE,  
22nd March 1902.

Aberdeen East  
Poorhouse.

There are 44 men and 38 women resident in the wards at this date. Since the 26th July 1901, the date of last visit, 3 men and 3 women have been admitted, 1 man and 2 women have been discharged unrecovered, and 1 man and 3 women have died. The deaths are registered as due to pneumonia in 2 cases, to erysipelas in 1 case, and to heart disease in 1 case. *Post mortem* examinations were made in each instance. There are no entries in the Register of Accidents.

The patients were found in good health and in a satisfactory state as to clothing and general care. No patient was confined to bed. They were

Appendix B. generally free from excitement, and there was no indication of discontent.  
 Commissioners' The wards and dormitories were as clean and in as good order as possible  
 Entries, considering the age of the internal structure and fittings.

It was again observed that fires are lit every afternoon in the dormitories.  
 Lunatic Wards The same considerate care which dictates this small but very necessary  
 of Poorhouses, addition to the comfort of the inmates is evident in every detail of the  
 management of these wards.

Aberdeen East The books and registers were examined and found correct.  
 Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, ABERDEEN EAST POORHOUSE,  
 18th August 1902.

There are 86 patients, 47 men and 39 women, resident in the wards at this date. There are 3 men in excess of and 11 women less than the number for which the wards are licensed.

Since 22nd March 1902, the date of last visit, 4 men and 3 women have been admitted, 1 woman has been discharged, and 1 man and 1 woman have died. The deaths are registered respectively as due to pneumonia and senile decay, and pneumonia and influenza.

It is satisfactory to be able to report that the cause of death was in each instance verified by a *post mortem* examination.

No accident or escape has occurred. Two attendants have resigned and 2 have been engaged.

The patients were found suitably provided for. The clothing of both sexes was quite satisfactory; the men were mostly in their working clothes, but they have better suits for Sunday.

Their general health is good, only one man being temporarily confined to bed.

The dietary is of ample proteid and energy value, and the requirements of the working patients are liberally met. Milk and bread are given for lunch. The dinner at this date was a well-cooked and abundant meal, which was evidently much liked.

Occupation is well attended to, but the number of women mentally and bodily unfit for employment is at present large.

Except the male dayroom, which is greatly in need of complete renovation, which it is understood is soon to be effected, the wards were found in good order. The dormitories were clean and well aired, and the state of the bedding was satisfactory. The establishment continues to be intelligently managed.

The books and registers were examined and found accurately kept.

Aberdeen  
 West  
 Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, ABERDEEN WEST POORHOUSE,  
 22nd March 1902.

There are 26 men and 30 women resident in the wards at this date. Since the 26th July 1901, the date of last entry, 4 men and 5 women have been admitted, and 4 men and 1 woman have been discharged. There has been no death or accident or escape since the wards were last visited, and there has been no change among the attendants.

The patients, without exception, were found in a satisfactory state of health, their clothing was in good repair, and their beds were found liberally supplied with coverings. The mattresses in the male dormitories have been refilled with hair, and in accordance with a recommendation in the preceding entry, the dormitory floors have been restained and polished.

A large bird cage, which occupies the whole height of a portion of the male day-room, has been stocked with birds, and forms an evident object of interest to the patients.

The dinner to-day consisted of broth and suet dumpling. The amount supplied to each inmate was ample, and appeared to be appreciated.

The books and registers were examined and found correct.

LUNATIC WARDS, ABERDEEN WEST POORHOUSE,  
 18th August 1902.

The number of patients resident at this date is 58—28 men and 30 women. There are vacant beds for 2 men.

Since last visit, on 22nd March 1902, 2 men and 1 woman have been admitted, and 1 woman has been discharged. No death has occurred since November 1899.

Appendix B.  
Commissioners' Entries.

One accident is recorded, a fracture of a bone at the left wrist joint, due to a fall while getting out of bed. Patient was old, feeble, and tottering in her gait, and no blame could be attached to those in charge of her. There has been no escape, and no change in the staff.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

The patient J. K., who was recently admitted from the Royal Asylum, is unsuitable for care in this establishment. He is the subject of heart disease and general dropsy, and requires hospital treatment. The removal of J. I. is also recommended, as he has become defective in habits during both day and night.

Aberdeen West Poorhouse.

With these exceptions the patients were suitable as inmates of the wards, and their condition was in all respects satisfactory. They were entirely free from excitement and complaint. The clothing, especially of the men, was in good order, and neat in appearance. The dietary has been improved, both porridge and milk and tea and bread and butter being now given at breakfast. The allowance of butter has been increased, and mince meat has been substituted for boiled beef one day in the week. The dinner at this date was an abundant and palatable meal, consisting of barley broth, bread, boiled meat, and potatoes. Due attention continues to be given to the industrial occupation of all capable of employment.

The dayrooms and dormitories were clean and presented a comfortably furnished appearance. The bed coverings were ample for the season, and all the mattresses have been retested, and were consequently in excellent order.

The books and registers were examined, and found regularly and accurately kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, BUCHAN POORHOUSE,  
27th March 1902.

Buchan Poorhouse.

The changes which have occurred in the population of the wards since the 27th July last, the date of the preceding entry, are the admission of two females and the discharge of two females. There are 26 men and 26 women resident at this date. There has been no death among the inmates since 1901. There are no entries in the Register of Accidents, and no patient has escaped since last visit. There has been no change in the staff. Thirty-four patients 16 men and 18 women—are industrially employed at this date.

The dayrooms and dormitories were found clean and in excellent order. The dormitories for females on the ground floor have been recently painted and furnished with eight new iron beds with woven spring mattresses. The staircase, the bathroom, and the attendant's room on the female side have also been repainted. The painting work was done entirely by the staff, assisted by the inmates. New beds have been provided for the attendants. These changes have all been carefully carried out with a view to economy and to the comfort and health of the inmates. The mattresses in the male dormitory have all been refilled with hair.

The patients were suitably and neatly dressed. They were all quiet, and none of them made any complaint with regard to their treatment. Their general health appeared to be satisfactory, and they had every appearance of being sufficiently nourished.

It is interesting to note that the arable land in connection with the institution, extending to between 17 and 18 acres, is entirely worked by spade labour.

The dinner to-day consisted of potato soup with bread and cheese. These articles of food were of good quality and appeared to be appreciated.

The books and registers were examined and found correct.

LUNATIC WARDS, BUCHAN POORHOUSE,  
22nd August 1902.

There are 26 men and 26 women—52 patients in all—resident in the wards at this date.

Since 27th March 1902, the date of last visit, 2 women have been admitted and 2 women have been discharged. No death has taken place, and there



Appendix B. has been no accident and no escape. It is satisfactory to note that there has been no change in the staff.

Commissioners' Entries. The condition of the patients was quite satisfactory. Their behaviour was quiet and orderly, and there were no complaints. Their dress and personal neatness indicated good care, and their physical health bore evidence of an adequate dietary. The requirements of the working patients are liberally met, a lunch of bread and syrup being given four days a week, and bread and cheese on two days. The employment of the patients in useful work is well attended to. Sixteen men are daily employed in healthy outdoor work on the lands belonging to the institution, and it is pleasing to note that, besides being beneficial to those thus engaged, it is profitable to the ratepayers. The receipts from this land exceeded the expenditure by £77 11s. 7d. for the year ending 15th May 1902. All the labour, chiefly spade work, is done by the patients and the male attendant. The produce from the land is charged to the establishment at the prevailing market rates.

Buchan  
Poorhouse.

The wards are maintained in excellent order, and scrupulous cleanliness prevailed throughout every section. Repainting is systematically carried on, and the work is tastefully done. The dayrooms have a comfortably furnished appearance, and the condition of the dormitories and bedding was in every respect satisfactory. The accommodation for the attendants has been much improved by refurnishing and renovation. The establishment continues to be carefully and conscientiously managed.

The registers were examined, and found kept with accuracy.

Cunningham  
Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, CUNNINGHAM POORHOUSE,  
27th February 1902.

There are 93 patients resident at this date, 48 being men and 45 being women.

Since the visit on 11th October 1901, 1 man has been admitted, 1 woman has been discharged, and 1 man has died. The death is registered as due to abscess of lungs and valvular disease—the cause of death being verified by a *post mortem* examination.

No accident is recorded, and there have been no escapes. The inmates of both sexes continue to be well provided for. The dress of the females was neat in appearance and suitable for the season, and an improvement was observed in the clothing of the men.

The dietaries have been scientifically examined, and pronounced of ample energy value. The generous use of milk is commended. It is noted with approval that new milk has since last November been given in lieu of skimmed milk. More frequent use of potato is strongly recommended. It is given only once a week during winter. The dinner at this date consisted of broth, meat pie, and bread; it was an abundant meal, and evidently much appreciated. Eighty per cent. of the men and 77 per cent. of the women are daily engaged in useful occupations.

The dayrooms and dormitories were found in good order. The substitution of wire mattresses for straw palliasses is again recommended. This change would be a sanitary improvement, and it is one which has been carried out in similar establishments. The lavatories adjoining the upper dormitories require, as is pointed out in the previous entry, reflooring and re-equipment: a slop sink, a water-closet, and more basins are greatly needed in each of these lavatories. The absence of a water-closet in these sections of the house is a serious inconvenience, and entails disagreeable work on the attendants. A hope is expressed that early attention will be given to these recommendations. The wards were everywhere of a comfortable temperature as a result of the new heating arrangements.

W. W. is not a suitable patient for these wards; he requires to be fed at every meal, and he will neither dress nor undress himself. His return to the asylum should be called for.

The registers were examined and found regularly and accurately kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, CUNNINGHAM POORHOUSE,  
10th July 1902.

There are 92 patients—48 men and 44 women—in the wards at this date. Since the 27th February, the date of last visit, 3 men and 1 woman have been

admitted; 1 man and 1 woman have been discharged unrecovered, and 2 men and 1 woman have died. The assigned causes of the three deaths are heart disease, senile decay, and pericarditis. *Post mortem* examinations were made in 2 instances. Appendix B.  
Commissioners' Entries.

Forty-one men and 35 women are daily employed in useful work. These numbers are equivalent to 84 per cent. of the whole population, and they indicate that an active interest is maintained in the work of the institution, and the welfare of the inmates. Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.  
Cunninghame Poorhouse.

The patients were generally in good health; only two of them were confined to bed. They had every appearance of being suitably fed; and they were, on the whole, contented and cheerful.

The day-rooms are not bright rooms, but they were in good order; the dormitories were clean, bright, and well ventilated. It is learned with approval that the Committee have agreed to fit up wash-hand basins and water-closets in the small rooms opening off each dormitory; the comfort of the patients, and of those who have charge of them, will be thereby increased. It is hoped that the fittings will be of modern design, for these are more sanitary and less likely to cause decay of the soft wooden floors of the apartments than older patterns.

The books and registers were examined and found correct.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUMBARTON POORHOUSE,  
10th February 1902. Dumbarton  
Poorhouse.

There are 59 patients, 29 men and 30 women, on the register of the wards at this date, and they are all resident. Since last visit, on 9th July 1901, 7 men and 3 women have been admitted, and 3 men have been discharged. There have been no deaths. Of the ten patients admitted, 6 were transferred from the district asylum, 3 came from their homes, and 1 was returned from being boarded out. Of the 3 discharged, 2 have been boarded out in private dwellings and 1 has been transferred to the asylum.

No patient has since last visit sustained any casualty. Two escapes have occurred in which the patients were absent for at least one night before being brought back. One attendant has resigned, 1 has been dismissed, and 2 have been engaged.

The inmates were in a satisfactory condition as to personal cleanliness and neatness of clothing. Their Sunday suits were examined and found of good quality and well made.

The men have been provided with leather slippers in lieu of canvas ones. The general health and physical condition of the patients were indicative of a dietary of ample proteids and energy value. The diets are, however, reported to be monotonous, and it is recommended that tea, bread, and butter be given for supper instead of porridge and milk, and that dry ling be used only once in lieu of twice a week for dinner, fresh meat being substituted.

It was noticed with approval that crockery has been provided in place of enamelled ware; the latter soon became chipped and squalid-looking.

The wards are throughout maintained in good order. All beds are now furnished with wire mattresses, an improvement which is of sanitary value.

The varnishing and waxing of the dormitory would be another advance towards securing the health and comfort of the patients, and it is hoped that this suggestion will soon be given effect to.

It is recommended that W. H. be returned to the asylum, as he has become wet and dirty in his habits.

The registers were examined and found correctly and regularly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUMBARTON POORHOUSE,  
1st July 1902.

There are 29 men and 30 women in the wards at this date. These numbers are the same as when the wards were last visited on the 10th February of the present year. Since then 2 men have been admitted, 1 man has been discharged unrecovered, and 1 man has died. The cause of this death is registered as chronic bronchitis.

There are no entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion; no patient has escaped; there has been no accident; and no change has occurred among the attendants.

**Appendix B.**

Commissioners' Entries. Twenty-five men and 20 women were usefully employed at the time of the visit. Four men and 10 women are, on account of bodily infirmity, incapable of doing any work.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses. All the patients were seen during the visit. They left the impression of being carefully looked after and suitably fed. It is understood that the dietary has been altered to the extent of giving tea with bread and butter for supper instead of porridge and milk, and of substituting a fresh meat dinner for one of the bi-weekly dried fish dinners.

Dumbarton Poorhouse.

The personal clothing of the patients was in good repair, and their beds were clean and comfortable. The day-rooms and dormitories were in good order and desirably clean and well aired.

It is recommended that those patients who are capable of appreciating it should be systematically supplied with some form of interesting literature.

The books and registers were examined and found to be carefully and correctly kept.

Dundee East Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUNDEE EAST POORHOUSE,  
6th March 1902.

Since these wards were last visited on the 9th July 1901, 3 men and 6 women have been admitted, 4 men and 3 women have been discharged unrecovered, and 1 man has died. There are 42 men and 57 women resident at this date, all of whom were seen during the visit. There have been no escapes and no recourse to the use of restraint and seclusion during the period covered by this report. The Register of Accidents contains one entry referring to what appears to be an unimportant bruise of the face in the case of an epileptic male patient. One male attendant has resigned on promotion to a better post in the Poorhouse, and another has been engaged in his place.

The cause of the single death, which was verified by *post mortem* examination, is registered as chronic encephalitis.

The patients were quiet in their behaviour and displayed evident appearances of a sufficient dietary and of careful attention. Their personal clothing was neat and in good repair, and the bed-coverings were clean and warm. The wards were, as usual, found in excellent order.

The books and registers were examined and found correct.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUNDEE EAST POORHOUSE,  
27th August 1902.

There are 43 men and 57 women—100 patients in all—resident in the wards at this date.

Since 6th March 1902, the date of last visit, 5 men and 7 women have been admitted, 1 woman has been discharged recovered, 1 man and 5 women have been discharged improved or unrecovered, and 3 men and 1 woman have died. Of the 6 patients discharged, 5 were boarded out in rural districts and 1 was sent to the asylum. The deaths are registered as due to each of the following causes:—Perineal abscess, cerebral softening, locomotor ataxia, and bronchopneumonia. It is satisfactory to be able to report that in 3 instances the cause of death was verified by *post mortem* examination.

No accident is recorded, and there has been no escape. One female attendant has resigned, and one has been appointed in her stead. The staff of the wards consists of 3 attendants on the male and of 4 attendants on the female side.

The wards were found in good order on both sides, but those on the male division were far more comfortable, especially the dayrooms and dining hall, than those of the women. The dormitories were sweet and clean, and their appearance bright and cheerful. The bedding is well attended to, and the bedclothing ample for the season.

The patients continue well provided for. Their personal tidiness and the condition of their clothing were quite satisfactory. Their physical health is good: only 3 women were in bed owing to the infirmities of old age. Twenty-nine men and 39 women were daily engaged in useful work. It is recommended that T. S. be removed to the asylum, as he has become faulty in his habits during both day and night.



It is recorded with great regret that since last visit Mr. Buglass has died. He had been Governor of the Poorhouse for over 20 years, and by his intelligence, zeal, and industry had gained the respect and esteem of all with whom he came in contact. His efficiency was apparent in his administration of the wards. He has been succeeded by Mr. Chisholm from the Barnhill Poorhouse, Glasgow.

The registers were examined and found regularly and accurately kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUNDEE WEST POORHOUSE,  
7th March 1902.

There are 40 men and 37 women on the register at this date. Since the 18th July 1901, the date of last visit, 4 men and 3 women have been admitted, 1 woman had been discharged recovered, 2 men and 3 women have been discharged unrecovered, and 1 man and 1 woman have died. With the exception of 1 man who is absent by escape, all the patients were seen during the visit. The causes of the 2 deaths are registered as general tuberculosis and croupous pneumonia respectively. There are no entries in the Register of Accidents. There have been two escapes since last visit. One male attendant has resigned, and another has been engaged in his place.

The building of the addition to the male wards is making good progress.

The dayrooms have been recently painted, and the fire-places in them have been nicely tiled; new forms with cushioned seats have been introduced, and the floors have been covered with waxcloth. These changes have had the effect of appreciably lessening the somewhat dingy appearance of the rooms. The dormitories and the beds in them were commendably clean and comfortable. With the exception of two of the women, who were slightly excited, the behaviour of the patients was in all respects satisfactory.

The books and registers were examined and found correct.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUNDEE WEST POORHOUSE,  
27th August 1902.

The patients resident in the wards at this date are 35 men and 37 women, or 72 in all.

Since last visit, on 7th March 1902, 1 woman has been admitted, 2 men and 1 woman have been discharged, and 3 men have died. The deaths are registered as due to phthisis pulmonalis in 2 cases, and to general tuberculosis in 1 case. The consent of the relatives was withheld in regard to a *post mortem* examination in each case, but it is hoped that tactful endeavours will be made to obtain sanction for these examinations, as it is of great importance to verify the cause of every death by an autopsy.

There is no entry in the Register of Accidents. One escape has occurred in which the patient was absent overnight before being brought back. It is creditable to the management that there have been no changes in the staff.

The patients were found suitably provided for, and, excepting 1 man and 2 women who were confined to bed, the general health was good.

The clothing, apart from one or two in the male wards, was satisfactory and neat in appearance. The dinner consisted of lentil soup, bread, and pudding. Both the soup and pudding were well cooked and evidently relished. Thirty men and 27 women are returned as daily engaged in useful work. Of the 30 men employed, 23 are at present working in the garden or grounds.

The small male sick-room, which has recently been added to the accommodation of the wards, is ready for occupation, as are also the adjoining bedrooms for the attendants. The patient who was confined to bed was the subject of acute consumption, and should have been isolated in lieu of being in a general dormitory. The provision of the new sick-room will permit of this being done in future. Accommodation for a water-closet has been erected adjacent to the male dormitories. The reconstructed workshops are completed and in use. They are of good size and well lighted. In them the patients will work at wood splitting and bundling under healthy conditions. A wide verandah abuts these workshops, and will afford an ample shelter in rainy weather.

The mortuary should be divided by a glass screen from the *post mortem* room as indicated to Mr. Aitken.

The books and registers were examined and found regularly and correctly kept.

Appendix B.

Commissioners' Entries.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

Dundee East Poorhouse.

Dundee West Poorhouse.

## Appendix B.

## Commissioners' Entries.

## Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

## Edinburgh Poorhouse, Craiglockhart.

LUNATIC WARDS, EDINBURGH POORHOUSE, CRAIGLOCKHART,  
8th and 10th January, 1902.

On the 3rd July 1901, the date of last visit, there were 124 male and 77 female patients resident in the wards. Since then, 14 men and 5 women have been admitted, 2 men have been discharged recovered, 4 men and 1 woman have been discharged unrecovered, and 4 men have died. On the 10th inst. there were 209 patients resident, of whom 128 were men and 81 were females. Of the total resident numbers 50 men and 10 women are accommodated at Middleton Hall, Linlithgowshire, and 78 men and 71 women in the wards at Craiglockhart. The four deaths are registered as due to phthisis, acute pneumonia, epilepsy, and being run over by a railway train. In the last mentioned instance the patient, a man, who was on parole, wandered on to the railway line and was killed by a passing train. It is not believed by the officials of the institution that he was actuated by any suicidal intention. The matter was duly reported to the Procurator-Fiscal.

There are no entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion. One hundred and twelve patients—60 men and 52 women—attended Divine service last Sunday. One hundred and fourteen patients—67 men and 47 women—were industrially employed at the time of the visit.

The provision for the care and the comfort of the patients both at Craiglockhart and at Middleton Hall was entirely satisfactory. The inmates, as a whole, were quiet, orderly, and remarkably free from any manifestation of excitement. At Craiglockhart the demands for release were numerous, while at Middleton Hall no patient referred to the question of detention. While making every allowance for the fact that the Middleton Hall patients are specially selected, it is a perfectly legitimate assumption to hold that the more natural surroundings in which they live and the minimum of institutional character which the house exhibits are largely responsible for their comparative contentment.

The books and registers were examined and found correct.

LUNATIC WARDS, EDINBURGH POORHOUSE, CRAIGLOCKHART,  
18th and 19th September, 1902.

There were on the 19th inst. 225 patients on the register of the wards. Of these, 83 men and 72 women are resident at Craiglockhart, and 50 men and 15 women are accommodated at Middleton Hall.

Since 10th January, 1902, the date of the previous visit, 18 men and 7 women have been admitted, 2 men have been discharged recovered, 1 man has been discharged unrecovered, and 5 men and 1 woman have died. One man is absent on statutory probation.

The deaths are registered as due to heart disease in 4 cases, to pneumonia in 1 case, and to cancer in 1 case. In 4 instances the cause of death was verified by a *post mortem* examination. In 1 case it is stated that an examination was unnecessary. Whenever the consent of relatives can be obtained, an autopsy should be made in order to ascertain whether the death was due to natural causes.

One accident is recorded, a fracture of the neck of the right femur due to the patient being pushed down by another inmate during a quarrel.

One escape has taken place in which the patient was absent for 3 days before being brought back.

Three attendants and 2 nurses have resigned, 2 attendants have been dismissed, and 4 attendants and 2 nurses have been engaged.

The patients at Craiglockhart were found satisfactorily provided for. They were suitably and comfortably clothed, and the neatness and tastefulness of the women's dress attracted favourable attention. Quiet and orderly conduct prevailed during the visit, and no complaint calling for attention was made. Two men and 2 women were confined to bed.

Much success attends the efforts to employ the patients in work—79 per cent of the men and 65 per cent of the women being registered as daily engaged in various forms of useful employment. Forty men and 45 women attended divine service last Sunday. The dayrooms and dormitories were in good order, and the beds and bedding clean and well cared for.

The branch establishment at Middleton Hall is being very successfully carried on. Its surroundings and the domestic character of its arrange-

ments influence the mental and bodily condition of the patients in a very beneficial way. A general air of contentment was evident during the visit. The personal neatness and the dress of both sexes were most satisfactory, and their general health was good. The dinner was a well-cooked and liberal meal. Every inmate is usefully employed, the garden and grounds, both of which were in admirable order, afford healthy outdoor work for 32 men, and household duties, sewing, and knitting, give occupation for the women. All the clothing, except the men's suits, is made by the females and staff.

The room in the centre of the house is now used as the dining hall, as the former hall is found to afford better and more cheerful dayroom accommodation for the men. This change is a decided improvement. Repainting both inside and outside is in progress, and the work is being done by an inmate. The wash-house has been refloored with cement, and the drying arrangements have been made more efficient. The condition of the whole establishment was creditable to all concerned in its management.

The registers were examined and found regularly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, GOVAN POORHOUSE,  
7th February 1902.

Govan  
Poorhouse.

There are 177 patients—92 men and 85 women—on the register of the wards at this date, and they are all resident in the establishment. There are vacancies for 8 men and 15 women, and there should be no difficulty in keeping the numbers up to the licensed limit.

The following changes have taken place since 13th July 1901, the date of last visit:—1 man and 7 women have been admitted, 2 men and 1 woman have been discharged, and 1 man and 3 women have died.

Of the admissions, 4 came from their own dwellings, 2 were returned from being boarded out, 1, a discharged soldier, came from England, and 1 was transferred from the ordinary wards. Of the discharges, 2 were transferred to the District Asylum, and 1 was sent to the care of relatives. The causes of death, which, it is satisfactory to state, were verified in every instance by a *post mortem* examination, were exhaustion from intermittent mania, cardiac disease, pneumonia, and Bright's disease.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains no entry. Two accidents are recorded; one was an incised wound, and the other involved a fracture at left wrist. Both were the result of a fall due to an epileptic seizure. One escape has taken place in which the patient was absent for one night before being brought back.

Two attendants and 2 nurses have been engaged, 2 attendants have resigned, and 1 nurse has been dismissed as unsuitable. The day staff consists of 7 attendants and 7 nurses, which gives a proportion of 1 to 13 patients on the male side, and 1 to 12 in the female division. For night duty there is 1 attendant and 1 nurse. The duration of service is very satisfactory—on the male side 1 has been in the service of the institution over 15 years, 1 over 13 years, 1 over 7 years, 1 over 4 years, and the 2 who have under a year's service were previously attendants in the wards for 3 and 2 years respectively. Of the nurses, 4 have from over 6 to over 2 years' service, 3 over a year, and 2 under six months.

The patients were quiet and well-behaved during the visit, and their condition as to personal neatness and dress was creditable. The dinner consisted of rice soup, boiled beef, and potato. The meal was served in an orderly manner, and abundant time was given to each course. Industrial employment is well attended to, 80 per cent. of the men and 84 per cent. of the women being daily engaged in useful occupations. The land recently acquired will afford increased facilities for employing the men in healthy outdoor work. Divine service was attended last Sunday by 28 men and 44 women, and associated amusements, which consist of a weekly dance and a monthly concert, were attended by 60 men and 49 women.

The wards are maintained in excellent order. The dayrooms presented a bright and comfortable appearance, and are well supplied with pictures and other decorative objects. The renovation of the sewing-room has been completed in as successful and effective a manner as that which characterises the



Appendix B. reconstruction of the whole establishment. It is recorded with satisfaction that all the straw palliasses have been discarded and the beds furnished with wire mattresses—an improvement of great sanitary value. The highly satisfactory condition of the wards merits commendation.

Commissioners' Entries. Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses. The registers were examined and found regularly and accurately kept.

Govan Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, GOVAN POORHOUSE,  
4th July 1902.

There are 189 patients, 97 men and 92 women, in the wards at this date. Since the 7th February of this year, the date of last visit, 8 men and 9 women have been admitted; 1 man and 1 woman have been discharged unrecovered, and 2 men and 1 woman have died.

The deaths are registered as due to phthisis in 2 cases, and to general paralysis of the insane in 1 case. A *post mortem* examination was made in 1 instance.

Of the entries in the Register of Accidents, the only one demanding notice is a Colles' fracture of the right arm caused by slipping and falling on a floor.

There are no entries in the Register of Restraint and Seclusion, or in the Register of Escapes.

The changes among the attendants have been as follows:—4 men and 2 women have left the service of the institution, and a corresponding number have been engaged in their stead.

The record of the employment of patients shows that 76 men and 78 women were engaged in useful work at the time of the visit. This large proportion, upwards of 80 per cent. of the inmates of the wards, is exceedingly creditable to the management.

The patients had a well nourished appearance; they were orderly in their demeanour, and free from excitement. The dress of both sexes was satisfactory, but that of the women attracted special attention owing to its neatness and variety of colour. The dinner prepared for the patients was examined and found to be of good quality and suitably cooked.

The day-rooms, dormitories, and various adjuncts to the wards were found, as usual, in excellent order and scrupulously clean. The walls of the living rooms and dormitories have been plentifully hung with pictures, all of which have been framed within the Poorhouse.

The state of the patients and of the wards bore evidence of constant and thoughtful attention on the part of the administration, and of commendable liberality on the part of the Committee.

The books and registers were examined and found correct.

Inveresk Combination Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, INVERESK COMBINATION POORHOUSE,  
13th January 1902.

There are 15 men and 15 women in the wards at this date, which is the same number as at last visit. There has been no change since then in the population, and there are consequently no entries in any of the registers, with the exception of the daily register, which is regularly kept.

The general health of the patients appeared to be satisfactory, with the single exception of W. C., who has recently become subject to epileptic fits. These fits are so severe when they occur as to greatly reduce his strength; they also occasion alarm and disturb the other patients. His removal to an asylum is recommended.

It is hoped that the Committee may see their way to acquiesce in the moderate suggestion contained in last entry regarding giving some extra food to those patients who do a good day's work.

The wards were, as usual, found in very good order.

LUNATIC WARDS, INVERESK COMBINATION POORHOUSE,  
18th July 1902.

There are 32 patients—16 men and 16 women—in the wards at this date.

Since last visit, on 15th January 1902, 2 men and 1 woman have been admitted, and 1 man has been discharged. No death has taken place. There has been no accident and no escape.

One attendant and one nurse have been engaged to replace the attendant and nurse who left to get married. Appendix B.

The patients were found comfortably provided for, and all their requirements appear to be liberally met. It is recorded with satisfaction that a luncheon, consisting of milk and bread, with either jam, butter, or cheese, is now given to every patient. The dietary has by this addition and other improvements been raised to the necessary proteid and energy standards. A substantial and well-cooked dinner was served in the dayrooms in a most orderly manner during the visit. The general health of the patients is satisfactory, and the dress of both sexes was good and tidy. Every patient mentally and bodily fit for employment is daily engaged in useful work. Commissioners' Entries.  
Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.  
Inveresk Combination Poorhouse.

The wards were throughout scrupulously clean and in excellent order. The men's dayroom has been repainted and its floor varnished, and the renovation of other parts of the male wards is in progress. The accommodation is thus being rendered more cheerful and bright in aspect. It is hoped that the recommendation as to the substitution of wire mattresses for the old straw palliasses now in use will soon receive attention. A similar change has been greatly approved of in all establishments for the insane.

The registers were examined and found, as usual, accurately kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, KINCARDINESHIRE POORHOUSE,  
12th March 1902.

Kincardine-shire  
Poorhouse.

There are 39 patients—19 men and 20 women—resident at this date. Since the 27th July 1901, the date of last visit, 2 women have been admitted and 1 man and 3 women have died. The cause of death in each case is stated to be heart disease with dropsy. The state of the patients was in every respect satisfactory, and the dayrooms and dormitories were found as usual in excellent order.

It is recorded with much regret that since the wards were last inspected Dr. Leslie, the Medical Officer, and Mr. Williamson, the Governor, have both died. The loss to the institution through the removal by death in quick succession of the two men upon whom its success so largely depended is naturally very great. Mrs. Williamson has fortunately consented to remain in charge of the poorhouse until a new Governor and Matron shall take up their duties. Dr. Anderson, of Stonehaven, has been appointed interim Medical Officer. No reference to these changes would be complete without an acknowledgment of the kindly and efficient care bestowed on the inmates by Mr. and Mrs. Williamson.

The books and registers were examined and found correct.

LUNATIC WARDS, KINCARDINESHIRE POORHOUSE,  
20th August 1902.

There are 18 men and 22 women resident in the wards at this date.

Since last visit, on 12th March 1902, 1 man and 4 women have been admitted, 2 women have been discharged, and 1 man has died. The death is registered as due to tubercular disease of the lung and bowels. There was no *post mortem* examination. Such examinations are important to all concerned in the administrations of the wards, and the Board have pointed out but in a circular the protective influence over the living which results from the knowledge that in all cases of death an examination will be made whenever the consent of the relatives is obtained.

One accident of a trifling character, due to a fall, is recorded. There has been no escape. A male attendant has resigned, and one has been appointed in his stead.

The wards were found in excellent order, and the condition of the patients was in all respects satisfactory. The important matter of employing the inmates in industrial occupation continues to be well attended to—12 men and 16 women being daily engaged in useful work.

It was learned with great regret that Mrs. Williamson, the late Matron of this establishment, had recently died. Her high character and kindly disposition caused her to be held in the highest esteem. The efficiency which marked the services of the late Mr. and Mrs. Williamson to the lunatic department of Kincardine Poorhouse always merited commendatory reports.

Appendix B. Mr. and Mrs. Hall, both of whom have had considerable asylum experience, have been appointed Governor and Matron.  
 Commissioners' Entries. The registers were examined and found correctly kept.

Lunatic Wards  
 of Poorhouses.

LUNATIC WARDS, LINLITHGOW POORHOUSE,  
 19th March 1902.

Linlithgow  
 Poorhouse.

There are 34 patients—17 men and 17 women—resident in the wards at this date.

No patient has been admitted, none has been discharged, and none has died since last visit. There has been neither accident nor escape, and there has been no change in the staff on the male side for over 12 years, and none on the female side for over 2 years.

The patients continue to be well cared for, and there is a kindliness in their management which leaves a pleasant impression. The relations between the patients and the staff are evidently of the most satisfactory character. The clothing of both sexes merits commendation on account of the attention bestowed on its neatness, make, and quality.

Fourteen men and 16 women are suitably employed. From 12 to 14 women are taken from time to time for exercise outside the grounds, and, judging from what the more intelligent patients said of these walks, they are much appreciated.

The male and female dietaries of these wards have been scientifically examined, and have been pronounced of sufficient energy and proteid value. The wants of the working patients are said to be amply met, bread and butter, and milk or tea, being given as a lunch to all workers.

The wards are maintained in good order. The two male dormitories have been thrown into one, and the result is very satisfactory. Additional space has been acquired by the absorption of the passage and the two walls which formerly divided the dormitories.

Better lighting and ventilation have been secured by this change, and the attendant has in this dormitory a well-lighted cubicle of adequate size. The whole of the dormitory floor has been laid with linoleum, and the walls are being suitably painted. New carpeting has been supplied to the female dormitory. This room has a well-furnished and comfortable appearance.

The registers were examined and found correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, LINLITHGOW POORHOUSE,  
 9th October 1902.

The only change which has occurred in the population of these wards since they were visited last, on the 19th March of the present year, has been the admission of a male patient suffering from advanced phthisis, who was as soon as possible afterwards, rightly, removed to the asylum.

The number of patients—17 men and 17 women—remains the same as at the three previous visits. There has been no death or casualty of any kind, or escape, since last visit.

The general health of the inmates is excellent, only one patient, a woman, was confined to bed on account of varicose ulcers of the legs.

The care of the patients in this institution is particularly distinguished by an intimate individual attention to the characteristics, the aptitudes, and the wants of the patients, consequently the majority of the inmates regard the place as their home, they interest themselves in the various kinds of work connected with the institution, and their relations with the Governor and Matron are more friendly and less official than those which generally exist in similar circumstances.

A great amount of individual liberty of action is accorded to the patients in the direction of permitting them to indulge in those harmless personal recreations to which they may happen to incline. This relaxation of official restriction in trivial matters has undoubtedly conduced towards the contentment and happiness of the inmates. In the more essential details of management the same careful attention characterises the management.

The dieting of the inmates is liberal, nutritious, varied, and well cooked; their clothing is of good quality, well fitting, and tidy; and the wards and dormitories are clean and comfortable. The books and registers were examined and found correct.



LUNATIC WARDS, OLD MONKLAND POORHOUSE,  
27th March 1902.

Appendix B.

Commissioners'  
Entries.Lunatic Wards  
of Poorhouses.

The number of patients resident at this date is 46—25 men and 21 women.

There are 4 vacant beds for women, and these should without difficulty be filled.

Since 16th December, the date of last visit, 1 man and 1 woman have been admitted, 1 woman has been discharged, and 1 man has died. The cause of death was apoplexy, which was verified by *post mortem* examination.

No accident has occurred, and there has been no escape. One nurse has resigned, 1 attendant has been dismissed as incompetent, and 1 nurse and 1 attendant have been engaged. The head nurse has been in the service of the wards for over nine years.

The patients were during the visit quiet and orderly in demeanour, and none had any complaint to make. They were clean in person, and their clothing was of good quality and neat in appearance. The dress of the women was varied in material, and free from any institutional features. The day being wet and stormy, the men were found working under cover at sawing and cutting firewood. The number so employed was 14. Nine women work in the laundry, 5 at knitting or sewing, and 1 at housework.

The dietaries of these wards have been scientifically examined by Dr. J. C. Dunlop of Edinburgh. He reports that both the male and female dietaries far exceed the standard, and are both very considerably larger than the corresponding dietaries of other institutions for the insane in Scotland. He adds that there certainly is no under-feeding. It is suggested that less meat should be given, that potatoes be used more than once a week, and that the issues of fresh vegetables be increased. It will be clear from this report that liberality is the keynote in the administration of these wards.

The dayrooms, dormitories, and other sections of the establishment were scrupulously clean and in excellent order. The beds are amply supplied with blankets, and are otherwise highly satisfactory.

It is recommended that a water-closet be provided at the laundry. A bagatelle-table would afford amusement to the men during the winter evenings, and it is suggested that one be provided. A small bowling-green could be formed on the terrace to the west of the wards, and it is recommended that this be done by the labour of the patients and staff. Recreation and amusement are necessary to diminish the monotony of institutional life.

The satisfactory condition of the wards and of the inmates is highly creditable to those concerned in their management.

M. B. or T. has become wet and dirty in her habits, and is no longer suitable for an establishment of this character, in which the staff is a minimum one. Her removal to the asylum should be called for.

The registers were examined and found regularly and correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, OLD MONKLAND POORHOUSE,  
14th October 1902.

Since the 27th March of the present year, the date of the last visit, 5 female patients have been admitted to the wards and 2 female patients have been removed to the District Asylum at Hartwood. There are at present 49 patients—25 men and 24 women—resident.

In the interval covered by this report no death or accident of any kind has taken place.

The wards were found in their usual bright and clean condition. A number of arm-chairs have been provided for the male dayroom, and it is understood that there is the intention to replace gradually the present benches in both dayrooms with chairs of this description. This change will materially increase the comfort of the inmates. A new bowling-green has been provided for the amusement of the men, and was played upon for the first time during the summer season. In addition to two daily papers a good many illustrated journals and magazines are kindly supplied to the wards by persons in the neighbourhood. These are highly appreciated by some of the patients, and an endeavour should be made to encourage such attentions.

The dinner to-day consisted of broth, beef, and bread. The food was of excellent quality, well cooked, and more liberally dispensed than is usually

Appendix B. seen in institutions of this description. It is greatly to the credit of the House Committee and of the Governor that they take so broad and independent a view of their responsibility towards the insane, not only in so essential a matter as that of dietary but in many other important details which affect the well-being of their patients.

Commissioners' Entries. —

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses. The books and registers were examined and found correct.

Perth  
Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, PERTH POORHOUSE,  
16th April 1902.

There are at this date 19 men and 21 women on the register of the establishment, all of whom are resident.

Since last visit, 2 men and 3 women have been admitted, 2 men have been discharged, and 1 man has died. The death is registered as due to valvular disease of heart. The cause was verified by *post mortem* examination.

There has been no accident or escape.

One change in the staff has taken place—the male attendant has been promoted to be labour master of the poorhouse, and one has been engaged for the wards in his stead.

The condition of the patients indicated that their requirements are liberally met. The dress of both sexes was highly satisfactory, both as to quality and neatness. The dietaries of the wards have been scientifically examined and found to exceed the proteid and energy standards. It is, however, recommended that potatoes be given more freely, being at present issued only once a week.

The male day-room has been repapered and repainted, and its floor laid with linoleum. This room has now a more comfortable and cheerful appearance. A similar renovation of the female day-room is recommended.

The erection of porches at the outer doors of the wards, of sufficient size to contain lavatory, boot, and water-closet accommodation, would be a decided improvement. At present the boot press and washing-basins are in the corridor on the ground floor, and it is with difficulty that this passage is kept dry and clean. It is hoped that these suggested improvements will receive careful consideration from the Committee. Hot water is in process of being supplied to all the lavatories and sculleries of the wards.

The dormitories attracted attention on account of their tasteful furnishings and aspect of comfort and cleanliness. The bedding was abundant and in excellent order.

The management is characterised by a desire to make the establishment most efficient for its purpose.

The registers are correctly kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, PERTH POORHOUSE,  
16th December 1902.

On the 16th April, when the wards were last visited, there were 19 men and 21 women resident. Since then 5 men have been admitted, one woman has been discharged recovered, and one man has died. The cause of death, which was verified by *post mortem* examination, is registered as cerebral congestion.

A male attendant has resigned and another has been appointed. The Committee have generously recognised the long and good services of the female attendant by substantially increasing her salary.

A commencement has been made with the work of erecting new porches in connection with the male and female wards respectively. These buildings, which will contain lavatories, water-closets, and boot-rooms, will undoubtedly prove to be valuable adjuncts to the wards.

The patients were found in a satisfactory state in every respect, and the living and sleeping rooms presented the same aspect of good order and comfort to which reference has so frequently been made in previous entries.

The books and registers were examined and were found correct.

LUNATIC WARDS, WIGTOWN POORHOUSE, Appendix B.  
28th February 1902.

Commissioners' Entries.

There are 34 inmates—19 men and 15 women—resident in the wards at this date.

Since 12th October 1901, 1 man has been admitted and 1 man has been discharged. There has been no death. The male patient who was discharged was returned to the asylum as unsuitable for care in an establishment of this character, where the staff is a minimum one.

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses

Wigtown Poorhouse.

No accident has occurred and there has been no escape. Male and female attendants are the same as at last visit.

The dayrooms and dormitories were found in good order. In one of the female dormitories wire mattresses have been substituted for straw palliasses, and it is understood with satisfaction that the beds in the other female dormitories are to be improved in a similar manner. The bed clothing is of good quality and amply sufficient for the season of the year.

The condition of the patients as regards personal cleanliness was satisfactory, and the clothing, especially that of the females, was neat and tidy. Several of the male patients are feeble and inclined to be slovenly, and their clothing was not in such good repair as is desirable. The Sunday suits of the men were examined and found of excellent quality and well made.

The male and female dietaries of these wards have been scientifically examined by Dr. J. C. Dunlop of Edinburgh, and the attention of the House Committee is directed to his report. He states that the diet for the male patients is the most meagre recorded in his report. It is said to be deficient in quantity, as it meets neither the energy nor the proteid standards. The issues in the male dietary of meat, butter, bread, and tea are all too small. The female dietary is only slightly below the standard. Dr. Dunlop has favoured the reporter with a statement of the amendments in the dietaries which he thinks necessary for these wards. This has been sent to the Governor, and it is hoped it will be considered by the House Committee. If these suggestions for the improvement of the dietaries are given effect to, the energy and proteid standards will be secured. It has to be noted that since the return of the issues of food upon which Dr. Dunlop's conclusions are based, the daily allowance of butter has been nearly doubled.

The registers were examined and found correctly kept. The fulness of the records in the Medical Case Book deserves commendation.

LUNATIC WARDS, WIGTOWN POORHOUSE,  
5th July 1902.

The number of patients, 19 men and 15 women, remains the same as on the 28th February, the date of last visit. There has been no change in the population.

There is no entry in any of the statutory registers and no change in the staff.

Fourteen of the male and 10 of the female patients are daily engaged in useful work. Their general appearance indicated a satisfactory state of health, and Dr. Anderson stated that with the exception of 1 woman none of them gives rise to anxiety on this account. The dinner to-day was seen being partaken of. It was a substantial, well cooked meal, consisting of broth, boiled meat, potatoes and bread, and the quantities supplied to each individual were liberal.

The wards were clean and in good order, and the dress of the patients was neat and suitable for the time of year.

In conversation with the Chairman of the House Committee and the Governor reference was made to the proposed new bedroom for the male attendant. It was pointed out by one of these gentlemen that the plan permits of the erection of a single room in close relation to this bedroom where a sick patient could be placed at night near to the attendant. The proposal is a sensible and commendable one, and should it be carried out there is every likelihood that the General Board would consent to license an additional male bed in connection with the ward.



Appendix B. The journal of the Medical Officer attracted special notice on account of the methodical manner in which it is kept.  
 Commissioners' Entries. The books and registers were found correct.

Institutions  
for Imbeciles.

Baldovan  
Institution.

## INSTITUTIONS FOR IMBECILE CHILDREN.

BALDOVAN INSTITUTION,  
6th March and 23rd May 1902.

On the 6th March 1902 there were 106 children on the register of the institution. Of these, 63 boys and 39 girls were chargeable to various parishes in Scotland. There is one boy maintained by the institution, and 1 boy and 2 girls were supported by relatives. Since the 18th July 1901, the date of the previous visit, 13 boys and 6 girls have been admitted; 2 boys and 1 girl have been discharged, and 16 boys and 10 girls have died. The deaths are registered as due to the following diseases:—to tuberculosis in 9 cases; to pneumonia and bronchitis in 4 cases; to epilepsy in 6 cases; to meningitis in 3 cases; and to paralysis, hydrocephalus, enteric fever, and cerebral tumour in 1 case each. *Post mortem* examinations were made in 13 instances.

At this date (6th March) parts of the institution were found, owing chiefly to the flitting from the old house to the new, in such a state of disorder that it was considered advisable not to complete the inspection then. On the 23rd May the inspection was resumed.

The new buildings are occupied by 69 children and the old house by 37 children. An assistant matron has been engaged whose duties are confined to the supervision of the old building. The new department of the institution occupies an excellent and sanitary site on sloping ground facing the south-west. The construction of the building is modern, and its fittings and furnishings have on the whole been selected with judgment and care. With the heating, lighting, ventilation, and floor space both of the rooms and corridors, general satisfaction may be expressed. The public rooms are commodious, and the general arrangement of the hospital wards and of the ordinary living rooms and sleeping apartments requires no criticism. Finally, the new institution has been well supplied with stores, cupboards, lavatories, water-closets, and bath-rooms. It is recommended that the walls of the day-rooms should, as soon as the walls are dry, be hung with pictures, that more ornaments should be introduced to decorate these rooms and to give them an air of cheerfulness and homeliness, and that toys in greater number should be supplied to interest and amuse the children. There is one governess in the institution who resides in the old house and teaches the children there. For the purpose of enabling the nurses to bestow more individual attention upon the children under their charge it would be advantageous to increase the present number of ward assistants and cleaners. In the old house, where there are 37 children, the day staff consists of the assistant matron and two nurses who have to do the whole work of attending to the children and keeping the house in order. An examination of the beds in the old house showed that the bed-coverings and sheets were not so clean as they ought to have been, and that the majority of the mattresses require immediate renewal. It is understood that the sheets are changed only once in three weeks, which is too seldom. It is understood that there is a sufficient supply of bed-coverings and body clothes for the children in the institution stores. It appeared therefore that the defect must lie in the laundry department. An examination of the laundry showed that it is much too small for an institution of this size, that it is defective in having no machinery of a modern description, and that there are no efficient means for drying the clothes. It is urgently represented to the Directors that the first necessary provision for the institution is the immediate erection of a suitable laundry.

The death-rate which has prevailed during the past year is, though exceptional in the history of the institution, so high as to demand serious attention. The chief causes, as is usual in the case of weak-minded children, were tuberculosis and nervous diseases. No amount of care can obviate the fatal tendency in special cases to succumb to these affections. But, on the other hand, much can be done by elevating the general health of a community to render it as a whole more resistant to these diseases. The chief means to that end are food and sanitation. With regard to food it is suggested that the health of the inmates would be improved by the introduction of a meat dinner and of a fish dinner once a week. To give butcher meat, in the form of mince, and fresh fish, each, at least once a week, would, it is believed, tend towards producing a higher vitality among the inmates.

It is fully recognised that the carrying out of the above recommendation will involve a very considerable increase to the annual expenditure. At the same time the opportunity is gladly taken to point out that the present rate of board is too low to permit of the institution being conducted in an efficient manner, and it is therefore recommended that an additional charge of such a sum as is consistent with present-day requirements should be forthwith made for each patient.

The books and registers were examined and found correct.

BALDOVAN INSTITUTION,  
14th July 1902.

The Board, of whom there were present The Master of Polwarth, Chairman, Sir John Cheyne, K.C., Dr. Fraser, and Dr. Macpherson, with Mr. Spence, Secretary, to-day visited the Baldovan Asylum for Imbecile Children, and they subsequently had a conference at the institution with Sir Reginald H. A. Ogilvy, Bart., and Major Ogilvy, representing the Directors, and with Dr. Greig, Medical Officer, and Mr. Marquis, Treasurer.

The Board were greatly pleased with the excellence of the accommodation provided in the new building and with the cleanly, bright, and cheerful appearance of the day-rooms and dormitories. The portions of the old building erected in recent years were also found in excellent order, but the greater part of the building is antiquated and unsuitable for its purpose, and some of the arrangements, such as the laundry, which serves the children in both buildings, are utterly inadequate to meet the wants of an institution of the kind which has grown so much in late years. The Board are therefore strongly of opinion, in which they are glad to know the Directors concur, that the entire abandonment of the old building should take place as soon as it is possible to carry out the change by proceeding with the completion of the new building. There are now in the asylum considerably over 100 children, and these are, with very few exceptions, among the most helpless class of imbeciles in Scotland. Any hope that they can be trained to become self-supporting or useful members of society must, in regard to the great majority of them, be abandoned. The utmost that can be done for most of them is to train them into habits of cleanliness, to save them from the misery into which children of very low development, physically and mentally, are apt to be allowed to fall when under private care, and to render their lives as happy and bright as their mental and bodily deprivations permit. Such children are quite out of place in an asylum for adult persons. Their home care can only in rare instances be other than imperfect; and the time and attention required in their care at home must often have a disabling and injurious effect upon the sane members of the family to which they belong. Imbecile children of a higher type may be cared for at home and may even receive under private care a training in usefulness not inferior to what they could receive in an institution; but as regards the lower type of imbecile children, it should be kept in view that if the Baldovan Asylum were to cease to receive them there is no other suitable provision which could be found for them in Scotland.

Attention is called to these facts because the Board are of opinion that the public should recognise that the Directors of this institution in receiving the most helpless class of imbecile children are performing a charitable function which is not less unique in character than necessary for the good of the community. It appears to the Board that if the good work which this

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institution is doing were better understood it would receive more support from the legacies, donations, and subscriptions of the wealthy and philanthropic than has hitherto been the case. Baldovan Asylum may properly be looked upon as doing not for Dundee or Forfarshire only but for the whole of the North of Scotland what the sister institution at Larbert is doing for the central and southern parts. The public indebtedness to Baldovan therefore is great in itself and extends over a very wide area, but it naturally rests most strongly upon Dundee and Forfarshire generally.

In these circumstances, the Board express a cordial hope that the Directors will meet with success in the efforts which it is understood they contemplate—to obtain subscriptions to an extent which will enable them to complete the new building at an early date, so that the children may all be removed to it and that the old building may be disposed of.

It appears to the Board that, in view of the cost attending the care of children so helpless, the Directors in their endeavours to supply an efficient staff of nurses, to provide and maintain bedding and clothing in cleanliness and efficiency, and to provide the children with adequate food and with bright and cheerful accommodation, all for a charge of £25 per child, are undertaking a task which will be found beyond their power. The Board have consequently no hesitation in recommending that the rate of board should be considerably raised, and they do not doubt that when the conditions under which this institution is doing its work are understood by Parish Councils, they will cheerfully assent to meeting the higher rate.

BALDOVAN INSTITUTION,  
28th November 1902.

There are 105 children resident in the institution at this date. Of these, 2 girls are private pupils, 1 boy is maintained by the institution, and 66 boys and 36 girls are paid for by Parish Councils.

Since the visit on 6th March, 1902, the following changes have taken place—13 boys and 7 girls have been admitted, 3 boys and 2 girls have been discharged, and 8 boys and 8 girls have died. Except in one instance, the discharge of a private boy, all the above changes refer to pauper children.

The rate of mortality has been high. The deaths are registered as due to various forms of tubercular disease in 11 cases, and to croup, chorea, epilepsy, meningitis, and heart disease, in 1 case each. In 8 instances, or in 50 per cent. of the deaths, a *post mortem* examination was made.

There is no Register of the changes in the staff. One should be procured, and all resignations and dismissals should be recorded.

The number of children in the old house is 41, and in the new institution 64.

The present assistant matron has been in charge of the old house for about 4 months and considerable improvement was noted in the condition of the dormitories and bedding. The mattresses have been renewed, the blankets were clean and abundant, and the dormitories were on the whole in much better order.

The day room is greatly in need of repainting. The roof of the exercise verandah is defective, its floors were flooded at this date by the rain coming through. The seats of several of the water-closets are rotten and damp, and their renewal is recommended.

The kitchen in this house has been provided with a stove and converted into a drying-room as an adjunct to the laundry. A head laundress has been appointed who has had considerable experience in an asylum laundry and the work of this department is said to be done more satisfactorily than formerly. The need of a new and efficiently equipped laundry has been pointed out in previous reports, and it is hoped that the Directors will soon be in a position to erect one conveniently near the new institution.

The tidiness of dress and the personal cleanliness of the children in this section were not so satisfactory as is desirable. The importance of careful attention in these matters cannot be too urgently pointed out, as neatness of clothing promotes self-respect and good behaviour. There are only 3 day nurses to 41 children, or 1 to 13, too small a staff in view of the fact that the majority of these children have to be washed and dressed. It is recommended that an additional day nurse be engaged. The dinner served at this



date consisted of broth, bread, fish, potatoes, and rice and milk. It was a good and abundant meal. It is understood that the dietary has been improved; mince meat is now given twice and fish once a week. Twenty-five boys and 8 girls attend school in winter; the hours of attendance are from 10 to 12 and from 2 to 4.

The new institution was found in excellent order, and a great deal has been done by way of pictures and other objects of interest and decoration to brighten and to give a more homely aspect to the day-rooms and dormitories. Additions have also been made to the furniture and furnishings, carpets, curtains, and a considerable number of small wicker chairs have been provided, and have increased the comfort and improved the appearance of the house. All the floors are dry-rubbed, a man being employed for the purpose. The beds and bedding, so far as they were examined, were found without exception clean, sweet, and ample for the season. Every part was of a suitable temperature. The children in this section were clean in person, and neatly and tastefully dressed. The clothing is of good quality and well made. One boy and 5 girls were confined to bed, and the hospital wards were in the best of order. The other children were, generally speaking, in good health, but the proportion of those who are helpless continues large. They were seen at play in the day-rooms and corridors, and appeared to be happy and on the best of terms with those in charge of them. The staff in this section consists of 2 charge nurses and 5 juniors, or 7 in all. This gives a proportion of 1 nurse to 7 children, which indicates a staff of good numerical strength. There is 1 night attendant in each house.

A hope is again expressed that the Directors will soon be able to dispose of the old building and to add a villa to the new institution sufficiently large to accommodate all the children at present on the register. It is learned with regret that effect has not yet been given to the General Board's recommendation as to increasing the rate of maintenance. There can be no doubt that it is too low to ensure the development and prosperity of the institution.

LARBERT INSTITUTION,  
31st May 1902.

Larbert  
Institution.

There are 277 pupils on the register of the institution at this date. Their position is shown in detail in the following statement :—

	BOYS.	GIRLS.	TOTALS.
Private, . . . . .	32	19	51
Elected, . . . . .	56	25	81
Pauper, . . . . .	92	53	145
	<hr/> 180	<hr/> 97	<hr/> 277

Of the total number, 18·4 per cent. are private pupils, 29·2 per cent. are maintained free by the institution, and 52·4 per cent. are paid for by Parish Councils.

Since last visit, on 3rd December 1901, the following changes have taken place :—

	PRIVATE.		ELECTED.		PAUPERS.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted, . . . . .	4	2	0	0	8	5	19
Discharged, . . . . .	0	0	1	3	2	5	11
Died, . . . . .	0	2	1	4	3	3	13

Effect has been given in the above figures to the transference of 1 boy from the elected to the pauper list. Since 3rd December 1901 there is an increase of 4 private pupils and 1 pauper, and a decrease of 10 elected pupils.

The deaths are registered as due to tuberculosis in 5 cases, to inflammatory lung affections in 4 cases, to meningitis and brain disease in 3 cases, and to acute peritonitis in 1 case. A *post mortem* examination was made in 1 case.

Every department of the institution was found scrupulously clean and in excellent order. The sitting-rooms are most comfortably and tastefully furnished, and are abundantly supplied with pictures, plants, books, toys, and other objects of interest. The appearance of these rooms and of the

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institution generally was one of brightness and cheerfulness. The main corridor has been re-papered and re-painted, the effect of which is very satisfactory. New carpets have been provided in several sections, and grates of a good design, and with decorative tiling, are gradually being substituted for those which have become defective. The dormitories were quite sweet and clean, and the beds and bedding are kept in good order. It would be a great improvement from a sanitary point of view if the straw palliasses, as they become worn out, were replaced by wire mattresses.

The children were seen at school, at dinner, and at play. They had every appearance of being happy and contented, and on the best of terms with those in charge of them. Great credit is due to Mr. Skene and his staff for the care and attention bestowed on the dress and personal neatness of the children. Their condition in this respect was most pleasing, and the excellent effects in upraising the habits of the children by good and tasteful clothing are now too well known to need further comment. In regard to those children who from weakness or other causes are apt to be of uncleanly habits, vigilance and regular attention is exercised. The number who were wet yesterday during the day was 5, and the number of wet beds this morning was also 5. This is a very small number in a community of 277 defective children, and is indicative of timely and careful supervision. The teaching and training in scholastic and industrial work continues to be carried on in a systematic manner. A new time-table has been drawn up for school work. The lessons are sufficiently varied, and the time given to each is not too long. There are two play intervals every day. The results in the sewing and knitting class are highly creditable to the teaching staff. Musical drill with Indian clubs and a Maypole dance was performed in the covered playground, and the stimulating effect of these exercises was evidenced by the readiness and energy with which the children engaged in them. One-hundred-and-twenty regularly attend the churches in the neighbourhood.

It is understood with satisfaction that the Directors have resolved to acquire the field to the west of the institution grounds, and that there is every reason for believing that its purchase will soon be completed. There can be no doubt that this additional land will prove highly advantageous in the future development of the institution. The population is steadily increasing, especially the number of private pupils. In 10 years the number has increased from 32 to 51, and this growth will in all likelihood continue. The present number of inmates is 27 in excess of the accommodation, and an extension of the institution is therefore called for. The suggestion in the previous entry that a separate villa be provided for private pupils is again made. There are 8 private pupils whose rate of board is £100 a year (another at the same rate is to be received at an early date), 3 at £80, 2 at £70, and 2 at £60. Of the 51 private pupils, 31 pay £50 and upwards. The accommodation for these pupils is more than full. If a separate villa were erected for those paying the highest rates of board, it would lead to an increase in their number and to a greater financial prosperity of the institution. It is hoped that, as a suitable site for an hospital is to be acquired, its erection will be soon determined on.

Attention is drawn to the fact that there is only 1 male servant resident within the institution grounds. In a case of great emergency, such as a fire, Mr. Skene would have only 1 male employé at hand to assist him. It is understood that fire has broken out on two occasions last year, but fortunately the results were not serious. The conversion of the present buildings on the land to be acquired into suitable accommodation for the other 4 male servants, or the erection of cottages for them, is a matter worthy of careful consideration. The protection of the buildings in the case of fire, and the provision of alternative exits from the dormitories, should be from time to time the subject of enquiry.

The administration of the institution continues to be most painstaking and efficient, and it was never more apparent than at this date that no effort is spared to train and educate the children to the fullest measure of their capacity.

The registers were examined and found regularly and correctly kept.

LARBERT INSTITUTION,  
30th October 1902.

## Appendix B.

The number of pupils in the institution at this date is 286, which is an increase of 9 over the numbers resident on the 21st May of the present year, the date of last visit. This increase is confined to boys of the pauper class.

The following changes in population have occurred in the interval since last visit:—

	PRIVATE.		ELECTED.		PAUPER.		TOTALS.	Commissioners' Entries.	Institutions for Imbeciles.	Larbert Institution.
	BOYS.	GIRLS.	BOYS.	GIRLS.	BOYS.	GIRLS.				
Admitted, . . . . .	4	0	9	8	12	5	38			
Discharged, . . . . .	4	4	9	2	2	3	24			
Died, . . . . .	0	0	2	0	1	2	5			

The following tabular statement shows the present position of the population of the institution:—

	BOYS.	GIRLS.	TOTALS.
Private, . . . . .	31	16	47
Elected, . . . . .	51	30	81
Pauper, . . . . .	105	53	158

The proportion of deaths during the interval covered by this report is gratifyingly low, and the small number of children confined to bed, from any cause, at the time of the visit may be regarded as a satisfactory indication of the present general health of the inmates.

The children were seen at dinner, in the covered playground, in the school-rooms, and in their living rooms. Throughout these varied phases of their daily life they presented a uniformly happy and cheerful aspect; the tidiness of their personal clothing, which is always a commendable feature of the management, was maintained throughout the day; and they presented the appearance of being suitably and liberally fed.

Perhaps the most stringent test of the validity of the administration of such an institution as this is the condition of the beds in the dormitories. An examination made to this end revealed the remarkable fact that for a population of nearly 300 children, most of whom have a tendency to be degenerate in their habits, the beds and their furnishings were so universally comfortable and so scrupulously clean that no exception could be taken to them. The sleeping apartments were bright, well aired, and agreeable in every respect. The living rooms were found in their usual good order. It was observed that on the tables in the latter rooms there was a liberal supply of illustrated literature; this is a useful and thoughtful provision.

The fence of sleepers separating the buildings from the railway has done service for many years. On the ground of efficiency probably no objection can be taken to it, but it is not ornamental, and it excludes the view of the country beyond from the playground, where the children spend many hours each day in good weather. If the Directors could see their way to substitute some less heavy form of fence for that part of the present one, which extends between the east wing of the institution buildings and the railway bridge, it would be an undoubted improvement.

In conversation with Mr. Skene it transpired that the present swings in the playground are not sufficient for the requirements of the children. If new swings are to be provided, it is recommended that they should be erected soon, so as to be ready for next spring, and that the ground underneath the swings should be laid in concrete so as to obviate the mud and general untidiness which inevitably result from the trampling of the soft ground by large numbers of children.

Roof lights have been let into the corridor between the administrative buildings and the school rooms, and a new porch with concrete floor for the reception of vegetables has been erected at the back entrance to the kitchen. These structural alterations have added to the cleanliness, and have generally facilitated the administration, within the parts of the institution referred to.

It was learned with much satisfaction that the Directors have acquired, by purchase, the piece of ground, with the dwelling-houses upon it, situated immediately to the west of the institution. The western boundary has thereby been better protected, and space has been provided for such extensions



Appendix B. as the future may demand. In the meantime it is hoped that the Directors will keep in view the two objects of providing separate accommodation for Commissioners' pupils paying higher rates of board and of adding to the equipment of the Entries, institution a new nursery-hospital.

Larbert The books and registers were examined and found correct.  
Institution.

### LUNATIC DEPARTMENT OF H.M. GENERAL PRISON.

H.M. General  
Prison, Perth.

PERTH, 19th July 1902.

To the Secretary of the General Board of Lunacy.

SIR,—I have to report that on 1st April and at this date I visited the lunatic department of Perth General Prison.

On 6th December 1901, the date of last report, there were 37 men and 7 women resident. Four men and 1 woman have been admitted, 1 man has been discharged as a pauper lunatic to a district asylum, 3 men have, with the sanction of the Secretary for Scotland, been conditionally liberated, and 1 man has been transferred to the penal department. There has been no death during the period embraced in this report. The number resident at this date (19th July, 1902) is 38 men and 8 women.

The following statement shows the classification of the inmates :—

	M.	F.	TOTALS.
(1) Found insane in bar of trial, . . . . .	27	6	33
(2) Found insane at the time of committing the offence, . . . . .	6	2	8
(3) Sentenced to death, but respited on account of insanity, . . . . .	1	0	1
(4) Convicts who have become insane during the currency of their sentence, . . . . .	4	0	4
	38	8	46

The general health of the inmates is good, and with the exception of 2 men and 1 woman, who were excited and noisy, the general behaviour was quiet and orderly. No complaints, except of undue detention, were made. The clothing and personal neatness of the inmates were satisfactory. The dinner seen at this date was an abundant and well-cooked meal, and was served in a neat and pleasing manner. The dietary is a liberal one—meat (6 oz. for each inmate) is given five times a week, fish (12 oz.) once a week, the allowance of butter is 8 oz. in the week, and bread is given *ad libitum* with all meals. The industrial employment of the inmates, which is encouraged by adequate rewards, receives systematic attention. Nine men and 4 women engage in household work, 12 men are employed in the garden, 1 man as a shoemaker, and 1 man as an upholsterer. No mechanical restraint is resorted to in the treatment of the inmates. The Register of Seclusion contains 257 entries; the number placed in seclusion for periods varying from half an hour to 10 hours is 10 males and 2 females. Of the above entries 224 refer to one man who is secluded to prevent injury to the other inmates and to secure his own safety. No serious accident has occurred. Occasional entertainments, such as dances and concerts, are given in one of the day-rooms, and are generally attended by 20 males and 7 females. A piano has recently been provided for the male division, and judicious arrangements are made as to indoor games. There is a library in connection with the wards, and the supply of magazines and newspapers is liberal. Divine service is attended by 16 men and 7 women. It is understood with approval that the duties of the present staff of warders are confined to this department, not as was formerly the case in routine with the penal department. By this change the warders get to thoroughly know the idiosyncrasies of each inmate and how to deal with them in a tactful and

considerate manner. The ratio of warders to inmates is 1 to 3, which indicates a staff of adequate numerical strength. The wards and dormitories were found in a highly satisfactory condition. The south day-room in the male section is in process of being repaired, and the work is being well and tastefully done. The workshop which abutted this day-room has been converted into two good-sized and excellent single rooms. It is hoped that another workshop will be soon provided. The series of three male day-rooms with the main hall affords fairly satisfactory means of classifying the inmates, which is most desirable in the interests of the quiet and well behaved. Attention is, however, drawn to the fact that there is only one exercise court. It would be advantageous in many ways if a second court were provided for the turbulent and refractory inmates. The separation of this class from the others is as necessary outside as inside. The want of a large shelter in the male exercise court, which would admit of the bulk of the male inmates being out of doors in wet weather has been long felt, and the Prison Commissioners are recommended to take its provision into consideration.

Appendix B.  
Commissioners' Entries.  
H.M. General Prison, Perth.

The high standard of efficiency which has characterised the management of the department continues to be well maintained.

PERTH, 17th December 1902.

To the Secretary of the General Board of Lunacy.

SIR,—I have to report that I this day visited the Lunatic Department of the Perth General Prison. Since the 19th July of the present year, the date of last visit, 8 men have been admitted, 1 man has been discharged to the care of the parochial authorities, 2 men have been conditionally liberated, and 1 man has died. There are 42 men and 8 women in the department at this date.

The general health of the inmates was satisfactory; they were suitably clothed, they exhibited those appearances which are usually associated with adequate and judicious aliment, and with the exception of one woman who was noisy and abusive they were wholly free from manifestations of irritability or excitement. The majority of the inmates were found in the open air; several of the men were working in the garden and others were working inside the house.

I cordially support the recommendation in the previous report by my colleague with regard to the erection of a covered shelter for the men in wet weather. I also agree with his suggestion that it would be an advantage to separate the more noisy and turbulent male inmates from their fellows in the existing exercise court. In view of the admirable provision which has recently been made for the accommodation of the female inmates it may perhaps not be out of place to express the hope that some similar reconstruction of the male division may be entertained which, among other advantages, will have the effect of more thoroughly separating the quieter from the noisier and more degraded inmates.

The department was found in the best possible order so far as heating, ventilation, and cleanliness are concerned. Much has recently been done to improve the interior of the wards. Into the ward occupied by quieter men a piano has been introduced and curtains have been hung on the windows. Books, magazines, concerts, dances and other entertainments—the most recent of which was a cinematograph exhibition—are provided for the recreation of the inmates. It is recommended that one or two daily newspapers should be supplied to the male wards.

The medical care of the inmates both as regards their physical health and their mental characteristics and defects is undertaken by Dr. MacNaughtan with such assiduity and benevolence that the relations existing between him and his charges are harmonious and edifying.

## APPENDIX C.

Appendix C. GENERAL REPORTS ON THE CONDITION OF PATIENTS  
IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS.

## REPORT BY DR. J. F. SUTHERLAND.

Reports on  
Patients in  
Private  
Dwellings.

Report by Dr.  
J. F. Suther-  
land.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following general report, and accompanying statistical returns, bearing upon the work accomplished by me during 1902, in the visitation of the private and pauper insane resident in private dwellings, in the counties specified in the subjoined Tables.

TABLE I.

1902. Counties Visited.	Parishes Visited.	A.—Private and Curatory Patients.			B.—Pauper Patients.						Total of B.	Total of A and B.	Number of Visits Made.
					Single Patients.			In Specially Licensed Houses.					
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.			
Aberdeen . . . .	50	9	8	17	33	58	91	8	14	22	113	130	130
Ayr . . . . .	26	4	4	8	28	29	57	18	71	89	146	154	227
Bute & Arran . .	2	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	35	35
Caithness . . .	10	—	—	—	31	37	68	2	3	5	73	73	73
Elgin . . . . .	10	4	5	9	14	20	34	2	2	4	38	47	47
Fife—Markinch & Kennoway }	2	—	1	1	5	20	25	40	97	137	162	163	849
Fife—Other Parishes }	40	6	13	19	26	26	52	82	173	255	307	326	
Kinncardine . .	10	3	4	7	3	5	8	—	7	7	15	22	22
Kinross . . . .	3	1	—	1	3	1	4	16	30	46	50	51	92
Kirkcudbright .	10	2	6	8	5	12	17	—	—	—	17	25	25
Nairn . . . . .	3	1	—	1	5	4	9	—	—	—	9	10	10
Orkney . . . . .	16	1	1	2	23	24	47	—	—	—	47	49	49
Perth . . . . .	47	11	19	30	55	41	96	72	105	177	273	303	417
Ross . . . . .	29	2	8	10	60	55	115	—	—	—	115	125	125
Shetland . . . .	11	1	—	1	20	25	45	—	—	—	45	46	46
Sutherland . . .	12	—	1	1	11	23	34	—	—	—	34	35	35
Wigtown . . . .	9	—	—	—	7	14	21	—	—	—	21	21	21
Total . . . . .	290	48	70	118	329	394	723	240	502	742	1497	1615	2203

From the foregoing Table, referable to the 290 parishes in the 16 counties specified, it will appear that 1615 patients were visited by your reporter in the course of the year, 118 being private and curatory, and 1497 lunatic poor. To these in all 2203 visits were paid, 623, residing in the village and rural colonies in Fife, Perth, Ayr, Arran, and Kinross, having been visited twice. On the occasion of each visit an entry as to care, provision, and physical condition



is made on the case record, which shortly after was forwarded to the Board, along with any recommendation for the betterment of the patient which might be called for. Appendix C.

Fully one-half of the total were residing in houses specially licensed for two, three, and four patients. The ratio of males to females singly placed is 100 to 119, of those in specially licensed houses 100 to 200, and of both 100 to 156. Reports on Patients in Private Dwellings.

#### GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

In connection with the boarding out of imbeciles, demented, chronic maniacs, and delusional insane, more especially in the licensed houses for two, three, and four, I have for some time been struck with the low death-rate year after year, and the coincident longevity which many of the patients attained, and likewise with the bond of attachment between guardians and patients which has existed uninterruptedly for years in so many instances. The following figures will give some idea of the long periods patients and guardians have lived together under the same roof. The number of guardians for the 1054 patients in specially licensed houses in Scotland is 477. Only patients, however, in the area of the country visited by me who have been four years and upwards under the same guardian (and it will be observed one has been over forty years in this position) are referred to:—

Report by Dr. J. F. Sutherland.

TABLE II.

Years.	4	5	6	7	8	9	10-14	15-20	21-30	31-40	Over 40
Number of Patients,	79	28	30	41	36	22	90	61	18	2	1

These figures afford abundant proof of the long and unbroken friendly connection which in hundreds of cases has existed between patients and guardians, and has been repeatedly attested by those whose duty it is to inspect and report. It is no uncommon experience to find guardians who have conscientiously, considerably, and tactfully managed those committed to their care, and who have, when ill health and other circumstances made it no longer possible for them to carry on the work, handed it over to younger members of the family trained by long experience to the ways and peculiarities of patients, and to the methods of dealing with them practised so successfully by their parents. The experience of past years has demonstrated that not more than three per cent. among more than 1600 patients required in the course of a year to be returned to asylums, and that among their guardians only one per cent. was reported as unsatisfactory. These facts, together with the long unbroken record of friendly relations between patients and guardians, are proofs of the strongest kind that guardians do justly by their charges.

In the licensed houses females have always predominated, being in the houses for two in the proportion of 2 to 1, and in the houses for three, and four as 3 to 1. There is much that can be said for three and four suitable cases residing under the same roof, and being benefited by kindly and capable guardianship, and really little to be said against it when guardians practically devote all or nearly all their time and energies to their charges, and make the whole or the greater part of their livelihood by this kind of service. In an ideal house of this kind no exclusiveness is resorted to, there is little or no restriction of movement within the dwelling, and patients become members of the small family, small for the reason that it is not good policy to lodge three or four where there is a numerous household, whether young or adult, but especially where a majority of the inmates are young. This method of earning or supplementing a living by the Scottish villagers and peasantry is honourable, and one to be encouraged. The rate of board and lodging—7s. weekly—is moderate, and one not admitting of, so far as my calculation goes, a larger profit than £30 a year in the case of a guardian taking in four, and of course proportionately less in the case of three and two. It is not suggested that as a rule the attitude of guardians to patients is one of self-sacrifice. The compact made between the local authority and the householder is a business transaction. On the one hand 7s. weekly per patient is paid

## Appendix C.

Reports on  
Patients in  
Private  
Dwellings.

Report by Dr.  
J. F. Suther-  
land.

to guardians in addition to the value of any labour in service the patient is capable of rendering, and some of them render a good deal, and on the other, patients receive certain privileges, including bedroom accommodation, sustenance, supervision, considerable freedom, and, not least, a share of family life for which there cannot possibly be any money equivalent. When these things are given in the right spirit, they are appreciated by patients, who improve under them, and again and again one has unmistakable evidence of the individuality of the patient being drawn out as it could never be in an institution. That being so, it is not matter for surprise that in the cases cited the relationship between guardians and patients becomes something more than the mere fulfilment of a bond of the *quid pro quo* kind; it becomes one of real attachment in the cases of those who have sufficient intelligence to appreciate kindness, and links of friendship suggestive more of kinship than anything else come to be formed. Not a few guardians living near those who have for years received patients set out with the idea that they were adapted for the work, but give it up, not feeling equal to the task and to the sacrifices which the supervision of the insane involves; the great majority, however, not only continue the work, but many of them hand on the care from one generation to another, and in the hands of guardians with such a training unlikely and unpromising patients have become tractable, obliging, and easily managed, and have done well for the long periods spoken of.

This long and unbroken connection, reaching back so many years in so many cases, is one of the best and most encouraging features of our Scottish system. And when one reflects on the shortness of the average period of connection between patients and attendants in our asylums this feature is all the more to be commended. It will not be surprising in the light of these observations that among so many faithful and capable guardians one in the county of Fife, a spinster, aided by her brother, to whom 17 years ago was entrusted the care of four male patients chargeable to Edinburgh Parish, should have been considered worthy of the Morison Prize for meritorious attendance upon the insane. It was awarded at the close of the year by the Council of the Royal College of Physicians on the recommendation of Dr. George A. Gibson, the Morison Lecturer for the year, who paid a visit to the house.

The house in which this guardian resides is inferior in many respects to houses of its class in which patients are boarded, but it affords an object-lesson as to how successful management, comfort, and cleanliness can be attained in such a dwelling with a group of patients presenting, for the most part, peculiarities which might have been thought to unfit them altogether for private care. Of the four patients, strong, well clad, and well nourished, who on an average have resided 15 years in this house, one is a robust, bustling imbecile, 36 years of age, and the only useful man of the four; a second, aged 45, is blind, deaf, delusional, and incoherent, and although able-bodied and demonstrative, is helpless; a third, aged 67, is demented and delusional; and the fourth, aged 42, is very demented. From this epitome of their physical and mental state one may form some idea of the task the guardian undertook 16 years ago, and carried out faithfully. Commissioner Macpherson, who visited the house in 1901, says—"It was highly edifying to observe the manner in which this female guardian managed these men, and to see the affection, or what for want of a better term may be called affection, which they showed towards her.

TABLE III.

Appendix C.

Analysis of the Defects and Disorders of 818 Patients chargeable to the 15 Counties enumerated, and 690 to the large Urban Parishes of Glasgow, Edinburgh, Dundee, &c., although in residence in some of the Counties.

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	A. Imbecility, Congenital or acquired in early life.	B. Dementia, Delusional Insanity, Degeneracy, Chronic Mania, &c.	TOTAL.	Percentage of A.
1. Shetland . . . . .	41	9	50	82
2. Orkney . . . . .	24	22	46	52
3. Caithness . . . . .	59	17	76	77
4. Sutherland . . . . .	23	11	34	67
5. Ross . . . . .	72	48	120	60
6. Nairn . . . . .	7	3	10	70
7. Elgin . . . . .	28	11	39	71
8. Aberdeen . . . . .	67	45	112	60
9. Kincardine . . . . .	6	10	16	37
10. Fife . . . . .	53	39	92	57
11. Perth . . . . .	45	63	108	41
12. Arran . . . . .	8	4	12	66
13. Ayr . . . . .	37	22	59	62
14. Kirkcudbright . . . . .	12	8	20	60
15. Wigtown . . . . .	16	6	22	73
Total . . . . .	498	320	818	60
Residing in Fife, Perth, Ayr, &c.				
Parish of Glasgow . . . . .	56	193	249	22
Edinburgh . . . . .	49	172	221	22
Dundee . . . . .	22	68	90	24
Govan . . . . .	9	17	26	34
Leith . . . . .	5	12	17	29
Dunfermline . . . . .	3	11	14	21
Other large Parishes . . . . .	19	54	73	26
Total . . . . .	163	527	690	23
GRAND TOTAL . . . . .	661	847	1,508	43

Eight years ago I made an analysis of the mental defects and disorders from which 1155 patients in private dwellings in the other half of Scotland suffered, and at that time it was found that one-half suffered from congenital imbecility or imbecility setting in in early life, and the other half from the acquired disorders of dementia, delusional insanity, chronic mania, &c. The relative prevalence of congenital and acquired disorders was, in the case of Stirlingshire and Argyll, affected by the presence of urban and burghal parish patients to the number of 180. In the area of Scotland embraced in the foregoing Table, with 1508 patients whose diseases are tabulated, are Fife, Perth, Ayr, Arran, and Kinross, in which are to be found village and rural colonies made up of 690 patients coming from the large urban parishes. The dividing line being the same as in the analysis made in 1895, it would appear that 661, or 43 per cent., suffered from congenital or infantile imbecility, and 847, or 57 per cent., from the acquired disorders. The explanation of the difference between the relative position of the two areas of Scotland in regard to the two great divisions of mental infirmity is due to the presence in this area of 690 urban patients chargeable to parishes of counties in the other area. When the patients chargeable to 15 counties are dealt with separately, as has been done, it will be apparent that in the first division, A, of imbecility 496, or 60 per cent., are to be found, and in the second, B, of acquired disorders 320, or 40 per cent. Of course, it will be understood that the percentages in the last column do not profess to give the



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true proportion of imbecility existing in any county, but merely express the relation which the figures in A column bear to those in B column. That is, if Shetland were to remove 10 of its patients from Montrose Asylum and board them out the percentage of imbecility would immediately fall, and if Orkney were to remove to the asylum 10 of its patients suffering from acquired insanities, the percentage of its imbecility, as shown by this Table would immediately and substantially rise. Among the 690 urban and burghal patients from Glasgow, Edinburgh, Dundee, Govan, Leith, Dunfermline, &c., referred to in Table III., resident in Ayr, Perth, Fife, Arran, and Kinross, as might be expected, the imbecility amounts only to 23 per cent. The percentage is likewise much lower in these counties than it is in the Highland and insular counties, but the proportion as given is much lower than it really is for the reason that a large number of imbeciles chargeable to these urban and burghal parishes reside with relatives in these parishes. But, broadly speaking, at the present time the imbecility for Scotland in private dwellings, and the vast majority of imbeciles are thus provided for, may be put at 46·5 per cent., and acquired disorders at 53·5.

TABLE IV.

Classification of the 847 Mental Diseases other than Congenital in the foregoing Table, Column B.

	Dementia.	Delusional Insanity.	Degeneracy.	Chronic Mania.	Melancholia.	Not Specified.	TOTAL.
Shetland . . . . .	6	1	—	1	1	—	9
Orkney . . . . .	10	7	—	4	1	—	22
Caithness . . . . .	11	3	—	3	—	—	17
Sutherland . . . . .	7	2	—	2	—	—	11
Ross . . . . .	29	6	12	7	4	2	50
Nairn . . . . .	2	1	—	—	—	—	3
Elgin . . . . .	7	3	1	—	—	—	11
Aberdeen . . . . .	30	4	1	4	4	2	45
Kincairdine . . . . .	5	2	1	1	1	—	10
Fife . . . . .	30	5	—	3	1	—	39
Perth . . . . .	42	12	—	5	4	—	63
Arran . . . . .	3	1	—	—	—	—	4
Ayr . . . . .	14	6	1	1	—	—	22
Kirkcudbright . . . . .	4	2	—	1	1	—	8
Wigtown . . . . .	5	—	—	—	1	—	6
Total . . . . .	205	55	6	32	18	4	320
Parishes of Glasgow, Edinburgh, } Dundee, &c. . . . . }	409	57	19	19	13	10	527
GRAND TOTAL . . . . .	614	112	25	51	31	14	847

The figures in this Table express the number of patients in each of the five specified acquired disorders. Of the 847, dementia is credited with 72 per cent., that comprehensive term accounting for 64 per cent. of those chargeable to the 15 counties enumerated. Delusional insanity accounts for 13 per cent., chronic mania 6 per cent., melancholia 3·6, and degeneracy 3.

TABLE V.

Appendix C.

Changes during 1902 among the Lunatic Poor in Private Dwellings in the 16 Counties enumerated *infra*.

Reports on Patients in Private Dwellings.

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COUNTIES.	(a)				Total.	(b)		Total.	Balances + or -
	Died.	Recovered.	Removed to Asylums.	Removed from Roll.		Discharged from Asylums Unrecovered.	Intimated by Inspectors of Poor.		
Aberdeen . . . . .	2	2	-	-	4	2	3	5	+ 1
Ayr . . . . .	3	3	9	1	16	19	2	21	+ 5
Bute and Arran . . . . .	-	-	1	-	1	1	2	3	+ 2
Caithness . . . . .	6	-	1	-	7	1	3	4	- 3
Elgin . . . . .	1	-	1	-	2	1	-	1	- 1
Fife . . . . .	19	3	13	1	36	29	5	34	- 2
Kincairdine . . . . .	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-
Kinross . . . . .	2	2	1	1	6	5	-	5	+ 1
Kirkcudbright . . . . .	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	- 2
Nairn . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	+ 3
Orkney . . . . .	1	-	1	-	2	1	-	1	- 1
Perth . . . . .	8	1	16	1	26	26	3	29	+ 3
Ross . . . . .	4	1	2	1	8	8	8	16	+ 8
Shetland . . . . .	3	1	-	-	4	1	2	3	- 1
Sutherland . . . . .	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	+ 1
Wigtown . . . . .	1	-	2	-	3	-	2	2	- 1
	53	13	48	5	119	96	34	130	+ 11

Setting the losses by death, and by removal to asylums, &c., over against the gains by fresh admissions it would appear that there is a balance in favour of the latter amounting to 11 in the 16 counties visited by me, Perth, Ayr, Ross and Cromarty being the principal contributors. The two first-named counties owe this favourable position to the activity and zeal of the inspectors of urban parishes who are in the habit of sending patients there.

## ADMISSIONS.

Of these there were 130, 96 of whom were discharged from asylums unrecovered, and 34 intimated by inspectors of poor, the former being to the latter as 3 to 1. It may be accepted from the experience of recent years that if any great increase is to take place in the number of those provided for in private dwellings it must be mainly by the asylum channel.

Of the 130 admitted, 113 were seen and examined by the Visiting Commissioner, 35 of whom were chargeable to Glasgow, 6 to Edinburgh, 5 to Dundee, 5 to Neilston, 14 to Fifeshire, 7 to Ross-shire, and 5 each to Perthshire, Caithness, and Aberdeen.

Of the 113, 27 were placed with related guardians; and 96 with strangers, or more than 3 to 1.

The mental infirmities from which the 113 suffered were as follows:—

Imbecility (congenital or acquired in early life), . . . . .	41
Dementia, . . . . .	35
Senile Dementia, . . . . .	7
Delusional Insanity, . . . . .	8
Degeneracy, . . . . .	7
Chronic Mania, . . . . .	4
Melancholia, . . . . .	3
Ill defined, . . . . .	8

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Dementia accounts for 31 per cent., senile dementia and degeneracy 6·2 each, delusional insanity 7, and imbecility, 36 per cent. All disorders other than those of the congenital and infantile types amount to 63 per cent., a figure indicative of a reversal of the statistics of twenty years ago and earlier in regard to the relative proportion of congenital and acquired disease.

The ages of the 113 admissions are tabulated *infra*.

Under 15	15-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	71-80	Above 80	TOTAL.
3	5	18	21	23	16	11	5	1	113

The eight under 20 were all imbeciles save one. The 17 whose ages exceeded 70 were mostly cases of dementia and delusional insanity. Six, or 5·47, exceeded 70 years, one being over four-score.

## RECOVERIES AND REMOVALS FROM ROLL.

Of the former there were 13, and of the latter 5, exclusive of one young female sent to Ireland by order of the Sheriff.

## REMOVALS TO ASYLUMS.

Removal on various grounds was resorted to in 48 cases, being for the same district 15 less than last year, and giving the small percentage to the total number in private dwellings of 3·1. Twenty were males and 28 females. Six were living with relatives, and 42 with strangers. Eleven were afflicted with imbecility, 20 were suffering from dementia, and 7 from delusional insanity. Twelve of the 48 were chargeable to Glasgow, 9 to Dundee, and 6 to Edinburgh.

The period in residence of those removed, varying from a month or two to 30 years and upwards, will be of interest. Twelve were under 6 months in residence, early proving unfit; 7 between 6 months and under a year, 7 over 1 year and up to 2, 11 over 2 and under 10 years, 7 between 11 and 20 years, and 4 over 30 years. The five principal reasons assigned for removal and the number of each were as follows:—*First*, requiring institutional treatment, nursing, and care because of exacerbation of mental malady, physical infirmities, and faulty habits, 14; *second*, impulsive, destructive, unmanageable, restless, excited, and nocturnally noisy, &c., 16; *third*, the wandering habit, aimless or deliberate, 7; *fourth*, sexual risk arising from eroticism, 1; and *fifth*, bad guardianship, and inability of inspectors to find suitable guardians at the time, 8. The removals were effected speedily and comfortably, the asylums being as a rule within two or three hours' rail of all the private dwellings.

The causes of the 53 deaths as certified by the parochial medical officers and medical attendants were as undermentioned:—

1. Cerebral and Spinal Affections:—	4. Specific Diseases:—	
(1) Apoplexy, Hemiplegia, &c., 11	(1) Tuberculosis, . . . 1	
(2) Epilepsy, . . . 1	(2) Typhoid, . . . 1	
		2
2. Thoracic Affections:—	5. Other Diseases:—	
(1) Heart Disease, . . . 9	(1) Senile Debility, Marasmus, &c., . . . 19	
(2) Bronchitis, . . . 4	(2) General Debility, . . . 4	
(3) Phthisis, . . . 4	(3) Not Stated, . . . 2	
(4) Congestion of Lungs, . . . 2		25
(5) Pleurisy, . . . 1		
		20
3. Abdominal Affections:—		
(1) Carcinoma of Liver, . . . 1		
(2) Cystitis, . . . 1		
(3) Bright's Disease, . . . 2		
(4) Gastric Catarrh, . . . 1		
		5
	Total . . .	53



The percentage death-rate approximates 3·5—a very low one, and considerably lower than it has been for the past two years in this area. Brain and spinal disease accounted for 22 per cent., pulmonary and cardiac disease 37 per cent., senile causes 34 per cent.—a large percentage of the whole, and explained by the large number who died over 70 years of age.

The number of deaths at certain age periods is as follows :—

Under 20	20-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	71-80	Above 80	TOTAL.
2	3	3	5	10	14	8	8	53

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The ages of 56 per cent. thus exceeded 60 years, 30 per cent. exceeded 70 and 8, or 15 per cent., 80 years. There is no mistaking year after year the longevity attained by so many insane spending a very large part of their lives in private dwellings. Of the deaths 4 were under a year in residence, 11 over 1 year and up to 5, 10 for 6 to 10 years, 17, or 32 per cent., from 11 to 20 years, 10, or 19 per cent., between 20 and 30 years, and one over 30 years.

Of the 53 who died, 38 were living with unrelated guardians, 14 with related, and one aged female of eccentric habits lived alone.

#### PRIVATE AND CURATORY PATIENTS.

Of such there were visited 118, 48 being males and 70 females. Nine died, one was removed to the asylum, and in six cases there was recovery or the curatory terminated. Ten were living with related guardians, and six with strangers. The care of all except in a few instances, and these in minor matters, was reported after visitation as satisfactory.

## Appendix C.

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## REPORT BY DR. CHARLES MACPHERSON.

I have the honour to submit the following general report of the work done by me in the service of the Board during the year 1902.

TABLE I.

Counties Visited.	Parishes Visited.	Pauper Patients.									Number of Patients Visited.	Number of Visits Paid.
		Private and Curatory Patients.										
					Single Patients.			In Specially Licensed Houses.				
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.		
Argyll, .	29	4	6	10	56	45	101	22	16	38	149	149
Banff, .	16	2	4	6	27	34	61	1	5	6	73	73
Berwick, .	8	-	1	1	10	9	19	2	2	4	24	24
Clackmannan, .	3	-	1	1	2	2	4	2	2	4	9	9
Dumbarton, .	7	4	4	8	2	9	11	3	-	3	22	22
Dumfries, .	17	3	3	6	12	10	22	-	2	2	30	30
Forfar, .	28	2	8	10	27	36	63	3	25	28	101	101
Haddington, .	9	3	2	5	4	11	15	-	2	2	22	22
Inverness, .	19	4	4	8	65	82	147	11	19	30	185	263
Lanark, .	21	20	12	32	49	91	140	30	68	98	270	349
Linlithgow, .	5	1	-	1	5	4	9	-	-	-	10	10
Peebles, .	4	2	1	3	1	3	4	-	-	-	7	7
Renfrew, .	12	6	10	16	3	13	16	-	2	2	34	34
Roxburgh, .	13	3	6	9	17	17	34	-	-	-	43	43
Selkirk, .	4	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	-	-	6	6
Stirling, .	18	6	9	15	21	20	41	53	93	146	202	328
Western Isles, .	13	1	-	1	64	70	134	-	-	-	135	135
Totals, .	226	61	71	132	365	462	827	127	236	363	1322	1605

A separate report on the condition of each patient was as usual sent to the Board immediately after the visit.

There has been an increase in the number of patients visited as compared with last year in the following counties, viz.:—Banff, Clackmannan, Dumbarton, Forfar, Haddington, Inverness, Lanark, Linlithgow, Renfrew, Roxburgh, and the Western Isles; the number remains unaltered in Argyll, Dumfries, and Perth, and there is a decrease in Berwick, Selkirk, and Stirlingshire. On balance the increase in numbers over the district visited is 40, but a considerable number of these were patients on probation who have now recovered and have been removed from the roll.

I found the patients as a rule clean, well fed, well clad, and generally contented. As must always be the case, there were some complaints among the patients as to illegal detention, too much work, &c., but careful enquiry showed that there was little foundation for them. Among male patients there will always be complaint about being required to do a great deal of work and

getting nothing for it. A great deal might be done by guardians, and in very many cases is done, to allay this feeling by giving extras in the way of tobacco or some tit-bit with their meals. There is no doubt that every able-bodied patient is the better for doing a reasonable amount of work, but I do not think a long day's work should be exacted, and it would be well that Inspectors of Poor should impress upon the guardians that the aliment paid by the Parish Council is fixed on as sufficient remuneration irrespective of the patient's work; and that no compulsion should be used, but every inducement held out by reward and general kindly treatment to entice the patient to engage in work of his own free will.

When visiting in Lewis in the early summer I found the patients, with one or two exceptions, looking very well and excellently clad. The supply of bed-clothing was liberal, but bedding was very scanty. The beds, not only of the patients, but of the whole crofter community generally, consist of straw. Spring was very late, and fodder had become so scarce before the appearance of grass that in many cases the bedding of the household had been taken to keep the cattle alive. I saw many beds of the guardians where there was nothing but a blanket between the occupants and the bare boards; and while none of the patients' beds were entirely destitute of straw, it was in most cases such a thin layer that the bed must have been very uncomfortable. I was told on all hands that it had been an exceptionally bad year and that a great many cattle had died of starvation. I fear that the very extensive summer grazings allotted to the crofters induce many of them to attempt to keep a larger stock than the crops at their disposal justify, and as money is scarce and the importation of food stuffs expensive a late spring causes a certain amount of destitution. The Parish Councils, although they pay very small alimentary allowances, are most liberal as regards bed and body clothing; and to avoid as far as possible a repetition of the discomfort the patients must have suffered last spring and summer I think it would be well that they should also supply a suitable mattress for each patient. In the lowland part of the district visited by me I found the patients as a rule looking well, and during the whole visitation I had no complaints from patients as to ill-usage on the part of the guardians, and there was a remarkable freedom from accident. No patient throughout the district had met with any injury accidentally which was regarded as of sufficient importance to require surgical care.

There is in some cases, especially in the case of men boarded out with unrelated guardians, a tendency to evade the Board's rule as to the patient sharing the family life. The more I see of this mode of treating the insane the more I am convinced that the full identification of the patient with the family is the most important consideration if we are to expect any mental improvement. I have been told in more than one case, as a justification for patients having their food in a room apart, that I could not expect that the guardian's family should sit at the same table with the patients, and that the farm and house servants would not sit at the same table with them, and in these cases the most one can get in the way of improvement is the promise to give the patients their meals at a side table in the kitchen. In cases of this kind, however, I would prefer to remove the patients at once, as I have never known any such to improve in the slightest degree; and I am satisfied that if this action were taken in a few cases the condition of the remainder of the patients, as regards their social life, would be improved. This condition of which I complain has, I believe, largely resulted from the attempt to get patients placed in homes of a better class than those in which it was the custom to place patients, say twenty years ago, and while hoping to secure this better housing, and probably better feeding, the Inspector of Poor has not stipulated that the patients shall take their meals at the same table as the guardians, and that their food shall be of the same quality as that of the guardians. The intention undoubtedly has been good—to secure a better class of home for the patient—but the results have undoubtedly been bad, and I have no hesitation in saying that patients boarded with people in their own position in life, or in a position lower than their own, are generally much more happily placed, and though the house is poor and the food often inferior in quality, they have a much better prospect of living happy lives and of mental improvement than those who are placed in the houses of guardians who consider themselves socially far superior to the patients.

Appendix C.  
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Reports on  
Patients in  
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## Appendix C.

## CHANGES.

Reports on  
Patients in  
Private  
Dwellings.

Report by Dr  
Charles  
Macpherson.

During the year there have been 62 deaths, 11 among private patients and 51 among paupers. Three private and 43 pauper patients have been returned to the asylum. This number includes several patients who were out on probation and had to be returned within a very short time after their discharge as quite unfit for private care. Seven patients have been certified as recovered, and 12 have been removed from the roll. In addition to these, 8 private or curatory cases have been removed from the register, and 17 cases out on probation, and who were visited during the year, have now been discharged recovered.

## DEATHS.

The death-rate is as near as possible the same as last year, amounting to 4.6 per cent. of the cases visited. It is difficult to get correct returns of the ages and of the causes of death in private or curatory cases. Taking the pauper patients alone the average age at death was 55.4 years.

1 was 90.	8 were between 40 and 50.
3 were between 80 and 90.	5 " " 30 " 40.
11 " " 70 " 80.	3 " " 20 " 30.
13 " " 60 " 70.	3 " " 10 " 20.
4 " " 50 " 60.	

The causes of death as certified by the medical attendants were as follows:—

## 1. Nervous Affections:—

(a) Apoplexy and Paralysis, . . . . .	6
(b) Epilepsy, . . . . .	2
(c) Concussion of Brain, or Cerebral Hæmorrhage, . . . . .	1
(d) Dementia, . . . . .	1
	— 10

## 2. Thoracic Affections:—

(a) Phthisis Pulmonalis, . . . . .	6
(b) Bronchitis and Pneumonia, . . . . .	7
(c) Diseases of Heart, . . . . .	10
	— 23

## 3. Abdominal Affections:—

(a) Catarrh of Stomach and Bowels, . . . . .	4
(b) Kidney Disease, . . . . .	3
	— 7

## 4. Old Age and General Debility, . . . . . 4

Total . . . . . 44

In addition to these the following are given as the cause of death in one case each, viz.:—Cancer of breast, marasmus, cellulitis, necrosis of frontal bone, influenza, measles, and suicide (cut throat).

This last patient was a woman 73 years of age, and who for the last two years had been living in a comfortable house under the care of a nephew. She was first boarded out in 1878, and has been frequently in and out of the asylum since, but for the past eleven years she has been living with relatives. She was always quiet and somewhat depressed since I have known her, but she took an interest in the work of the house and always expressed herself as being comfortable and contented. In the month of July last she got her nephew's razor and cut her throat. She only lived for a few minutes afterwards. No change had been noticed in her behaviour and no reason could be given for her action. She had never done anything to lead to the belief that she had any suicidal tendencies.

## REMOVALS TO ESTABLISHMENTS.

Appendix C.

These included 20 male and 23 female patients. Among the male patients five were removed to the asylum or poorhouse wards on account of the necessity for regular medical care and nursing owing to physical illness; five on a recurrence of mental excitement; two on account of wandering habits; one—a very troublesome case—owing to the death of his mother, who had managed him admirably for many years; and the others were removed owing to dirty habits or defective guardianship.

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Macpherson.

Among the females 14 were returned on account of excitement or dirty habits; five on account of ill health and the need for medical care and nursing; one epileptic on account of the death of her guardian; and the others on account of defective guardianship.

## RECOVERIES.

Of the seven recoveries, 4 were male and 3 were female patients. Of the male patients, alcohol appears to have been the exciting cause of the insanity in three instances, and it remains to be seen whether the recovery is permanent or not. Of the females, one aged 50 had been insane since 1888, and was in the asylum until 1896. She has shown little indication of insanity since she left the asylum, and her conduct for the past two years fully justifies her discharge as recovered. Another aged 41 has been in the asylum for nine months, having become insane after being deserted by her husband. I saw her twice during the year she was boarded out, and saw nothing to indicate insanity. In this opinion the Medical Officer who visited her concurred, and she was certified as recovered, but, owing to bodily ailment, was placed as an ordinary pauper in the poorhouse. The third, a woman of 50, had still, I believe, delusions, but she has been certified as recovered, by the Medical Officer of her parish, and removed from the roll.

## REMOVED FROM ROLL.

These include 12 patients, 7 males and 5 females. Three male patients escaped from their guardians and were not found within 28 days. No anxiety is felt regarding them. One is certified as so far recovered as to be able to earn his own living, and the others were taken charge of by relatives. In the cases of the five women, their relatives were able and willing to support them.

## ACCIDENTS, &amp;c.

There have been no accidents causing injuries of the slightest importance during the year with the exception of the case of concussion of the brain noted among the deaths. The man had been having short periods of loss of consciousness for about a fortnight, as the doctor thought probably due to small cerebral hæmorrhages. He fell one evening in the kitchen, striking his head against a wooden bench. He lingered a few days, but never recovered consciousness.

I regret, however, that it is necessary to take notice of the death of a guardian under circumstances which leave little doubt that he was murdered by his patient, a cousin of his own, who had lived with him, slept in the same bed with him, and accompanied him constantly in his boat for the last ten years. The patient, J. McD., aged 40, had been for some time in Argyll District Asylum, but escaped in 1891, and it was not considered necessary to send him back at the time. He lived for some time with his mother and sister, but the mother died, the sister—who was peculiar—and he did not get on well together, and the Inspector of Poor of K. arranged to return him to the asylum in July 1892, when his cousin A. M. offered to take charge of him. From that date he lived in his cousin's house and worked regularly with him at his occupation of fisherman. He was so frequently away in the fishing boat that during these years he was only seen, I think, three times at the annual visits of the Deputy Commissioner. I saw him once in October 1901. He was a powerfully-built man with a considerable amount of mental confusion, and a dour look, which made me ask his guardian most particularly as to his conduct. I was assured that he and patient had always been on the most friendly terms

## Appendix C.

—  
Reports on  
Patients in  
Private  
Dwellings.

—  
Report by Dr.  
Charles  
Macpherson.

and that he caused no trouble whatever. When visiting in Argyllshire in May last I heard a report of the alleged murder and went at once to the island where patient and guardian lived. I saw the mother of guardian, who assured me that she had never heard an angry word between them, and hastened to say that "if Johnnie did it he did not know what he was doing." I spoke to at least a dozen men who lived in the same village as patient and guardian, and they all described John as a quiet, inoffensive man and as living on most friendly terms with his guardian. The doctor of the district, who had known him for many years, had a similar opinion, and all were intensely surprised at the alleged homicide. John's story was that his cousin had fallen over a cliff and was killed, and that he had carried the body down to the boat and covered it up with bags, and to this story he adhered when examined by the Sheriff-Substitute at Inveraray, and answered questions in such a way that none of the legal officials regarded him as insane. The injuries on the victim's head were quite inconsistent with this story, and I fear there is little doubt that John killed him by blows with a hatchet. He was brought before the Circuit Court in Glasgow on the charge of murder, but a plea of insanity being tendered and evidence led, he was ordered to be confined during His Majesty's pleasure, and was removed to the Lunatic Department of Perth Prison. From his whole history during his ten years' residence with his cousin he was apparently a good case for boarding out. He was healthy, industrious, never quarrelsome, and, as far as one can learn, free from excitement and liability to outbursts of passion than most men of his class are who are regarded as sane. There was no point in his history in all these years that would in any way have justified a return to the asylum, and as far as very careful enquiry could elicit there was nothing whatever in his conduct when he and his cousin left home, a day or two before the fatal occurrence, to lead anyone to imagine that any change for the worse had taken place in his mental condition. Whether there had been a quarrel or whether the blows were given as the result of a sudden insane impulse will never be positively known, but the whole history of their very friendly relations all these years would seem to preclude the likelihood of a quarrel. I do not see, looking back, that any human foresight could have avoided this lamentable catastrophe. Even if it were right and practicable to remove all persons of unsound mind to asylums it would not prevent such murders, as they take place occasionally in asylums. Probably any attempt of late years to remove this man compulsorily to the asylum would have been strongly resented, and judging from the impression made by the patient on the legal officials who had to deal with him on his apprehension it is not at all improbable that two medical practitioners might have been found to certify him of sound mind. Fortunately, we can point to the exceeding rarity of any violent conduct on the part of the boarded-out insane generally, and must regard this case as one which resulted from the necessary imperfections of all systems, and which no foresight could avoid.

## BOARDING OUT FROM INVERNESS DISTRICT ASYLUM.

I this year completed the work begun in the autumn of 1901 in connection with this district, and to which I referred in my last year's report. I visited all the parishes which I was unable to overtake last year, and a few others which it was found had one or more patients likely to do well under private care—25 parishes in all. I found a general willingness on the part of the officials to do all they could to further the object in view. In only one case was I met with absolute indifference to the interests of the patient or of the ratepayers, and that was in a parish where some 10 per cent. of the population are in receipt of parochial relief. The indifference is probably due to the fact that only a very small proportion of the parochial rate falls on the majority of the population, and not one of the large ratepayers of the parish has a seat on the Council. An increase on the rate by 2d. or 3d. in the pound would only increase the taxation of the great majority of the electorate by a few pence per annum. So that the suggestion that in a particular case a few pounds a year might be saved on the rates does not appeal to them. In the meantime, unfortunately, the patient remains in the asylum and he is described as a quiet, tidy man, who works in the garden, but who it is feared may develop tubercle.



It is difficult to say what the net result of my work in connection with this movement is, as it was taken up very heartily by Dr. Keay, who took a great deal of trouble and communicated directly with a large number of parishes. As practically all the unrecovered patients who are sent out from Inverness go out on probation, a comparison of the numbers thus sent out during the last five years will indicate fairly well the result of the year's work :—

Numbers discharged on probation in

1898,	.	.	.	.	.	.	28
1899,	.	.	.	.	.	.	19
1900,	.	.	.	.	.	.	17
1901,	.	.	.	.	.	.	51
1902,	.	.	.	.	.	.	31

The success seems to me sufficient to justify similar action in the case of other asylum districts, and I think a great deal might yet be done in this way to relieve overcrowding.

Appendix C.  
Reports on  
Patients in  
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Dwellings.  
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Macpherson.

## APPENDIX D.

*Lunacy Districts (Scotland) Act, 1887 [50 & 51 Vict., Ch. 39].*

## ORDER AND REGULATIONS ISSUED BY THE GENERAL BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY FOR SCOTLAND, IN REGARD TO THE ALTERING AND VARYING OF THE LEITH LUNACY DISTRICT.

## THE ORDER.

An application having been made to the General Board of Commissioners in Lunacy for Scotland by the Leith Parish Council to alter and vary the Leith Lunacy District, at present consisting of the Parishes of Leith and Duddingston, as provided by an Order and Regulations approved of by the Board on 29th January 1897, and by the Secretary for Scotland on 19th February 1897,—the General Board of Commissioners in Lunacy for Scotland do hereby, in virtue of the powers conferred upon them by the Lunacy Districts (Scotland) Act, 1887, and in view of the fact that the Parish of Duddingston has, by an Order of His Majesty's Secretary for Scotland, dated 12th May 1902, ceased to be a separate Parish and has been united to the Parish of Edinburgh, alter and vary the Leith Lunacy District by cancelling the aforesaid Order and Regulations in so far as they apply to the Leith Lunacy District, and substituting therefor the following:—

The Leith Lunacy District shall consist of the Parish of Leith.

## THE REGULATIONS.

The General Board of Commissioners in Lunacy for Scotland do further, in virtue of the powers conferred upon them by the Lunacy Districts (Scotland) Act, 1887, make and issue the following Regulations which they consider necessary in consequence of the alteration of the Leith Lunacy District made by the foregoing Order:—

1. The Board appoint the Leith Parish Council to be the District Lunacy Board for the Leith Lunacy District.

2. The new District Lunacy Board of Leith, consisting of the Leith Parish Council, shall come into office at a meeting to be called by the Clerk of the Parish Council, and held in Leith, within 28 days after this Order and Regulations shall have received the approval of the Secretary for Scotland, and they shall at their first meeting elect a Chairman, who shall hold office until December 1903, and such Committees as may be necessary.

3. The Leith District Lunacy Board shall in each December subsequent to December next meet at Leith and elect a Chairman and Committees: provided that, in every year in which the election of the Leith Parish Council occurs, the District Lunacy Board shall meet as soon after the election as possible, and elect a provisional Chairman and provisional Committees who shall hold office until the meeting in December aforesaid.

4. The Books, Minutes, Registers, Bank Accounts, and financial transactions generally, of the Leith District Lunacy Board shall be kept entirely separate and distinct from those relating to the Leith Parish Council.

GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY,  
EDINBURGH, 24th July, 1902.

*Approved by the General Board of Lunacy,*  
WALTER G. SCOTT,  
*Chairman.*

SCOTTISH OFFICE, WHITEHALL,  
1st August, 1902.



BALFOUR OF BURLEIGH,  
*His Majesty's Secretary for Scotland.*

## APPENDIX E.

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25 & 26 VICTORIA, CAP. 54, SECTS. 3 and 4.

RULES AND CONDITIONS APPROVED OF BY HIS MAJESTY'S SECRETARY FOR SCOTLAND, UNDER WHICH THE GENERAL BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY FOR SCOTLAND WILL GRANT THEIR LICENSE FOR THE RECEPTION OF PAUPER LUNATICS WHO ARE NOT DANGEROUS AND WHO DO NOT REQUIRE CURATIVE TREATMENT INTO LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.

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### I.

The consent of the Local Government Board to the appropriation of portions or wards of Poorhouses for the accommodation of Pauper Lunatics must be obtained before such wards are licensed.

### II.

With every original application for license there shall be laid before the General Board of Lunacy (hereinafter termed the Board) a plan, upon such scale and in such form as shall satisfy the Board, of those portions or wards of Poorhouses for which their license is desired. The application for license shall state the greatest number of Lunatics of each sex proposed to be received. A statement shall at the same time be made as to the quantity and quality of the water supply, and the Board shall be satisfied that the extent of land attached to the wards is sufficient for the adequate outdoor occupation and exercise of the patients.

### III.

The accommodation for Lunatics must be entirely separate and distinct from that occupied by the ordinary paupers ; the fittings and furniture must be in accordance with the requirements of the Board ; and separate grounds must be provided.

### IV.

Whenever the number of Pauper Lunatics to be accommodated shall exceed sixty, unless the premises have been already licensed for a larger number, separate buildings, entirely detached from those occupied by the ordinary paupers, shall be provided.

### V.

No additions to or alterations in the external or internal structure of Lunatic Wards which have received the license of the Board shall be made without the written consent of the Board, and without the plans therefor receiving their sanction.

### VI.

The license shall be in the name of the Governor of the Poorhouse, and a new license shall be procured whenever a change of Governor takes place.



## VII.

The entire responsibility of the management and treatment of the inmates of the Lunatic Wards shall rest with the licensee, subject to the provisions of Rule XV.

## VIII.

The license of the Board will not be granted or renewed unless competent and properly paid attendants be provided in such numbers as shall from time to time be required by the Board.

## IX.

The admission of patients into the Lunatic Wards shall take place only on the sanction of the Board, in accordance with the Schedule in Appendix A. of these Rules. The interim detention of a patient for a period not exceeding seven days may be carried out, without the sanction of the Board, on a Medical Certificate granted in terms of the form for the purpose attached to the Schedule ; but such Interim Certificate shall not be used except in cases where the necessity for the removal of the patient to such wards is urgent.

## X.

Application for the renewal of the license shall be made in December of every year, and if the license has not been renewed before the expiry of January following, it shall be regarded as cancelled. The application shall be made by the Chairman of the Parish Council in the case of Poorhouses belonging to single Parishes, and by the Chairman of the House Committee in the case of Poorhouses possessed by Parishes which have combined for Poorhouse purposes. The Board retain the power to recall their license at any time, should circumstances arise to render this course in their opinion desirable.

## XI.

Whenever, in the opinion of the Governor, a patient in the Lunatic Wards of a Poorhouse becomes from any cause an unsuitable inmate of such wards, he shall immediately direct the attention of the Medical Officer to the case, and shall report to the Board that he has done so ; and if the Medical Officer certifies the patient to be an unfit inmate of the wards the Governor shall call upon the Inspector of Poor of the Parish to which he is chargeable to carry out his immediate removal to an Asylum ; and if in the opinion of the Medical Officer danger would be incurred by delaying the removal of the patient until action can be taken by the Inspector of Poor of the Parish to which he is chargeable, the Governor shall obtain a Certificate of Emergency, and shall himself sign the Request for Reception and remove the patient to the Asylum ; and he shall further at once notify to the Inspector of Poor that he has done so, and that unless steps are taken to complete the papers authorising the detention of the patient, the Superintendent of the Asylum will be unable to detain him for more than three days.

## XII.

The diet shall be regulated by the Tables in Appendix B. to the present Rules, or by Tables sanctioned by the Board for the Lunatic Wards of individual Poorhouses, and the requirements of the Board with regard to the clothing, bedding, cleanliness, efficient supervision, and kindly treatment of the patients, and the fittings, furniture, good order, and cleanliness of the wards, shall be complied with.

## XIII.

Whenever the number for which the wards are licensed exceeds one hundred, the Medical Officer shall reside on the premises. Wards licensed for more than fifty patients, and less than one hundred, shall be visited daily by the Medical Officer ; and wards licensed for fifty or less than fifty patients shall be visited at least twice a week by the Medical Officer.

## XIV.

The responsibility for the good order and management of the wards shall rest upon the House Committee ; but, subject to their control, the Governor shall be responsible for the condition of the house, clothing, and bedding, the preparation and quality of the food, and the proper serving of the meals ; he shall appoint and discharge the attendants, and be responsible for the manner in which they perform their duties ; and he shall conduct all correspondence with the friends of patients, and shall be responsible for the keeping of the Registers and the transmission to the Board of all notices, letters, and documents the transmission of which is required by the Board's Rules or by the provisions of the law.

## XV.

The Medical Officer shall, subject to the control of the House Committee, direct the mental and bodily treatment of the patients, and regulate their occupations, amusements, and exercise ; and he shall keep the Case Book, and, if non-resident, the Medical Attendant's Book, referred to in paragraphs 10 and 11 of Appendix C. to these Rules.

## XVI.

The Medical Officer who has once been appointed to the charge of the patients in the Lunatic Wards of a Poorhouse shall not be removed from office without the concurrence of the Board ; and no Medical Officer shall be appointed to the charge of Lunatic Wards on any system of rotation unless with the express concurrence of the Board.

## XVII.

On at least one day of every week, which day shall be named on a board placed in a conspicuous position outside the entrance to the Poorhouse, the friends or relatives of the patients shall be admitted to see them, unless special reasons exist for refusing admission. In every case of refusal of admission, whether of friend, relative, or clergyman, the fact of the refusal shall be entered in a book kept for the purpose, with the names of the applicant and patient, and a statement of the reason of refusal ; and a copy of such entry shall be transmitted to the Board within three days ; and no person shall be refused admission without such entry being made in his presence.

## XVIII.

The Registers to be kept in Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses shall be in accordance with the List in Appendix C. ; and all notices required to be given to the Board or to other parties by Superintendents of Asylums shall be given by Governors of Poorhouses.

## XIX.

All letters addressed by the inmates of Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses to the Board, and all letters from the Board to patients, shall be delivered unopened or unread ; except in those cases in which, for special reasons, the Board have sanctioned a departure from this rule.

WALTER G. SCOTT,  
*Chairman of the  
General Board of Lunacy  
for Scotland.*

EDINBURGH, 10th October, 1902.

The foregoing Rules and Conditions having been submitted to me, I hereby certify my approval thereof.

BALFOUR OF BURLEIGH,  
*His Majesty's Secretary  
for Scotland.*

WHITEHALL, 19th November, 1902.

## APPENDIX A.

## I. FORM OF APPLICATION FOR THE LICENSE OF THE BOARD.

I, the undersigned, Chairman of the Parish Council [or of the Poorhouse Committee, in the case of a Combination Poorhouse] of S, hereby make application to the General Board of Lunacy for their sanction to receive (or to continue to receive) <sup>(1)</sup> pauper lunatics, of whom <sup>(1)</sup> shall be males and <sup>(1)</sup> females, into the Lunatic Wards attached to the Poorhouse of D; subject to the Rules and Conditions issued by the Board for regulating the reception of Pauper Lunatics into the Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

<sup>(1)</sup> State  
Numbers.

Signature, \_\_\_\_\_

Dated at \_\_\_\_\_ this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ One thousand  
nine hundred and \_\_\_\_\_

## II. FORMS FOR SANCTIONING THE RECEPTION OF A PATIENT (FORM C).

*Form of Application to the Board of Lunacy to sanction the Reception of a Pauper Lunatic into the Lunatic Wards of a Poorhouse.*

As it appears from the subjoined Statement and accompanying Medical Certificate, that A B, a Pauper Lunatic of the Parish of C, is of unsound mind, is not dangerous, does not require curative treatment, and is a proper person to be placed in the Lunatic Wards of the \_\_\_\_\_ Poorhouse; May it therefore please your Honourable Board to sanction \_\_\_\_\_ admission into the Lunatic Wards of the said Poorhouse.

Signature, \_\_\_\_\_

Inspector of Poor of the Parish of \_\_\_\_\_

Dated at \_\_\_\_\_ this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ One thousand  
nine hundred and \_\_\_\_\_

## STATEMENT BY INSPECTOR OF POOR.

*If any of the particulars in this Statement be not known, the fact to be so stated.*

1. Christian Name and Surname of Patient at length.
2. Date of becoming Chargeable.
3. Sex and Age.
4. Married, Single, or Widowed.
5. Condition of Life, and previous Occupation (if any).
6. Religious Persuasion, so far as known.
7. Previous Place of Abode.
8. Place where Found and Examined.
9. Length of Time Insane.
10. Whether first Attack.
11. Age (if known) on first Attack.
12. When and where previously under Treatment.
13. Duration of Existing Attack.
14. Supposed Cause.
15. Whether any Relative known to be or to have been Insane.

I certify that, to the best of my knowledge, the above particulars are correctly stated.

Signature of Inspector applying, \_\_\_\_\_

Date, \_\_\_\_\_



## STATEMENT BY MEDICAL OFFICER.

1. Whether Deformed, or affected with Bodily Disease.
2. Whether able to Speak and Walk, Dress and Feed Self.
3. Whether capable of Employment.
4. Whether subject to Epilepsy.
5. Whether Paralytic.
6. Whether of Uncleanly Habits by Day or Night.
7. Whether Violent or Noisy.
8. Whether refusing Food.
9. Whether of Obscene Conduct, or offensive to Public Decency.
10. Whether Suicidal.
11. Whether Dangerous to others.

I certify that, to the best of my knowledge, this statement is correct.

Signature of Medical Officer, \_\_\_\_\_

Designation,\* \_\_\_\_\_

Date, \_\_\_\_\_

*Medical Certificate.†*

[This certificate *cannot* be signed by the Medical Officer of the Poorhouse in which the Patient is to be placed.]

I, the undersigned \_\_\_\_\_, do hereby certify, on soul and conscience, that I have this day at \_\_\_\_\_, in the county of \_\_\_\_\_, personally examined \_\_\_\_\_ and believe \_\_\_\_\_ to be of unsound mind, and a proper person to be placed in the Lunatic Wards of \_\_\_\_\_ Poorhouse. I have formed my opinion of the patient's insanity upon the following grounds, viz. :—

1. Facts indicating Insanity or Idiocy observed by myself :
2. Facts indicating Insanity or Idiocy communicated to me by others :
3. I hereby further certify that the patient is not dangerous, is incapable of deriving benefit from treatment in an Asylum, has no habits or infirmities which render care difficult, and is in a sufficiently good state of bodily health to be removed to the Lunatic Wards of the Poorhouse named.

Name and Medical Qualification, \_\_\_\_\_

Place of Abode, \_\_\_\_\_

Dated this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ One thousand nine hundred and \_\_\_\_\_

*Certificate for Interim Detention.*

[This certificate authorises the detention of a Patient in the Lunatic Wards of a Poorhouse for seven days, without the sanction of the Board. *It should not be used except in circumstances which make the removal of the Patient to the Wards urgent.*]

I, \_\_\_\_\_, having already granted the Certificate of Insanity hereto annexed, hereby certify that, in my opinion, the said \_\_\_\_\_ may be removed, without risk of injury, to the Lunatic Wards of \_\_\_\_\_ Poorhouse, and may be properly received for interim detention, pending the decision of the Board of Lunacy.

Signature, \_\_\_\_\_

Dated this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ One thousand nine hundred and \_\_\_\_\_

\* Medical Officer of Asylum of—, or Poorhouse of—, or Parish of—, as the case may be, or acting in either of these capacities.

† A second medical certificate is necessary when the patient is not already a duly certified lunatic. The second certificate of lunacy may be signed by the Medical Officer of the Poorhouse in which the patient is to be placed, or other qualified practitioner.

*Sanction by the General Board of Lunacy.*

The Board, having had submitted to them the foregoing application and relative documents, hereby sanction the Admission of  
 into the Lunatic Wards of \_\_\_\_\_ Poorhouse.\*

\_\_\_\_\_, *Secretary.*

Dated this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ One thousand nine hundred and \_\_\_\_\_

\* This sanction must be renewed unless acted upon within Fourteen Days from its date.

## APPENDIX B.

## DIET TABLES FOR LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.

BREAKFAST.		DINNER.	SUPPER.	
MALES.	FEMALES.		MALES.	FEMALES.
6 oz. of oat-meal made into porridge, with $\frac{3}{4}$ pint butter milk or skimmed milk, or $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Or 8 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. butter, with tea or coffee.	5 oz. of oat-meal made into porridge, with $\frac{3}{4}$ pint butter milk or skimmed milk, or $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Or 6 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. butter, with tea or coffee.	On three days in the week— $1\frac{1}{2}$ pint barley broth. 4 oz. of cooked meat, exclusive of the meat in the broth. 8 oz. bread, or 1 lb. potatoes. The potatoes and meat shall once weekly be served as Irish stew, with the proper quantity of onions; or as meat and potato pudding.  On one day in the week— The preceding dinner, with peaseoup instead of broth.  On one day in the fortnight— $1\frac{1}{2}$ pint peaseoup or broth 12 oz. meal pudding or suet dumpling for males, 10 oz. for females, 4 oz. bread.  On one day in the fortnight— $1\frac{1}{2}$ pint peaseoup or broth, 12 oz. fresh fish (dressed) or 6 oz. dried fish, and 8 oz. bread. A sauce made with butter or fat and flour should be served with salt fish.  On one day in the week— 1 lb. potatoes or 4 oz. rice. 8 oz. sweet milk. 2 oz. cheese. 6 oz. bread.  On one day in the week— 6 oz. cooked meat. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. vegetables. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. potatoes. 6 oz. bread.	6 oz. of oat-meal made into porridge, with $\frac{3}{4}$ pint butter milk or skimmed milk, or $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Or 8 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. butter, with tea or coffee.	5 oz. of oat-meal made into porridge, with $\frac{3}{4}$ pint butter milk or skimmed milk, or $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Or 6 oz. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. butter, with tea or coffee.

Broth, on days when boiled beef is not served, shall be made with 2 oz. of meat exclusive of bone, 2 oz. of barley,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. of peas,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  oz. of carrots, turnips, or other vegetables, for each ration of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pint.

Peasoup shall be made from 2 oz. of meat, exclusive of bone, and shall contain, in each ration of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pint, 2 oz. of whole or split peas,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  oz. pease flour, 1 oz. vegetables, and seasoning.

12 oz. of meal pudding shall contain 6 oz. oatmeal,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  oz. suet,  $\frac{3}{4}$  oz. onions.

12 oz. of suet dumpling shall contain 6 oz. flour and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  oz. suet. The pudding must contain fruit or be seasoned.

The ration of coffee shall contain  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. coffee,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. sugar, 1 oz. new milk.

The ration of tea shall contain  $\frac{1}{8}$  oz. tea,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. sugar, 1 oz. new milk.

Patients should receive one porridge meal daily, but it is recommended that as a rule more than one such meal daily should not be given, unless at a patient's request.

Out-door workers shall receive an extra allowance of 1 oz. of cheese, with 2 oz. of bread and half a pint of milk or beer. These extras to be given as a luncheon and not with an ordinary meal.

Fresh vegetables, rhubarb, apples or other fruit should occasionally be given when in season.

Should the scarcity of any articles of diet render it advisable to depart temporarily from the scale laid down in the Table, the Medical Officer shall take care that substances of equally nutritive value are supplied in their stead.

The Medical Officer may prescribe extra diet or alter the diet in the case of any Patient for whom it appears to him to be necessary.

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*N.B.—The Board, being of opinion that a satisfactory Dietary constitutes a most important element in the successful management of the insane, strongly recommend that special consideration should be given to the preparation of the food and the comfortable serving of the meals. Not only should the food be well cooked and served in season, but the manner of cooking it should be varied, and the arrangements of the table should be neat and attractive. Table-cloths should be used, and knives and forks, salt-cellars, pepper-boxes, mustard-pots, and tumblers or drinking-mugs should be supplied. The free use of succulent vegetables, such as cabbage, cauliflower, beetroot, carrots, and turnips, will, as a rule, exercise a very beneficial influence on health. Patients must be allowed a reasonable time for their meals.*

*The foregoing Table has been submitted to Dr. James Craufurd Dunlop, Joint Medical Adviser to the Prison Commissioners for Scotland, and has been approved of by him.*

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#### APPENDIX C.

##### LIST OF REGISTERS to be kept in Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

1. The Statutory Register of Admissions.
2. The Statutory Register of Discharges.
3. The Statutory Register of Deaths.
4. A Daily Register according to the Form annexed.
5. A Register of Restraint or Seclusion, in which a record shall be made of every instance in which a Patient is mechanically restrained, or is placed by day alone in a room with locked doors.
6. A Register of Visitors to Patients, in which shall be made an entry of every refusal to admit a Visitor. Notice of such refusal shall be sent within two days to the Board.
7. A Register of Accidents, in which shall be entered an account of every Accident occurring in the Establishment, whether to a Patient, Officer, or Attendant, within twenty-four hours after its occurrence. A copy of every such entry shall be transmitted to the Board within the same twenty-four hours.
8. A Register of Escapes of Patients.
9. A Register of Attendants, in which shall be recorded the dates of entering and leaving the service of the Establishment, the capacity in which



employed, the amount of wages, and the cause of leaving or dismissal of every Attendant, within three days of the commencement and cessation of duty. A copy of every such entry shall be transmitted to the Board within the same three days.

10. A Case Book, kept by the Medical Officer, in which shall be entered an account of the physical condition of every Patient, founded on medical examination, made whenever possible immediately after admission, and in which the history of every Patient shall from time to time be recorded, an entry being made by the Medical Officer soon after admission and at least once every six months thereafter. In every case a copy of the report of the first examination shall be transmitted to the Board by the Governor within three days after the admission of the Patient ; but whenever any evidence of injuries, or previous neglect or maltreatment, is apparent, the notice shall be sent immediately.

11. A Medical Attendant's Book, in which Medical Officers who are non-resident shall record their visits to the Wards, with any remarks which may be thought desirable on the condition of the Wards and the treatment of the Patients.

12. A Book, kept by the Governor, recording Investigations into Complaints of Ill-usage and Reports of the Forceible Control or Compulsion of Patients by Attendants, when they relate to occurrences not calling for record in the Register of Accidents.

DAILY REGISTER.  
Return for the day of

190

		Pauper Patients.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Number resident at completion of previous Return . . . . .				
Admitted . . . . .				
Brought back after absence on probation . . . . .				
Do. . . . . on prolonged pass . . . . .				
Do. . . . . by escape . . . . .				
Total . . . . .				
Discharged . . . . .				
Died . . . . .				
Left on probation . . . . .				
Left on pass (not including passes for the day) . . . . .				
Escaped . . . . .				
Total . . . . .				
Number remaining resident . . . . .				
Alone in locked room at any time from 10 a.m. till 6 p.m. . . . .				
In mechanical restraint . . . . .				
Wearing special kind of dress . . . . .				
Confined to bed for the day . . . . .				
Number on parole { beyond the grounds . . . . .				
{ restricted to the grounds . . . . .				
Number whose beds were wet during the night . . . . .				
Total engaged in work . . . . .				
Refusing to work . . . . .				
Not working because of mental feebleness, depression, or excitement . . . . .				
Not working because of physical weakness or infirmity . . . . .				

DAILY REGISTER—*continued.*  
 DETAILS OF THE OCCUPATIONS OF PAUPER PATIENTS.

	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.
Employed <i>only</i> at Cleaning and other Household Work in the Wards .			As Painters .	.	.
As Garden or Field Labourers .			As Joiners .	.	.
As Farm Servants .			As Plumbers .	.	.
As Clerks .			As Masons .	.	.
As Storekeepers .			In Kitchen .	.	.
As Messengers .			In Laundry .	.	.
As Stokers .			In Officers' Quarters .	.	.
As Bakers .			At Needlework .	.	.
As Tailors .			At Knitting .	.	.
As Shoemakers .					
As Upholsterers .					







